NE'S
DIRECTORY.
AND MOSAIC WORK. FLAVIN, 2519 State-st. Interior marble and mosaic.
SSES AND PILLOWS. CO., 113 W. Van Buren. M. 2685. te line. Wholesale and retail.
AL BOOKSELLERS. CO., E. H., 52 Randolph-st. W. T. CO., 96 Washington-st.
ERAL WATER. IA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.
T AND COLOR MAKERS. MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.
MONUMENTS. ANITE CO., 410 Masonic Temple, mausoleums, designers, sculptors.
NSTRUMENT MANF'RS. ANN, 178 Wabash, Challenge Mfr.
AND SILVER BUYERS. W. Madison; highest prices.
CANS AND TANKS. & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.
OPTICIANS. IS, CO., 84 Washington-st. RY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams Spectacles and Artificial Eyes. te and 56 Randolph-st., Central Factory, 73 Randolph-st. Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st. & BUEHL, 165 Dearborn-st. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Washington-sts. Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.
RQUET FLOORS. CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.
TENT DRAWINGS. 810 Chicago Opera-House.
ATENT EXPERTS. 523 Monadnock. Har. 286. Dearborn, Designer machinery.
TENT LAWYERS. OPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har. 289.
PAWNBROKERS. 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean Bldg. LOUIS, 253 South Clark-st.
HOTOGRAPHERS. E. Adams. Best Cabinets, $1. Madison. Best cabinets, $3. nous Cabinets, $1.50 doz. 389 State.
GRAPH DEVELOPERS. State-st. Printing and finishing. AGG, 211 Wabash. Printing. RA CO., 132 Lake-st. Printing.
GRAPHIC SUPPLIES. OTO STOCK CO., 38 E. Randolph. SHUEY CO., 111 State-st., Kodaks.
CTURE FRAMES. 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order. CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & rtl. 169 Randolph. Made to order. ROS., Mfrs., 140 Wabash-av.
NG AND GASFITTING. 78 Dearborn-st. Phone M. 2002. 339 Wabash. Harrison 387.
MBING SUPPLIES. & BROS., 201 Madison-st., near Closets. Kelly shower bath ring. of our own manufacture at wholesale the Chicago public.
OSTAGE STAMPS. 201 S. Clark, R. 12. Stamps bght.
PRINTING. NTING CO., Ill.-st., cor. Dearborn.
ILROAD TICKETS. T J., 201 S. Clark. M. 1915. ENZIE, Broker, 188 Clark-st. R., 186a S. Clark., Ft. Dearborn Bdg.
ND FIRE DEPT. GOODS. HA and Rubber Mfg. Co., 170 Lake.
AFETY VAULTS. FETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conlinois Trust and Savings Bank. Capital and surplus, $4,000,000.
SAFES. D, FOR HOUSES, OFFICES, AND RLORS, 81 Fifth-av.
P IRON AND METAL. N AND METAL CO., 557 State-st.
WING MACHINES. M. CO., 335 Wabash-av. Needles or all machines.
S AND STORE FIXTURES. Lake. Comb. Cig. Case & Most. CASE CO., 167 Randolph. M 2218. SE CO., 49 Franklin-st.
ER AND CUT GLASS. NFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.
TAINED GLASS. GEO. E., & CO., 27-29 S. Clinton.
ENOGRAPHERS. OS., 164 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 1975.
RNACES, STEAM HEATING. ACKSON, furnaces the best in use.
TAILORS. NO. 100 Dearborn, cor. Washington rder, $6; suits, $25 and up.
ABLE WATERS. pure water. Tel. 312 Canal.
ES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES. CON. SUPPLY CO., 342 Dearborn.
AND TRAVELING BAGS. E. H., 175 Wabash-av. andolph, makes the wall trunk.
DEFORMITY APPARATUS. ITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238. GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av. TZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture specialist. tter: best trusses from $2 up to $15; ngs, shoulder braces, etc.
RELLA REPAIRING. 178 Randolph, 673 W. Madison.
REGALIA, AND FLAGS. SON & CO., 172 Madison. Catalog.
AND MUSIC SCHOOL. 3142 Forest-av.
WALL PAPER. LL PAPER CO. 135 Wabash-av.
APER MANUFACTURERS. OS. MFG. CO., 2911 Wentworth-av.
AND HAIR GOODS. HL, 74 State-st. Hair dressing, etc.
WINDOW SHADES. 165 Washington. Best, cheapest.
WOOD MANTELS. EGEL MANTEL CO., 237 Wabash.
Two Ways to Get There—
One to climb straight up the ladder, the other to walk up the stairs. The ladder may be the quickest, but the stairs are the easiest. If it was not rs many people who can't der would have to stay down. so two ways of
NG DIAMONDS,
re represents the broad, easy which anybody can go. We easy for you to buy Watches, and Jewelry. We have a "Tells How" and a free catarything. Come or write for it.
O. E. MARSHALL,
Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington-sts.
y a large part of the Third s magnificent building.
AVEN OPTICAL CO.,
52 STATE-ST., Opp. Marshall Field's. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic Goods.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 297. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOOMS ARE SIZED UP.

Plans to Make a Long Republican Campaign.

BIG CHIEFS IN COUNCIL.

Chicago May Have Convention if Action Is Prompt.

GOV. MORTON COUNTED OUT.

Reported Combination for Reed, with Allison in Reserve.

COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE DEC. 10.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Dec. 10, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, the Republican National committee will meet to decide formally on the place and time for holding the national convention.

Chairman Carter issued the call this evening after a conference with the party leaders.

The gathering of the Presidentmakers was even more imposing than had been expected. Senator Quay arrived from Philadelphia on a direct invitation from Chairman Carter. Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan and Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri also found it convenient to drop in at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the afternoon. They, with Gen. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, W. M. Hahn of Ohio, David Martin of Pennsylvania, W. J. Campbell of Illinois, William A. Sutherland of New York, S. Fessenden of Connecticut, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, ex-Senator Platt of New York, and others, assisted Chairman Carter in fixing on the date for the calling of the full committee, which practically fixes the date for the convention itself.

John R. Tanner of Illinois, though not a member of the committee, was also called into the conference, and united with the others in assisting the Chairman to decide the question of date. The Chairman of the Illinois committee only arrived in time to confirm the action of the others.

The place can be fixed by the full committee only, and there was a tacit understanding that the different competing cities should be allowed to fight it out for the next six weeks, with the idea that the committee will thereby secure better facilities than if the decision were made by the leaders in advance.

Plan for Early Convention Wins.

Senator Quay wanted an early convention, and urged that the committee be called together in November, so that the requisite six months' notice could be given. Platt wanted a late convention, and urged the arguments which have been printed all over the country.

Historical precedents were urged to show the party in power should set the pace, but history was cast to the winds in competition with questions of organization. Senator Quay won, as he usually does, but he had little work, for almost every one of the practical politicians favors a long campaign. The date for the committee meeting in December was fixed with but little difficulty, and after only a few informal talks.

In the evening the President-makers disappeared as if they had been swallowed up, but they were in solemn conclave at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and their deliberations concerned not so much the date as the place of holding the convention, and who should be nominated there.

While there is a good deal of surface sentiment in favor of San Francisco and Pittsburg the members of the committee would vote for Chicago with scarcely a word if the proper inducements were given.

Strong Advocates of Chicago.

Clarkson is nominally for San Francisco, but he realizes the serious objections to that place, and Allison would be more at home and have more friends in Chicago than anywhere else. Chauncey I. Filley is for Chicago and says there is really no other place. Boss Platt talks the same way. Quay is for Pittsburg, of course, but he is not breaking his neck to secure the convention. The party leaders desire the big gatherings to be held where it can be accommodated with the least friction so that they may be able to devote all their time to the real business of the day, which is the nomination of a President. They complain that much of the time at Minneapolis was wasted by crowding and lack of general facilities. For all these reasons they prefer Chicago to any place in the country, and Chicago will have the convention if the city will but hold out its hands, keep them held out until December, and have a little something in them. There is no question of this, and San Francisco and Pittsburg are making the fight chiefly on the assumption that Chicago is only in the field in a half-hearted and perfunctory manner.

Quay, Filley, Alger, and the other lights have declared all along that they dropped into New York quite accidentally, but none the less the conference tonight was the first important bit of concerted work looking to the Republican campaign of next year. Ex-President Harrison's visit here on Monday was largely accidental, and ex-Speaker Reed was in the city when the committeemen began to gather. He received a tip to leave town so it might not appear that he was dictating matters too much. As a matter of fact ex-President Harrison has not been benefited much by the gatherings today and tonight, but Reed and Allison certainly have. Platt is to show up the New York delegation for Morton, but the sunstroke at the big New York meeting in the last campaign has disposed of him.

Strength of Candidates Canvassed.

Reed will be the man for the New-Yorkers when Morton is out of the way, although he will not have a solid delegation. Quay will hold the Pennsylvania delegation together for himself, with the idea of using it to bring about his selection as Chairman of the National committee.

If Harrison is a candidate Indiana will cast her vote for him, but recent reports are to the effect that Allison will have a standing combination in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, with a number of the Western States still to hear from.

Today's developments indicate that Quay is favorably disposed toward the Iowa Senator, and it now looks as if the combination was to give Reed strong and genuine support from New York and Pennsylvania, with Allison as a reserve card for second choice. The McKinley men say they will make a strong showing in Pennsylvania and allege that Quay, who is an ultra protectionist, will, when the time comes, swing the delegation, at least from the western part of the State, to the Ohio Governor. At the same time the leaders now here make no secret of the fact that if ex-President Harrison should develop strength unexpectedly both Reed and McKinley will be sacrificed if necessary to help the Indiana man out of the cold. In that case the residue of the Reed strength, not only in New York but Pennsylvania as well, will be turned toward Allison.

It is conceded the stock of the Iowa Senator has taken a strong jump upward the last few days, but none the less he is to be kept in the background as far as possible, even his friends admitting that he stands a better chance as a general second choice than as a fighter from the start.

Ex-Speaker Reed's chances depend largely on the extent to which he avoids mistakes in handling the next session of the House. He can easily be put in a false position through no fault of his own, and the party leaders will not commit themselves to too great an extent until they can judge better of the outcome.

The full committee would have been called together for the latter part of December had it not been for the desire on the part of many of the members to hold the meeting while Congress was in session. The organization of the House will be under way when the committee meets, and in this way the members will be able to dictate to Mr. Reed to some extent, exchanging preferment for local favorites for favors in regard to the make-up of the convention and the preparation of the original roll of accredited delegates.

The attention of the conference tonight was called to the condition of affairs in New York State. Senator Hill has been making a shrewd effort to steal the State Senate, having his eye on ten hold-over members of that body. For this reason there has been a still hunt throughout the State, and Hill hopes to lull the Republicans into inactivity.

The National committee has had its eye on the New York Senatorial situation and is taking steps to assure the election of enough Senators to insure Hill's defeat next year. The case in this city has been given up as hopeless and attention is to be turned between now and election chiefly to the State at large. Chauncey Depew will make a special tour along the line of the New York Central railroad, and other measures will be taken to offset Hill's still hunt for the United States Senate.

OPPOSE A PROTRACTED CAMPAIGN.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Sends a Message to Kindred Bodies.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 23.—The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce will within a few days send to the Chambers of Commerce of 300 cities in the United States a circular giving the action of the Cleveland body in requesting the Republican and Democratic National committees to shorten the time of Presidential campaigns from six months to three months. The reason given for making the request is that these campaigns invariably unsettle business affairs and do an actual damage to commerce and manufacturing. The chambers to which the circulars will be sent will be asked to take similar action.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23.—This city is after the National Republican convention and work has just commenced in earnest to that end. At the end of the first day's work $9,000 has been subscribed toward the proposed fund of $100,000, which will be necessary if the convention comes to the Pacific coast. Prominent men of all parties are working to bring the convention here and they have been assured by members of the National committee that San Francisco's claims will be given careful consideration.

HILL SPEAKS ON EXCISE QUESTIONS.

Declares Himself and the Democracy in Favor of Personal Liberty.

New York, Oct. 23.—Senator Hill was the central figure in the great Democratic mass-meeting under the auspices of the State committee which was held at Cooper Union tonight. Frederic R. Coudert acted as Chairman, and with a few complimentary remarks introduced Senator Hill.

The Senator declared the principles of the Democratic party to be so plain and explicit they do not need to be explained. "We have dodged nothing in the campaign," he said, "and we are attempting to deceive no one. If we are right we want to win; if we are wrong we deserve to be defeated."

Speaking of the tariff bill enacted in 1894 by the Democrats Senator Hill said it "has been in operation only a little over one year. That time has not been ample to demonstrate its value and usefulness. It is to be regretted that it has not met the full expectations of its friends in realizing sufficient revenues to prevent deficiencies, but this consolation exists—even if there must be some deficiencies for a brief period, there has been no unnecessary and extravagant taxation imposed under its provisions. Sufficient time has not elapsed to determine accurately whether its reductions were all wise or justifiable, but it is believed that in the end it will be proved they were not unreasonable. It is possible that in anxiety to relieve the people from the enormous tariff taxation largely prohibitory in its character imposed under the McKinley bill the reductions were pressed too far, but that fact has not yet been established."

As to the Sherman silver law the speaker said: "The Democratic party may not always have acted with entire wisdom in regard to silver, but this much can be said, that it was not responsible for the Sherman silver law. That law was Republican in its inception, in its enactment, and in its enforcement.

The Senator devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to what he regarded as one of the principal issues involved in the campaign—viz.: "Personal liberty." "Personal liberty meant liberty regulated by law, reasonable law."

Continuing, he said in part: "The Democratic party has always been the consistent champion of personal liberty. It will not change its attitude by reason of misrepresentations or the threats or the boasts of Puritanism The persistent misconstruction of the Sunday provisions of the existing law and the difficulties of securing the same without long and expensive litigation render some additional legislation desirable. It may be that if the excise law was enforced alike in all the municipalities of this State—enforced liberally, charitably, and reasonably—there would be no necessity for new legislation. It is a fact that the Sunday provisions of the existing law are not enforced in this great metropolis as they are in Brooklyn, in Republican Syracuse, in Republican Buffalo, and in Republican Rochester, and in numerous other Republican cities of the State. They are not enforced in the same manner as they are in Republican Herkimer, from which ex-Senator Miller hails. Some legislation is therefore indispensable. The people demand it, and popular sentiment should be respected in that regard. Upon this question the two parties have declared themselves. We have not said we favor the opening of saloons on Sunday throughout the State, neither have we said we are opposed to it. We have simply declared that the people of each municipality should be permitted to determine that question for themselves. This is a safe and just and a satisfactorw disposition of the question."

HOLD MORGAN IN HONOR.

THE BIG NEW YORK FINANCIER WELCOMED TO CHICAGO.

J. W. Doane Gives a Luncheon at the Chicago Club for the Visitor and His Party—Drives About the City—Business Subjects Tabooed—How the Financial Power Looks and Talks—His Special Car—His Riches and His Aversion to Speculation.

"I propose the health of a man whom Chicagoans honor as the man who kept intact the Treasury's gold reserve and prevented this country from going to a silver basis—J. Pierpont Morgan," said J. W. Doane yesterday afternoon at a luncheon he was giving at the Chicago club to the noted New York financier.

"I am glad to know my associates and myself are held in honor in Chicago," answered Mr. Morgan. "Judging from things I read it would seem we are not getting much anywhere else."

Mr. Morgan came to Chicago early in the morning on a special train from Minneapolis, where he has been in attendance at the convention of the Episcopal Church as a lay delegate from Grace Parish, New York. In his company were Mrs. Morgan, Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Huntington of Western New York, and Drs. Simpson and Greer of Bishop Potter's diocese. The train made the run from St. Paul to Chicago in twelve hours, two better than the fastest schedule time.

In Chicago the party breakfasted aboard the special train, and after it was over Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, called and suggested a drive around the city. The weather being good the invitation was accepted and a trip over the North and South Side boulevards was taken. On the Lake-Front Mr. Miller explained how differently it would look when the proposed park was completed, and all enjoyed the beauties of the Sheridan drive and the South Side boulevards.

Mr. Morgan Lunches with Mr. Doane.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Morgan and his friends were entertained at luncheon at the Chicago club by J. W. Doane. Mr. Doane had secured Mr. Morgan's promise to be present at this luncheon some time ago, his idea being to make it an occasion for having him meet some of Chicago's leading business-men. As it happened, a number of the men he had invited, such as Marshall Field, P. D. Armour, Lyman J. Gage, and others, were in St. Louis with the Commercial club and could not be present, so that the list of guests was somewhat curtailed. As it was, however, an extremely enjoyable time was had.

It was an entirely informal and social affair, and the only reference to financial matters made during it was in the words of the proposer of the chief toast and Mr. Morgan's answer, quoted above. The people present were:

Bishop Potter,	Dr. Simpson,
Bishop Doane,	Dr. Greer,
Bishop Huntington,	Byron L. Smith,
T. B. Blackstone,	John J. Mitchell,
Albert Keep,	Robert T. Lincoln,
R. R. Cable,	Roswell Miller,
J. C. Peasley,	Chauncey J. Blair,
J. W. Ellsworth,	B. F. Ayer,
Potter Palmer,	S. C. Goodwin,
H. N. Higinbotham,	J. W. Doane.

After luncheon Mr. Morgan remained at the club while the other members of the party took carriages and drove to Jackson Park to see the remains of the World's Fair. At 7 o'clock all returned to the special train and at 7:30 p. m. it pulled out for New York over the Michigan Central road. The only stop of any length it will make will be a few hours at Niagara Falls.

The Mariquita a Superb Car.

The Mariquita is one of the finest private cars ever built. It weighs 120,000 pounds, or nearly 15,000 pounds more than the average weight of the finest Wagner cars. The interior arrangement of the car is as fine as inventive skill and money can make it. There are four bedrooms, with stationary beds, wardrobes, washstands, and toilet arrangements complete. The dining-room and parlor is twenty feet in length. In this room is also a combined library and writing desk or secretary. There are a large bath-room, kitchen, and quarters for the servants. The whole interior of the car is superbly finished in mahogany and upholstered in leather. It is lighted with both Pintsch gas and lamps. The windows are of the finest plate-glass of the largest possible size. There are observation windows at both ends. The furnishings and tapestries are as fine as those of any car in the United States. Rich dark colors predominate. Owing to its immense weight and perfect equipment of springs, it is said to travel with less vibration than any car in the country.

He Declines to Talk of Business.

While in Chicago Mr. Morgan absolutely refused to talk about the financial matters in which he plays so prominent a part. He declined to answer all questions regarding gold reserves, new issues of bonds, and similar subjects, and would have nothing to say about business affairs of any kind. Even a reference to the recent letter of Senator Chandler of New Hampshire to President Cleveland and Inter-State Railway Commissioner Knapp regarding the recent agreement of leading railways to maintain rates would not draw him out.

This letter had special mention of Mr. Morgan, the reference being as follows:

"This trust is not to be created if you and President Cleveland can prevent it. You are both famous, popular tribunes. Will you take the responsibility of fastening this $3,000,000,000 yoke upon the necks of the people and yet appeal to them for support in convention and the polls in 1896?

"These stupendous crimes can, by virtue of express statutes of the United States, be suppressed in advance by national officials. A single word from you (the President) to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will cause these confederates to desist. Will you act, or will you take the responsibility of consenting as you will by inaction, to conspire against a law which, within a few weeks, or as soon as the elections are over, will raise the prices of food and fuel to all your beloved people? 'He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' Thou art the man."

These are the words which President Depew of the New York Central styled "pretty bitter" and went on to say:

"Fighting windmills is still a favorite pastime with some people, and seems to be especially in vogue in off years in politics. But there are other people who have wound up their tale of woe by turning to President Cleveland and saying, 'Thou art the man.'"

But Mr. Morgan had no comments to make on them at all.

Bishop Doane yesterday remarked on Mr. Morgan's totally ignoring all his ordinary business while in atendance on the Episcopal convention in Minneapolis. Before he left New York he gave orders that no letters or telegrams, except those of an absolutely personal and private nature, be sent to him, and that he be not communicated with at all on any business affairs, no matter how great its importance. These instructions were faithfully carried out, and during his stay in Minneapolis Mr. Morgan devoted himself entirely to church affairs.

"He is not the kind of a man who makes long speeches," said the Bishop, "and had but little to say; but what he had to say was always to the point and was always attentively listened to."

A Man of Great Force.

Mr. Morgan is a big man physically as well as mentally and financially. He is broad-shouldered and heavy-set and abrupt in manner and speech. The idea he gives the man he is talking to is one of force, and it is easy to understand, after once seeing him, how he is the important factor in the business world he is. His dress is decidedly English, being usually of rough cloth with rather pronounced plaids or stripes, while his watch chain is heavy and his general make-up that of a man who patronizes a good tailor, but puts his clothes on in a hurry. There is nothing about his personal appearance to suggest the attentions of a valet, and his bitterest and most reckless-speaking enemy would not call him "a dude."

How rich a man he is no one, unless it is himself, knows. He is generally quoted at $50,000,000, but this is probably a high estimate, and it is doubtful if he is worth more than half that much. He could, were he willing to speculate, be the richest man in America, for his power in Wall street is practically unlimited, and he would be able, were he so inclined, to change the price of almost every railway share in the United States as he might desire.

But Mr. Morgan will have absolutely nothing to do with speculating, and he holds speculators in supreme contempt. To him finance is a science comparable only to sound political economy, and he looks on stock gambling as a statesman would regard the antics of hungry politicians.

His great power in financial circles lies in the fact that he is practically the American representative of the English and European millions seeking investment in this country, and it is his good judgment these foreign investers depend on when casting about for channels in which to employ their surplus money. It was this which has enabled him twice to compel the leading railway Presidents of the country to cease destructive wars in which it was hinted some of them were finding a personal profit, and throughout he has acted as a balance wheel and check on reckless managers of great corporate properties. Throughout he has been a builder of the interests intrusted to his charge, and the restoration of the practically bankrupt Reading, Western Terminal, Baltimore and Ohio, and West Shore properties is evidence of his methods and his ability.

His Princely Charities.

Mr. Morgan's connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church is that of a lifetime. Ever since he was a young man he has been prominently identified with church work, and his gifts to his own and other parishes have been many and large.



SHOWMASTER CLEVELAND—"HI, THERE! LET THOSE ANIMALS ALONE!"



INTERIOR OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S PRIVATE CAR MARIQUITA.

OUT FROM PRISON WALLS.

WILLIAM BLUNCK RECEIVES A PARDON FROM GOV. ALTGELD.

Sentenced to Forty Years in the Penitentiary for Complicity in the Murder of Albert Achroth—Almost Dead with Consumption—Influential Friends, Including Banker Smith, Luther Laflin Mills, and Miss Jennie McLaughlin, Take Up the Case.

A pale young man, with the imprint of disease upon him, stepped feebly off the train from Joliet at 9:15 last evening, and, leaning on the arm of a man and woman, walked slowly toward the waiting-room. Scarcely had he alighted from the train when a man stepped up and grasped his hand. This man was Luther Laflin Mills. The young man was William Blunck and the young woman Miss Jennie McLaughlin, whose efforts, seconded by Byron Smith and Mr. Mills, secured the commutation of Blunck's forty years' sentence in the State Penitentiary.

It was May 15, 1892, that William Blunck, in company with Thomas Lavin, both under the influence of liquor, made a fatal assault on Albert Achroth. The affray took place at Western avenue and Berlin street. William Blunck was, in a measure, a victim of circumstances. An orphan, with but one brother and no sisters, he became a victim of his environments, and at the age of 14 years became virtually a hardened criminal. He and Lavin were both arrested for the crime, Lavin as the real criminal and himself as the accessory.

Sent to Joliet for Forty Years.

At the trial before Judge Hutchinson the best legal talent was employed by friends of the murdered man to assist in the prosecution. The father and mother of Lavin, assisted by friends, employed able counsel, but in spite of the stubborn defense the jury returned a verdict against the boys, and a sentence of forty years was imposed on each.

It was while the trial was in progress that Blunck showed traits not characteristic of hereditary or habitual criminals. Seeing the pitiful grief of the parents of his companion in crime, Blunck bravely pleaded with the attorneys that he might shoulder the whole of the crime on the ground that nobody cared what became of him, and his sentence would cause no grief.

When sentence was imposed the attorneys for the defense moved for a new trial. While the matter was pending Lavin passed beyond the pale of earthly punishment and was called before a higher tribunal. Blunck was taken to Joliet to suffer the full penalty imposed, but after six months' confinement, broken by disease which bade fair to turn into consumption, was transferred to the hospital.

Miss McLaughlin Takes Up the Case.

But Blunck was not without friends. Miss Jennie McLaughlin of La Salle avenue and Chestnut street, with a knowledge of the attitude assumed by Blunck at the trial, and feeling there must be some good in the boy, interested herself in his case and visited him several times during the period of his jail confinement. The story was told by her to a friend who caused its publication. The printed narrative attracted the attention of Byron Smith, President of the Northern Trust Bank, and enlisted his sympathies to such an extent that he at once interviewed his nephew, the great attorney, Luther Laflin Mills, and announced his intention of caring for the boy and educating him, as well as taking the responsibility of

[Continued on seventh page.]

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair, warmer.*

Sun rises at 6:13; sets at 4:56.

Moon 7 days old; sets at 10:07 p. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 National Committee to Meet Dec. 10.
Visit of J. Pierpont Morgan to Chicago.
William Blunck Pardoned from Joliet.
President Cleveland Speaks at Atlanta.

2 Paderewski Returns to America.
Olney's Foreign Policy Too Vigorous.

3 Catholics and Hebrews Admitted to W.C.T.U.
Commercial Club at St. Louis.
Burglars in Guise of Secret Service Agents.
Masons at Smith's Inn.

4 Bad Street Car System on Indiana Avenue.
Art Institute Exhibition Opens.
In Society and at the Theaters.

5 No Ground for Dispute as to Venezuela.
Suicide of Francis Hinton.
Cubans Make Hot Work.

6 Armour Scores on Chicago 'Varsity.
Princeton's Back Slow and Uncertain.
Race Records Reduced at Louisville.

7 America Cup Challenge Withdrawn.
Fitz and Corbett May Meet Anyhow.
Remarkable Shooting at Baltimore.

8 Election Board Can Go It Alone.
Annual Meeting Implement Manufacturers.
Board of Education Discusses Biology.

9 Don M. Dickinson Pleads for Cuba.
Cabinet to Discuss Gunboats at Detroit.
Col. Crofton on the Witness Stand.
Loop Wants Van Buren Street Franchise.

10 Convention of Mothers Meets.
Story of a Stolen Kiss Valued at $100.
Bland Speaks at Nokomis, Ill.

11 Telephones on the Board of Trade.
Boom in Alley "L" Securities.
Politicians Ridicule Rumors of Indictments

13 Trunk Lines Ignore Chandler's Letter.
Attempt to Reconsider Lake-Front Bill.
Talks with Travelers at the Hotels.
Flournoy-Beck Dismissal in Supreme Court

14 Dr. Robbins' Candidacy for Governor.
Affairs in the Insurance World.
Shipping News of the Great Lakes.

16 Effects of the Coming Flood of Gold.
True Story of the Stampede to Garfield.

ILL-USED CHILD SEEKS SUDDEN DEATH.

Eight-Year-Old Girl Throws Herself Before a Train to Escape Her Mother.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—As the Patchogue express thundered around the curve near Higbie avenue crossing at West Slip, L. I., this afternoon a barefooted baby girl, from whose tiny figure a tattered frock fluttered in the wind, threw herself face downward upon the track in front of the train.

The engineer reversed his engine and came to a standstill a few feet from the shivering little body. The sudden stoppage alarmed the passengers, who hurried out to learn the cause. Conductor Cunningham ran around to the front of the engine and lifted the child in his arms.

"Let me be," screamed the little one. "I want to die! I want to die!"

"Why?" asked one of the passengers in surprise, and the child answered tearfully: "I cannot live at home. My mamma beats me every day so that I am black and blue, and she gives me nothing to eat. I want to die, I am so cold and tired and hungry."

"Well, keep away from the cars," said the conductor, as he walked back to the train with the passengers. The girl looked at him until he pulled the bell rope, and then as the engine began to move forward she threw herself again in its path. Again the train was stopped and the child picked up by the train hands. This time a brakeman held her until the cars rolled by.

The child is Lydia Rogers, the daughter of Ann Rogers of Higbie avenue, West Islip. She is just 8 years old. The story the little one tells is corroborated by neighbors.


PRESIDENT CRESPO OF VENEZUELA.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Kingston, Ont., a memorial statue to the late Sir John Macdonald was unveiled.

Near Cairo, Ill., Mrs. Rousch hanged herself and her 4-year-old daughter because of poverty.

At Fresno, Cal., Special Agent Brokenborough seized over a million feet of lumber cut from government timber.

Ex-Congressman George Dorsey, President of the Ponca, Neb., National Bank, has been acquitted of the charge of falsifying the books.

The cottage of William Wade was burned at Nevada, Mo. Charred remains of a body supposed to be that of Mr. Wade were found in the ruins.

Peter and Henry Gubbard were shot and killed by Sanford Lakes near Richmond, Ky. They had caused an illicit still operated by Lakes to be seized.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., C. D. Thompson and Frank Snyder have been bound over to the Circuit Court charged with conspiracy and combination to raise insurance rates.

The Rev. William Gordon, 87 years old, of Michigan City, Ind., who was visiting his daughter at Worcester, Mass., dropped dead while attending prayer meeting at Grace M. E. Church.

LAST EDITION.

GROVER AT THE FAIR

President Addresses the People at Atlanta.

NO POLICY IS OUTLINED.

General Disappointment at Platitudes Uttered.

AT THE CAPITOL CITY CLUB.

Brilliant Reception Given by the Leaders in Society.

PARTY RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Twenty-one guns fired by the Atlanta Artillery announced today the fact that President Cleveland and his Cabinet had taken position on the grand stand opposite the Government Building in the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition. Scarcely had the echo of the last gun faded away when the exhilirating music from a dozen bands filled the air and the great procession started upon its tour of review before the President of the United States. As President Cleveland stood with uncovered head troops from Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and the Fifth Regiment of United States regulars filed before him with soldierly tread. At the head of the Virginia contingent Gov. O'Ferrall rode with the bearing of a knight-errant, while the Governor of Connecticut led his gallant footguard. The scene was altogether an inspiring one from a spectacular point of view, but as a political demonstration it was a decided failure. There were present probably 30,000 persons, though local estimates exaggerated the number to 70,000.

When the President and his Cabinet stepped from the Government Building to the improvised platform the quietude of the audience was stifling. Not a cheer greeted them, but the utmost respect was shown. It was not such a scene as brings joy to the hearts of a set of politicians who hope to build upon the popularity of their present leader. Indeed it was a killing frost so far as this section is concerned upon those who placed reliance in Clevelandism. To describe the situation between the visitors and the people would be difficult indeed, for, while they recognized that it was the President and gave him every mark of respect, they plainly showed that they were not enamoured of the individual, and that he possessed no magnetic power over them.

Uttered Barest Platitudes.

When, after an eloquent introduction by President Collier of the Exposition company, Mr. Cleveland arose to speak, the people listened for something to stir their enthusiasm, but as the speech developed, and as it became evident that it contained nothing but the barest platitudes, not one word of national interest, not one word of stirring Americanism, not one word of sympathy for people at home, nor for the struggling peoples abroad, the audience became so talkative persons within ten feet of the speaker could not hear a word he said.

To sum up the situation, Mr. Cleveland's visit as a personal venture has been a failure so decided that his most ardent admirers were forced to recognize the fact that he is now passing off the stage, and that he does not possess even the magnetism to seriously indicate the future of his party.

For two days thousands of people have been gathering here from the various cities and towns of the country in order to be present on President's day. The absence of country people was notable. In fact, so marked was this that today it was a subject of comment. One year ago the absence of the farmer would not have been noticed because five cents a pound for cotton had so deadened them that they did not have interest to give anywhere. The present season has brought them good prices, and it was regarded as assured that they would be here in all their strength. There were many surmises on the causes of their staying away. When Mr. Cleveland visited this city in 1887 it was the farmers who gathered from Mississippi, from North Carolina, from Alabama, and from Georgia to make up the great crowd that cheered him on his way.

To Wean Them from Populism.

It has been the hope of politicians hereabouts that the prevailing good prices for cotton would have withdrawn the farmers from their allegiance to Populism and that they would have doubled the crowd which filled the streets today. It is now evident that this is not the case and that these men who came within 13,000 of carrying Georgia last year are still dissatisfied and do not intend to be caught doing honor to one who adheres to either of the two main national parties. A dense crowd had gathered before the Hotel Aragon at 9 o'clock this morning to see the departure of the Presidential party to the exposition.

A squad of policemen detailed to make the way clear for the distinguished visitors cleared an avenue through the multitude to the steps of the President's carriage, which was, of course, the first in line. It was driven by Lorenzo Jones, and the four high-spirited gray horses champed at their bits impatiently. The President appeared in the hotel hallway in a few moments and was escorted to his carriage by President Collier of the exposition and Gov. W. Y. Atkinson. The Cabinet officers followed with their escorts, being assigned to carriages by W. H. Black. As soon as the vehicles were filled they were driven without delay out Peachtree street. As the crowd on the sidewalks, which was lined up densely against the path pursued by the Presidential party, caught sight of the President they cheered lustily, as they did when they recognized the other notables. The entire party had been driven away by 10:30 o'clock and reached the main entrance of the exposition by 11 o'clock.

Carriages and Occupants.

The following was the order of the carriages with their respective occupants:

First carriage—President Cleveland, President Collier, and Gov. Atkinson.

Second carriage—Vice-President Stevenson, Mayor King, and Col. W. A. Hemphill.

Third carriage—Secretary Carlisle, Capt. J. W. English, Dr. R. D. Spalding, and H. H. Cabaniss.

Fourth carriage—Secretary Lamont, H. M. Atkinson, J. J. Spalding, and W. H. Black.

Fifth carriage—Postmaster-General Wilson, E. S. Spalding, Judge W. T. Newman, and Ed C. Peters.

Sixth carriage—Secretary Herbert, T. B. Neal, Maj. Livingston Mims, President Stewart F. Woodson.

Seventh carriage—Secretary Smith, Col. E. P. Chamberlin, and ex-Gov. W. J. Northen.

Eighth carriage—Secretary Morton, F. P. Rice, President of the Georgia Senate Venable, and Clarence Knowles.

Ninth carriage—United States Treasurer Morgan, Private Secretary Thurber, E. O. Dougherty, and Martin Amorous.

The President and the Cabinet officers were cheered all the way to the grounds. When they left the Aragon, Peachtree street was alive with humanity, the cars, the curbs

the herdics, and other vehicles being packed with the multitude. The President's carriage was the first to arrive. There were no other carriages with it, but in ten minutes eleven other carriages came into the grounds, and all went to the government building.

President's Carriage Arrives.

The President's carriage came in at the main gate at 10:30 o'clock and was driven at once to the Government Building. There preparations had been made to receive the Presidential party.

As the party came in the gate members of the Exhibiters' Association formed on each side of the roadway, and as the carriages passed gave their salute. During the morning the Government Building had been closed to visitors, and when the party arrived there was no one in the building except the government officials.

The first visit was made to the mint machine, where souvenir medals were made for the party. With W. C. Dabney Jr. as his guide and Gov. Atkinson as escort President Cleveland went through many of the exhibits.

Two reviewing stands had been erected in front of the Government Building, one immediately on the steps of the building and a larger one just opposite. These stands were draped with the colors of the country in very handsome style.

Ropes had been stretched along the plank roadway to keep the crowds back from the place where the soldiers would pass, and a detail from the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut guarded the lines.

When the head of the line was seen coming around by the Agricultural Building President Cleveland and his party, escorted by the directors of the exposition, left the Government Building through the main entrance and crossed the plank roadway to the reviewing stand. All the members of the Presidential party, the Governors, and a number of exposition directors were given seats on the large stand, while on the small stand the members of the Board of Awards and other expostion directors were given seats.

Soldiers in Parade.

As the President entered the stand a salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the plaza by the artillery company. As the last shot was fired the head of the line appeared near the reviewing stand, and the President arose from his seat and assumed a position at the front of the stand.

At the head of the line marched a squad of mounted police with Chief Connolly and his Captains. Capt. Burke, the Marshal of the day, with his staff; Maj. Clem, Col. Albert Howell, and Clifford Anderson came next. They were followed by Col. W. L. Kellogg of the Fifth Regiment of regulars, and then came eleven companies of the regiment of United States soldiers with their band. As the troops passed the President they came to present arms and held that position until they had gone beyond the reviewing stand.

After the regulars had passed Gov. O'Ferrall and his staff appeared in the line. The Governor was cheered from the time the parade started until he left the line after passing the government building.

Gov. O'Ferrall was followed by the Virginia Military Institute Band, playing "Dixie," and the four companies of cadets under the command of Col. D. Price. The boys made a splendid showing as they passed the stand.

Col. C. A. Nash and his staff of the Fourth Virginia and six companies of the regulars passed the stand, followed by Grimes' Battery of Virginia.

The Asheville Light Infantry, forty strong, marched ahead of the Gate City Guard. The latter company turned out all its members, and their neat uniforms and soldierly bearing caught the crowds.

Gov. Coffin and his staff, the first and second companies of the Governor's Foot Guard, commanded by Majs. E. Henry Hyde and B. E. Brown, and Colts' and Reves' Bands, were the next in the line.

The last in the line was the Atlanta Artillery, with all its guns.

Aroused to Enthusiasm.

It was at this point that the audience was aroused to the highest point of enthusiasm. The music of brass instruments, the quick strains of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," the bright uniforms of marching men, were enough to make even an apathetic audience responsive to almost any appeal. Added to this were the words of eulogium pronounced by President Collier, who referred to Mr. Cleveland as the greatest of living Americans, saying:

"To an assemble composed of American citizens introduction of the most illustrious of living Americans is impossible, save as a mark of courtesy and an expression of the regard in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen. Still, it may be possible on this occasion to signify in some degree our profound gratification at the presence of the Chief Executive of the Nation. The demonstrations he has already witnessed prove better than could any mere words the sincerity and the warmth of his welcome. He, of all men in this country, should be best able to recognize the voice of the people, for unto him it has been shown in more emphatic terms than to any man of our generation, but we must convey to him an assurance of the admiration and esteem of the people of the Southern States, and especially of Atlanta.

"The South has received from him a recognition as a constituent element of this Union to which it had for many years been a stranger when he was chosen and commissioned to erase the dark line of sectionalism from the map of the Union. The administration of which he is the head not only gave its aid and indorsement to the dearest enterprise this city has projected, but has established here for the inspection of the world the most comprehensive and instructive display of our Federal resources that ever enobled any exposition. No intelligent citizen can visit this display without experiencing a quickening of his patriotism as well as an extension of his general knowledge.

"We rejoice today in the reflection that no other nation in the years that have passed since the foundation of this government has had in its highest office such an unbroken array of men who for devotion to their country, for faithful performance of duty, and for those virtues which adorn the citizen as well as the Executive have been worthy of comparison from Washington to Cleveland.

Hoke Smith as an Eraser.

At one point, as if to give personal emphasis to the statement regarding the obliteration of sectional lines, Secretary Hoke Smith arose, in full view of the audience, apparently to indicate that he was the eraser that had been used by the President in that great work.

Mr. Cleveland's opening words were listened to quietly and all through respectfully, but without cheers, and with considerable apathy toward the close, when it was discovered that he intended to say nothing of a striking or national character. His only hit was that against protection to American industries, and his total avoidance of all reference to the duty of the United States as toward the great nations of the world fell like a wet blanket upon people who were ready to be made enthusiastic upon that question.

In fact, the only indication of an interest in American greatness abroad was that in the prayer of the Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins when he pleaded:

"May this country never imbrue its hand needlessly with the blood of other nations. May it be kept back from aggressive invasions and dangerous entanglements of every kind with other nations of the earth. We pray for other nations that they and we may learn war no more, may we never need more to learn war. We pray for the uplifting of men into the likeness and image of God. More and more may the earth rejoice in the coming of the kingdom of peace and in the shining of the sun of righteousness. More and more may we see the realization of our hope and promise as a Nation honored and chosen of God to enlighten the world and teach the lesson of national righteousness to men."

President Cleveland's Remarks.

The President's speech in full ran thus:

"Mr. President—On my own behalf and for my colaborers in the executive branch of our government who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting. We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the exposition you have set on foot and upon the evidences you have here gathered, chiefly illustrative of Southern enterprise, Southern industry, and Southern recuperation.

"But we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement. No portion of our countrymen, wherever found, can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these surroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry which are the joint possession of all our people, and they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity in which all our citizens, from the highest to the humblest, have a proprietary right.

"While my fellow-citizens of Georgia and the neighboring States may felicitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are here found of the growth and prosperity of the interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work they have done emphasizes in the sight of the world the immense resources and indomitable thrift of the people of the United States.

Blessings of Personal Liberty.

"It seems to me the thought may be suggested as not inappropriate to this occasion that what we see about us is an outgrowth of another exposition inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a Constitution which was ordained and established by the people of the United States with the declared purpose of promoting their general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. The success which has attended this exposition of products and manufactures is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or the character of the people in any of the contributing States, but it rests largely upon the fact that these States are members of a beneficently governed nation, whose natural resources and advantages everywhere have been developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty.

"A contemplation of the benefits vouchsafed to us by our government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united coöperation in their support and protection. We should lovingly watch and guard it, not only because we are recipients of its precious gifts but for its own sake, and because it has been put in our hands in sacred keeping to prove to the world that man can be trusted with self-government.

To Promote General Welfare.

"We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty, if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow-countrymen.

"I hope I may therefore be permitted, in conclusion, to suggest, as a most important lesson taught by this occasion, the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare and consequently to our individual happiness as citizens of a careful discrimination in our support of policies and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which prompt the promotion of the public welfare and those which simply seem to serve selfish or sectional interests.

"If we are to enjoy the blessings our government was framed to fairly and justly bestow we shall secure them in due time by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the golden rule, promote the general welfare."

Handshaking Begins.

Immediately upon the conclusion of President Cleveland's speech it was announced that he would hold a reception, and the crowd was asked to move back to give room for the handshaking process. A lane was formed along the front of the stand and a squad of policemen under command of Capt. Jennings and Sergt. Whitley kept the lane opened. President Cleveland took a position on one of the steps and began shaking hands with all the people who pressed up to him. For five minutes he grasped the hands of citizens at the rate of 103 a minute. Then the number per minute gradually lowered until he was shaking hands at the rate of one every second. In fifteen minutes the President's face was covered with perspiration, and he was evidently tiring. For thirty-three minutes he continued to shake hands with the throng.

He finally announced he was tired, and the lane was closed. The carriages for the party were driven to the stand and were taken to the Piedmont club.

At the luncheon given to the President and his party at the café of the Piedmont Driving club there were over 300 persons present, including the entire Presidential party and many members, both men and women, of Atlanta society. A cold lunch and champagne only were served. The affair was elegant and seemed to be much enjoyed by the distinguished party.

After luncheon the President began a tour of the grounds, visiting the government building, the main building, the negro buildings, and inspecting the exposition throughout.

Chicago Public School Display.

One of the features in which the President was much interested was the display of the Chicago public school in the gallery of the manufactures and liberal arts hall, which was formally opened yesterday. This display is in charge of Mr. Herman Hanstein, the supervisor of drawing in the Chicago high schools. Mr. Hanstein has made what has been pronounced by experts to be the most interesting educational exhibit at the fair. It is always a matter of difficulty to make an exhibit of this kind catchy because of the character of the material to be used. This exhibit, however, is both showy and interesting. In cases along the sides of the decorated booths are well-executed specimen sheets in writing, with explanatory illustrations in language, natural study, geography, history, geology, biology, chemistry, physics, and botany, with a descriptive treatment in writing. The idea of the whole display shows applied art to the studies—that is, that in the answers to various questions appear illustrations showing forcibly the whole matter under treatment.

The entire party spent several minutes looking into the details of the display, when they passed on, the next most interesting feature being the stop at the negro building. Here the President seemed to relax the official frigidity which he maintained during most of his tour. He was waited upon by Commissioner Penn and other colored leaders, who explained to him fully all points of interest. He asked many questions, showing that he regarded the negro building as perhaps the most important in a political sense on the grounds. The colored people were highly elated by the interest the President took in what they had to show him, and are tonight his most enthusiastic admirers.

Getting Acquainted with Thurber.

An amusing byplay of the visit of Mr. Cleveland is his effort to steer clear between his prejudices and what he should do in relation to the people of the Atlanta Constitution who have been thrown so closely about him.

One of the first callers upon Mr. Cleveland last night was a representative of this newspaper, which has waged such decided war against his administration. The newspaper man was greeted by Private Secretary Thurber, who was all geniality and courtesy, but at the same time genuinely and unaffectedly sphinx-like in his attitude toward newspapers and newspaper men.

Private Secretary Thurber was sorry Mr. Cleveland was engaged, in fact, Mr. Cleveland did not submit to interviewing.

All attempts to see the President were denied the representatives of the Constitution. At last they asked Private Secretary Thurber if Mr. Cleveland, in his official capacity as President, would not consent to say that his trip had been a pleasant one and that he was pleased to be able to visit Atlanta and the exposition.

Again Private Secretary Thurber was overcome by sorrow—he was very sorry that it was impossible to give the representative of the Constitution any suggestion of a sentiment of pleasure felt by Mr. Cleveland. But, however, Mr. Thurber did feel sure that a feeling of pleasure, and a feeling that the trip was a pleasant one, did exist in the Presidential mind as a fact.

Mr. Thurber gave his consent to the following interview, though at first he did not care to say anything for either himself or the President. This is Mr. Thurber's interview:

"The trip has been a very pleasant one. I am sure the President has enjoyed it. He will speak tomorrow and express his own sentiments."

Greets Clark Howell.

A little later during the reception previous to Mayor King's banquet one of those introduced to Mr. Cleveland was Clark Howell, managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution and also a member of the National Democratic committee from Georgia. Finding himself thus brought face to face the President caught Mr. Howell's hand in both of his, saying: "Why, Mr. Howell, how do you do? I am delighted to see you."

Then the latter passed on and the incident was at an end.

The closing feature of the President's visit was the reception and banquet tonight at the Capitol City club.

The reception confirmed the saying applied to the proper order of good things—that the best should come last—for the club membership made the affair complete and brilliant in every particular.

The President reached the club accompanied by the Cabinet and ladies of the Cabinet between 9 and 10 o'clock, and spent an hour receiving those present and shaking hands with the great gathering.

The President is an expert in the art of handshaking, and he can dispose of hundreds of eager and admiring Americans in a few moments, and to each he will give a strong, hearty, and manly grasp of the hand.

The President is none of your namby-pamby handshakers, but he goes at the pleasurable business in a business-like way. He received in the blue room of the club, which is situated on the upper floor and is the largest of all the reception-rooms.

Arrangements were perfected by which all who desired to meet him were presented without undue confusion. Standing near the center of the room he met the procession of people coming through the ball-room by the ball-room stairway, and they left the Chief Magistrate by the stairway leading into the main front hallway of the club.

Maj. Livingston Mims, President of the Capitol City club, did the honors of the occasion. The President was in gracious hands here.

Credit for the Display.

Much of the perfection of the details has been due to the club's handsome and generous President, who has been at the head of the committee having the reception in charge.

Nothing has ever been seen in Atlanta comparable in elegance, tastefulness, and beauty with the floral decorations which have been used in honor of the President and his associates and advisors.

The chief rose used was the American beauty, certainly the appropriate flower to mark the presence of the great American Executive. Variety was had by bride and other paler hued blossoms, with just variety enough to make the club-house a veritable bower of loveliness.

Smilax, palms, asparagus chrysanthemums were placed in the various rooms about the club in splendid profusion.

The ball-room was a series of festoons following the illuminated arch and incandescent lights gleamed through the rifts of the mingled foliage and flowers.

The band was stationed in the music alcove and in the western end of the ball-room, and the musicians were almost suffocated with flowers.

The verandas, which have been protected from the night and the public gaze by awnings and big American flags, received a treatment from the hands of the decorators similar to that given the interior.

Gen. Longstreet Ready for War.

Among those disappointed by the absence of spirit in President Cleveland's speech was the Confederate General Longstreet, who said:

"The United States should take an active interest at least in the defense of its sister American nations. Apparently the time has come when the United States should say to the government of the Old World, 'Stay on your own side of the water.'"

Being asked about the report that he had been tendered the command of the Venezuelan army to resist British invasion he said: "Such a report is entirely unfounded. I have received from Venezuelan and Cuban sympathizers many letters indorsing my Chickamauga speech, in which I advocated a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

"A prominent Englishman wrote me from London that it was rumored that I had at Chickamauga urged a line of blood, manned by Americans, to be drawn about the sea girt isle, and asking if such passage occurred in my address. I replied by sending a copy of my address, wherein were these words: 'The next war between England and the United States should be fought not in Hampton Roads nor in New York Harbor but in the English Channel, where the Yankee huzza and the rebel yell should resound along the British seacoast.'"

"If it comes to gunpowder, General, would you accept service in the Venezuelan army?"

"My decided preference," replied Gen. Longstreet, "would be to fight under the Stars and Stripes against the blood-red cross of George III., and if the British cannons roar along the Venezuelan frontier it will be inevitably responded to by the thunder of American artillery."

When asked if he had traduced the character of Gen. Lee, as reported, he replied:

"The interview was signed by a lady, and no gentleman could contradict a lady."

Old Friendship Renewed.

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of Postmaster-General Wilson, has many friends in the city who are glad to welcome her here, but of all those friends there was not one happier to learn that Mrs. Wilson was coming than Mrs. William F. Peck.

When Mrs. Peck sent her card to Mrs. Wilson she wrote on it her maiden name. When Mrs. Wilson saw it she sent for Mrs. Peck at once, and the meeting was a happy one. The friendship of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Peck dates back to girlhood days with both. Mrs. Wilson was a Miss Nannie Huntington of Augusta, Ga., the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Huntington, pastor of the Greene Street Church. When Mrs. Peck, who was a Miss Ellis, was married Mrs. Wilson, then Miss Huntington, was one of the attendants.

It transpired today that Gov. Stone of Mississippi has been in the city incognito for several days. He called upon the President, and presumably received some consolation for the Senatorship he did not get.

The Presidential party did not wait for the close of the reception, but took their way to their special train at the station at midnight and were soon steaming northward.

CLEVELAND TO FIND A NEW PASTOR

DeWitt Talmage Will Be in the First Presbyterian Church Henceforth.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—When President Cleveland returns from Atlanta he will find a new co-pastor at the First Presbyterian Church in this city, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who was formally installed this evening in the presence of a large congregation. In fact it was remarked that it was the largest crowd seen in the President's church since Henry Ward Beecher preached there in 1864, when he delivered a funeral sermon over the remains of Ulrich Dahlgren, a son of the famous Admiral and gun inventor. Seating capacity of the church was tested to the utmost this evening and several hundred extra seats were provided for the audience, which included the representative people of the National capital. There was a sermon by the Rev. David Gregg of Brooklyn and addresses by the Rev. Adolos Allen, moderator of the Presbytery of Washington, the Rev. Wallace Radcliff, and the Rev. B. F. Bittinger and a prayer by the Rev. Thomas C. Easton. Dr. Talmage pronounced the benediction and as he turned to leave the pulpit his hand was grasped by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, through whose efforts the Brooklyn divine was induced to come to Washington. A feature of the musical exercises was a new installation march dedicated to Dr. Talmage and which was played for the first time this evening. During his connection with his new charge Dr. Talmage will preach every Sunday evening, his first discourse taking place next Sunday.

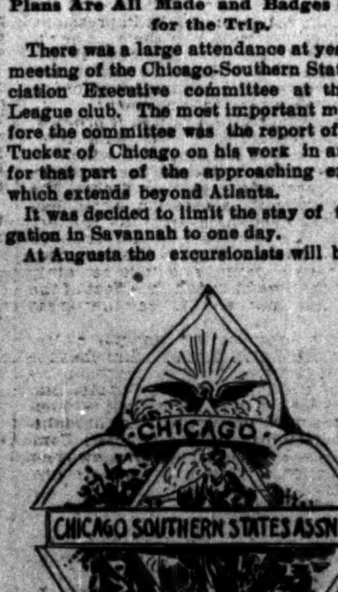
CHICAGOANS WILL GO TO ATLANTA.

Plans Are All Made and Badges Selected for the Trip.

There was a large attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Chicago-Southern States Association Executive committee at the Union League club. The most important matter before the committee was the report of Horace Tucker of Chicago on his work in arranging for that part of the approaching excursion which extends beyond Atlanta.

It was decided to limit the stay of the delegation in Savannah to one day.

At Augusta the excursionists will be taken



CHICAGO SOUTHERN STATES ASSOCIATION BADGE.

through the great cotton factories and shown the immense water facilities connected with the big manufacturing enterprises that cluster there. The exposition authorities at Atlanta have extended the courtesy of free admission to the entire membership of the First Regiment, I. N. G., during its stay in that city.

The Committee on Ceremonies, Arrangements, and Transportation yesterday selected a design for the badge to be worn by the members of the associa on the trip South. The committee selected the design submitted by J. W. Spenceley. The badge is to be a steel engraving on white satin, except that worn by the officers of the association, which will be on yellow, blue, and scarlet satin. The ribbon depends from a plain silver bar, the surface of which contains a space for the name or official rank of the wearer. On the upper portion of the engraving is the word "Chicago," with a phœnix, typical of a city rising from its own ashes. Underneath at either side are sheaves of wheat. At the bottom is the word "Atlanta," with branches of laurel, cotton bales, and a cotton field to the left, and to the right is shipping, indicative of Chicago's lake commerce, and bales of cotton and barrels of resin and turpentine, symbolizing Atlanta's principal trade and industries. The central figure is that of a woman holding in her left hand a cornucopia and in her right a laurel wreath. Across the middle is printed the name of the Chicago-Southern States Association, and beneath the picture is the date of Chicago day at Atlanta, Nov. 12, 1895. The badge is decorated at the bottom with gold fringe. The dimensions of the badge are about 2¼x5 inches.

EVIDENCE IN DURRANT CASE ALL IN.

Opinion Is the Defense Has Made a Poor Showing.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23.—After a bitter legal struggle lasting three months the testimony in the trial of Theodore Durrant is all in and tomorrow the argument of the case will begin. When court adjourned this afternoon District-Attorney Barnes announced he would undoubtedly formally close the case for the people the first thing tomorrow.

Miss Carrie Cunningham, a newspaper reporter who visited Durrant at the prison frequently, testified today that Durrant told her that he saw Blanche Lamont on the second floor of the belfry, where she was murdered. While engaged in fixing a sun burner, Miss Cunningham said he told her, he heard a suspicious noise in the belfry which attracted his attention. He crept along the ceiling of the church until he came to the belfry casing, where he looked through a crack and saw Miss Lamont.

Miss Cunningham's testimony was obtained only after a great number of objections made by the defense had been argued and ruled upon. An effort was also made to secure a statement from the witness with regard to an alleged confession made by Durrant, but the court sustained an objection to the question. During one of Miss Cunningham's visits to the prisoner he is said to have shown her an envelope addressed to his attorneys marked: "To be opened if I am convicted and to be returned if I am acquitted."

The witness was subjected to rigid cross-examination in which an effor was made to show the means to which she had resorted to obtain interviews with Durrant. She said she promised Durrant she would not publish anything he told her, and kept her word.

Only two witnesses besides Miss Cunningham were examined. Both were physicians. Their testimony was important from the fact that it showed Durrant did not have the appearance of one who had been partly asphyxiated when he met Organist King in the church on the afternoon of April 3. King testified that Durrant was pale and trembling when he saw him. When on the stand the prisoner corroborated King's testimony. Doctors May and Rosenstein, who were examined, testified that a man who for five minutes had been subjected to fumes of escaping gas from twenty-four jets would be insensible.

The Evening Post, in commenting upon the close of the case, says: "How the defense has failed is now a matter of record. The promised alibi has not been established and the testimony of the numerous witnesses called to sustain it in an indirect way impeaches the story told by the defendant on the stand. The page in the roll call kept by Dr. Cheney is all that stands between the prisoner and the scaffold. If there is one juror of the twelve who believes it correct, the prisoner's life will be saved. The prosecution has shown, however, that it is a mere copy, and an erroneous one at that. So far as the Rev. J. G. Gibson is concerned, not a fact has been produced to connect him with the case in any manner."

ANOTHER THREAT TO MURDER CLANCY.

Opposition Vigilance Committee Is at Work in "Smoky Row."

A second Vigilance committee seems to be at work in Lemont, Ill., according to a report from the Rev. J. F. Clancy, who is visiting in Canada. A letter was received at the postoffice the day after his departure reading as follows:

"The Rev Mr. Clancy, Lemont—Dear Sir: You are hereby duly notified that if you think anything of your life that you will be given not less nor not more than forty-eight hours to leave the Village of Lemont at once and forever upon the receipt of this notice. Remember, your failure to do so will mean acts of personal violence to yourself with fatal results. We have had enough of you and your work and now get out.

"VIGILANCE COMMITTEE."

The Rev. Mr. Clancy sent back his answer in this language:

"I would be glad to have the gentlemen of the Vigilance committee with headquarters in Lemont know that I will soon be back in that place to remain there and do my part until the corruption and violence of that unfortunate town are put away."

NATURALIZATION METHODS EXPOSED.

A Milwaukee Prisoner Explains How He Became Chicago Citizen Quickly.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Giuseppi Rossi, an Italian, on trial in the United States Court on a charge of passing counterfeit dollars, today gave away the naturalization methods of the Chicago politicians.

In his testimony he swore he came to this country in 1893. Among his effects found on his person were his naturalization papers, bearing date of 1894.

Witness testified he had been approached by a well dressed stranger in Chicago on election day, 1894, who asked him to vote for him.

"I can't do that," the witness replied. "I have not been in this country long enough."

"O, I'll fix that all right. Come with me."

The stranger then took Rossi to a public building and gave him the paper which had been taken from him when he was arrested, and $5 in money. Witness could not tell who the man was that gave him the naturalization papers.

THREE SOPHOMORES ARE SUSPENDED.

University of Wisconsin Students Petition for a Reinstatement.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—University of Wisconsin circles are shaken over the suspension by the faculty of three sophomores implicated in breaking up the freshmen drill and throwing Commandant Chynowith violently to the ground by stretching a rope across the field.

Messrs. Compton, Marshall, and Willets of '98 presented a statement signed by thirty-six sophomores acknowledging themselves to be equally guilty with their suspended classmates to Lieut. Chynowith this afternoon.

The petition to the faculty for a reconsideration of the suspension order already has several hundred signatures, mostly of sophomores. It will be presented to the faculty at its meeting Monday.

SENATOR BRICE HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Broken Rail Discovered Just in Time to Prevent a Sickening Accident.

Upper Sandusky, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Senator Brice's private car Tribune was attached to the west-bound Pennsylvania fast line Sunday. The car contained members of his family, Chairman Smalley, and other politicians.

Just before the train reached Lima a broken rail was found. Had it not been discovered a terrible wreck would have resulted.

The fact was kept from the public until today, when it accidentally crept out.

Schweinfurth Trial May Be Postponed.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—It is now thought the trial of George Jacob Schweinfurth and some of his representative angels for adultery will be postponed until the next term of court, because the witnesses are so widely scattered and the State's Attorney can find no appropriation accessible to get them here.

WEARS HIS HAIR SHORT.

PADEREWSKI RETURNS FOR A LONG TOUR WEST AND SOUTH.

Is Writing an Opera—Remembers Chicago Pleasantly and Will Be Pleased to Be There Once More—James J. Van Alen Escapes Arrest for a Day Under the State Law—Battleship Texas Arrives in Brooklyn—General News from New York.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Paderewski is in New York again, and music lovers are glad. He arrived this morning on the White Star steamship Teutonic, and will be heard on the evening of Nov. 4 at Carnegie Music Hall. He appears to be in excellent health.

He wears a silk hat and has his hair well under control.

The musician said he had had a pleasant voyage and had enjoyed the sea air. He said he looked forward with keen anticipation to greeting his American friends again.

At the regular ship's concert last night Paderewski played five selections, and entered heartily into the spirit of the entertainment. The pianist was accompanied by Hugo Goslitz, his private secretary. Immediately after landing the two were driven to the Windsor Hotel. The voyagers were welcomed at the pier by Charles Steinway, Charles Tretnar, N. Stetson, J. C. Fryer, and John Cowdin.

Concerning the opera which Paderewski is known to have been at work on for a considerable length of time, Mr. Goslitz, to whom the New York men were referred, said that it was complete, with the exception of orchestration. When the present tour is completed, and the composer sufficiently rested, it is his intention to immediately resume work on the opera and not stop until it is finished. Offers to produce it have been received from all the principal theaters of Europe. The music is to be Paderewski's own.

The book from which the opera was taken was written by a friend of Paderewski's, whose name is not divulged. Mr. Goslitz thinks the production will be a great success, and intimated that the author had high hopes of its winning approval.

The great pianist said, concerning his American trip: "This will be my third tour here, and I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing my friends again. As you know, I am going West and South on a long trip and shall be away from New York most of the winter after my first three concerts here. I look forward with pleasure to my visit to Chicago, a city of which I am fond.

"Am I a good sailor? Well, no; I can hardly say so, but this voyage I did not miss a single meal, as we had smooth and pleasant weather. I had a piano in my stateroom and practiced every day nearly the same as on land. Last night there was a concert on the ship and I played several of the smaller pieces of Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Liszt."

Paderewski is fresh from the fields of many triumphs in France, England, Italy, Holland, Germany, and elsewhere.

During the summer of the present year Paderewski gave an orchestral concert and one recital in London. Since then he has been resting in the South of France and making preparations for his American tour.

His first concert here, the one to be given at Carnegie Music Hall, will have the following program: Chopin's F Minor Concerto, with Richard Burmeister's orchestration; Liszt's E Flat Concerto, and Paderewski's new Polish Fantasy.

Following the concert Paderewski will give recitals at the Carnegie Music Hall on Nov. 9 and 12. The itinerary of his tour, so far as it has been planned, is as follows: Philadelphia, Nov. 6; Brooklyn, Nov. 11; Philadelphia, Nov. 13; Boston, Nov. 19, 23, and 30. Other cities which the pianist has arranged to visit are: Poughkeepsie, Springfield, Mass., Troy, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

The visits will be made in the order named. Buffalo is expected to be reached about Christmas. After two weeks' rest he will start on the second part of his trip. Cincinnati will be the first city to be visited; then, in order, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis, New Orleans, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In the latter city Paderewski will fill a three weeks' engagement. From there he will go to Salt Lake, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Columbus.

This is as far as the program has been outlined. It is probable that it will be considerably extended and that the pianist will find time to reappear in concerts in this city before sailing.



LEVI P. MORTON, GOVERNOR OF THE EMPIRE STATE.
[Sketched by a New York World artist from the unfinished painting by C. A. Whipple.]

MRS. BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER'S DEBUT

Her First Public Appearance in New York Wins Approbation.

New York, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler made her first public appearance in New York tonight at Carnegie Hall. The Press will say tomorrow:

"Mme. Zeisler is distinctly feminine, coaxing, and seductive, and she wins her audience by gentle rather than by forceful art. The Bloomfield-Zeisler is a great pianist, but although brilliant in technique her chief power lies in subtlety. She has the singing quality in perfection and under her sensitive fingers the keys chant any melody she calls for. Her introduction to New York was effected by a superb rendering of the Schumann concerto, Op. 54, and before its three movements were ended Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler had established herself firmly in our hearts.

"Her triumph was maintained, although scarcely strengthened, in the Rubinstein concerto in D minor, which not even genius can make wholly interesting. In a dainty Litadff Scherzo Mme. Zeisler had an opportunity to display her delicacy of touch and feeling, and she availed herself of this accident with such skill that the audience was aroused into enthusiasm."

VAN ALEN DODGES THE REPORTERS.

State Law Guarantees Him Freedom from Arrest for Two Days.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—James J. Van Alen stole quietly into Newport this afternoon. His baggage arrived there on the 11:30 train from Boston, but Mr. Van Alen evidently left the train at one of the stations on the island and hired a farmer's wagon and was driven into the city.

He went at once to his home, Wakehurst, and enjoyed the lunch that had been prepared for him. Then his coachman drove to the depot and took home Mr. Van Alen's baggage. Mr. Van Alen had both his road carts in which he drives to the train and a light express wagon at the train to meet him. Several reporters were also on hand, but Mr. Van Alen was not. When he did not appear with the rest of the passengers it was half suspected perhaps he was still remaining in the cars or that he had gone off on the other side. His servants apparently suspected something of the same sort, for they waited long and searched diligently for him, and finally drove away.

Mr. Van Alen will not be arrested tonight in the suit brought by Col. Colt for alienating his wife's affections, nor will he be tomorrow, for under the State law he is protected from arrest and civil process both the day before election, election day, and the day after.

The municipal election in Newport was held today. Further, so far as can be learned, the writ for his arrest has not yet reached the city, though the State officials who handle it state they will not tell when it does.

Mr. Van Alen sent his check to the Democratic City committee for upwards of $1,000 for today's municipal election.

An interesting point was verified this morning by a gentleman whose position in the case is such as to render his statement of an official character. He said bringing Mr. Van Alen into the affair was not an afterthought of Col. Colt.

During the negotiations for a settlement, pending three weeks or more, the Van Alen writ was mentioned repeatedly. Col. Colt had practically stated he would sue the Newport millionaire in case his wife instituted proceedings against him. Had Mrs. Colt remained silent the $200,000 writ would not have been issued. Col. Colt and Mrs. Colt were both at the Colonial Mansion at Bristol last night, but not, of course, on friendly terms.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Battleship Texas Comes to Brooklyn to Prepare for Its Trial Trip.

New York, Oct. 23.—The new United States battleship Texas arrived off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, this evening, and dropped anchor at 5:45. It came directly from the Norfolk navy yard, where it was built. No attempt was made to speed it during the trip up the coast. Ten knots an hour was the maximum speed. The greater part of the trip was made at a fraction over nine knots. The officers report a pleasant trip, without accident. They say the ship behaved well in the water and gave promise of being up to service requirements. The Texas will lie off Tompkinsville until tomorrow afternoon, when it will run to the navy yard and put into dry dock. There its bottom will be scraped and put into condition. When it leaves the dry dock it will proceed to Boston to await its trial trip over the government course.

Ex-Duchess Sells Some Property.

A Broadway business building was sold today by Lady William Beresford, widow of the late Duke of Marlborough and formerly Mrs. Hammersley. The property is the old four-story business building, with lot 25x100 feet, No. 536 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets. The price is given as $110,000. Lady William Beresford is a sister-in-law of John Henry de la Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterbury, who died today in Ireland, and stepmother of the present Duke of Marlborough, who is engaged to marry Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt in two weeks.

Charity Fair at Gov. Morton's.

Ellerslie, the handsome mansion of Gov. Morton at Rhinebeck, was thrown open to the public today for a fair and loan exhibition arranged and conducted by the Misses Morton, assisted by a dozen other young women friends, for the benefit of the free reading-room and circulating library of Rhinebeck. The fair was a marked financial success, as well as a notable society event. Gov. and Mrs. Morton received the visitors. The hospitality of their home was extended to nearly 500 people during the afternoon.

Heavy Odds on Tammany.

The offer of B. C. Williams of the Stock Exchange to bet $10,000 against $8,000 on the election of the Tammany county ticket was changed today. Mr. Williams raised the odds, which now stands $10,000 to $7,000. It was rumored that a syndicate of Republicans would be formed to accept this offer. Assistant Secretary Manchester of the Republican County committee said he found the odds the other way on a trip along Broadway after the Carnegie Hall mass-meeting.

Gotham Brevities.

Eight shipwrecked mariners from the Norwegian bark Staatsmeinster Stane came in on the Ward liner Orizaba. The bark went ashore Sept. 27 on the Mexican coast near Progresso.

John Bergen, formerly a porter for the silk importing firm of F. A. Strauss & Son, is in Jersey City awaiting requisition papers. William Steinborn is in the Tombs. The two men had stolen $10,000 worth of silk from the firm within three years, $700 worth of it since January. Bergen has confessed.

SWAMP FIRES ARE BURNING UP THE SOIL

Considerable Damage Reported in the Vicinity of Green Bay, Wis.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A heavy swamp fire is burning close on the margin of the City of Seymour, seventeen miles west of here, with the wind blowing towards the city.

Another, embracing a full square mile, is burning about two miles east of Seymour. The principal damage being done is in the burning of the life out of the soil, but there is compensating good in clearing the land.

Smoke has hung heavily over this city for several days. There are also heavy fires eastward between this city and Lake Michigan shore, in some cases destroying farm buildings and hay stacks.

CHANCE FOR A POSSIBLE LYNCHING.

Officer Shultz of Watson, O., Killed While Making an Arrest.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 23.—Lee Martin, a farmer near Watson, tried to strangle a small boy to death. Officer Sweeney and Marshal Shultz went to arrest him, when a terrible struggle occurred. Marshal Shultz was shot, and died within a few minutes. Officer Sweeney was also shot, but not fatally. Martin was lodged in jail. Crowds are gathering, and it is feared he will be lynched before morning.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Gives strength and fine flavor to soups and sauces.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

OLNEY'S DANDER IS UP.

WILL BROOK NO INTERFERENCE WITH HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

Is Said to Have Acted Too Vigorously in Dealing with Great Britain to Suit the President and a Majority of the Cabinet—Must Now Resign or Eat His Own Words—Nothing but Friendly Offices Will Be Favored in Aid of Venezuela.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Owing to the absence of Secretary Olney from Washington nothing of a definite character can be obtained relative to the story that he is to retire from President Cleveland's cabinet. At the time Mr. Olney was transferred from the Department of Justice and made Secretary of State there was a vowed stipulation that he should be permitted to pursue a vigorous foreign policy.

The President acceded to this and the new Secretary of State immediately inaugurated an aggressive or what was designated to be an American policy. He notified Spain that the Mora claim must be paid and defined his interpretation of the phase, "a reasonable time," to mean thirty days as a minimum and sixty days as a maximum period. Deferment beyond that time would necessitate the institution of forcible measures on the part of the United States.

Before the amazement occasioned by this bold stroke of diplomacy had been dissipated Secretary Olney communicated in three successive dispatches to Ambassador Bayard his views as to the scope and meaning of the Monroe doctrine and warned the Government of Great Britain that encroachment upon Venezuelan territory beyond the limits of the Schomburg line would not be tolerated by the United States.

Delay Brings Aggravations.

Pending a reply to the three communications, the delay being aggravated by the fact that instructions were issued for the military occupation of the country lying far beyond the Schomburg line of demarcation, upon which a wealthy and influential American syndicate has located, investing millions of dollars in mines and mining machinery, Secretary Olney emphasized his policy by stopping further occupation of the disputed territory. This feature of the Secretary's plans to popularize Americanism was too bold and audacious for his associates in the Cabinet. It could have no other ultimate result than war unless England stultified her own actions.

Some of the official family could not further indorse a policy containing so much vigor, and a division followed.

It is said the Cabinet divided into two factions, the one favoring no interference in Venezuelan affairs beyond a diplomatic protest, and the other determined to rise or fall with the Monroe doctrine pinned upon the lapels of their coats. It is now said matters have so shifted and opinion changed as to leave Secretary Olney in a minority, thus bringing him face to face with the prospects of being compelled to swallow his own words.

This course he will under no circumstances pursue, and should he in the slightest degree be handicapped at the critical point in his negotiations with Great Britain his resignation will follow without the least hesitation or delay.

Indications at this time are said to be that Secretary Olney must abate the vigor of his foreign policy. Already strained relations exist between the Secretary and some of his associates.

Friendly Offices Only for Venezuela.

It is even intimated that the President is averse to taking chances on a war with England, and has declared nothing but friendly offices must be employed in aid of Venezuela.

It is expected the Cabinet meeting next Friday will largely determine Mr. Olney's continuance in office. Should the opposition to his official acts still be manifested, his retirement must follow. Secretary Olney will not permit interference in his executive duties. He is alike quick to resent advice or admonition. During his service as Attorney-General he tendered his resignation when he was desired to assume responsibility for a certain policy to which he was opposed.

The status in which Secretary Olney is said to find himself placed has created unusual comment here. The preponderance of opinion is that the limit has been reached in the prosecution of a vigorous foreign policy, and that Mr. Olney will be forced by virtue of antagonism to resign his portfolio.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Through a friend of Don M. Dickinson it was learned tonight the report from Washington regarding the retirement of Secretary of State Olney from the Cabinet is wholly discredited by him. It is further declared that he knows that the relations existing between Mr. Cleveland and his Premier are cordial, and their views on present foreign imbroglios similar.

W. P. REND MAY BE SUED FOR SLANDER.

Said to Have Maligned a Labor Leader in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Attorney W. J. Brenen has drawn up papers in a suit for slander to be filed forthwith unless Col. W. P. Rend of Chicago, one of the Illinois Labor Commissioners, retracts publicly statements he is charged with making to the effect that Secretary William Warner of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, is a bribe taker, a sneak-thief, and a traitor to his organization.

A demand for retraction was made on Col. Rend at Chicago Tuesday. He will be allowed a day or two to reflect upon his course, when, if he does not retract, he will be cited to defend himself in court.

Warner charges that Rend told a body of miners at Miners' Run a month ago that he could prove the Secretary had accepted bribes from operators. This was just after the failure of a strike, and the story is said to have receievd such credence that the union was almost disrupted along the Pan-Handle road.

TWO-LEGGED DOGS WALK LIKE MEN.

They Were a Recent Exposition Attraction and Are Attached for Debt.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Constable Benninger today served an attachment against C. W. Zinn of Cummingsville to recover $35 alleged to have been loaned by Jacob Kohlmer.

The papers call for the attachment of "two two-legged dogs, which could walk like a man."

The dogs have no pedigree and no forelegs. Their method of locomotion is peculiar. They walk like a man, leap like a kangaroo, and sometimes lie down and push themselves along. Both are well trained and intelligent trick dogs. The zoölogical garden some time ago offered $200 for them. The dogs a few days ago arrived from the Atlanta exposition, where they were on exhibition.

Constable Benninger took the freaks to Magistrate Winkler's court, where their owner put in a redelivery bond again, obtaining possession of the animals.



Tainted Blood

Poisoned my whole system, local troubles being the origin of my suffering. My limbs and arms swelled and sores broke out. My nervous system was shattered and I became helpless. Medical treatment availed nothing. I resorted to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it gave me vitality at once. I gained rapidly and the sores disappeared. I gained strength and was finally restored to health." Mrs. Elbridge E. Smith, P.O. address, West Granville, Mass.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.

CREED BARS I

CATHOLICS AND H COMED TO W. C. T.

Notable Victory Scored U ship of Miss Frances the Closing Hours of vention of the Woman perance Union—Repor B. Carse on Headqu nances, and an Appeal

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23 sic Hall was packed to the ing exercises of the Nation vention tonight. Hund unable to get inside. The pathetic and enthusiastic character asserted itself in smiles. Handkerchiefs tically one moment and th away the tears. Mrs. J. F tional Evangelist, condu Short addresses were made Fessenden, President of union; Mrs. Clara Hoffma Frances E. Beauchamp o Helen M. Barker, Mrs. Mrs. S. M. Fry.

After the presentation o pressions of thanks and f gation rose and sang its Sta to which these songs, writ sion, were sung were as foll

"Maryland, My Maryland chusetts and Maryland; for Florida; and "My Old for Kentucky; for Indiana, "John Brown," for Ka "Zion"; and North Ca North State." Illinois cho to its Columbian Exposit Mine," with the refrain York sang to the tune of "

One of the best written Mary L. Wyatt of West M her delegation. After thes songs the delegates and doxology and the conventio

Next year's convention held in San Francisco. has never met in Californi be selected by the Executiv

Miss Willard Lets Do

In the words of Frances vention was the largest in r broadest in scope of work a principles, and the most e history of this noble organi Other leaders of the union Willard in this opinion and the convention will be effect.

The veteran President ca tion with her in the closing eloquent and forcible addre to the W. C. T. U. moveme Hebrews.

Miss Willard said that in parts of the country where sented the work of the orga had been touched by the cor expressions of sympathy from Catholic priests and This resolution was then off

"That Catholic women an be invited to send fraterna their annual conventions to vention of the W. C. T. U. branches of the White Ribb their own borders."

One of the delegates sugge be quite consistent for the " tian Temperance Union" t affiliate. She laid special word "Christian." Miss Wi deal of feeling said:

"They have extended the h to our organization and our invite them to coöperate. I them to us if they want to co

Amendments Are Vo

A dozen or more delegate resolution with amendment all voted down, and Miss W prevented the convention religious discussion. Finall enthusiastically adopted the Miss Willard said she thank act of the convention, and the it an honor and a pleasure to of fellowship to Catholic and

There was great laughing a when Mrs. Grubb of Missour congratulatory telegram be s Linuau, a missionary among at Ellis Island, who was to be A strong-minded matronly front row in fine irony said: "You mean condolence." adopted, however, and the te

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Board of Managers of the tional Headquarters Templ ported on the condition of her introductory remarks sh stringency of the money price of wheat and other ob the collection of contributi

From October, 1894, to O cash receipts amounted to increase of $13,000 over th She stated it was the desire collect before the close of money to insure the W. C. T the stock. This has been st Field of Chicago, who ha under the condition that the amount be raised by the uni ditional subscription the foll received: From all sources and bonds, $30,612.52; re 1. $1,450; total, $106,56 "wheel card" for collecting $12,314.95 has been realize

In the list of State contrib the following as giving the during the year: Illinois, $3 chusetts, $3,440.41; New Y Pennsylvania, $2,520.49; O lows, $2,154.94.

Miss Sarah Johnson, Fin of the Temple, gave a detai the finances. Miss Willar Mrs. Carse's work, saying cial credit, for the reason th salary and devoted so much report was adopted.

An Appeal for Tem

A resolution was adopted this was a crusade year in th prise all white ribbon wome pledge themselves to help ra funds to secure all the out the Temple Building Associ January.

Resolutions were also ad sympathy with the loyal he boners of the Town of Harv on temperance principles, declared has been betrayed the liquor power by the actio officers, and later, by a sma citizens, and expressing th principles of honor and fair d grossly violated by these ac should form a test case to be be, to the highest courts. known whether corporations provision made in a deed exclusion of saloons from ground.

A resolution was adopted phasis affirming the adhere to the single moral standar and women, and rejoicing i White Cross and White Shiel work for a higher and nob womanhood.

The convention extended dore Roosevelt for his stand ment of the law.

Mrs. Mary F. Hunt of tendent of the Departme Temperance Instruction, pr of Illinois with the prize made the greatest increase troducing indorsed text-boo Last year the State reported where these books were bei this convention they repo markable gain. The banne a neat response by Miss Len nois.

ITS HEADQUARTERS TO

Plea for a Strong Self-Supp System in the Cent

Washington, D. C., Oct. tension and temperance themes before the Nation Unitarians and other Chris day. The discussion of chu opened by the Rev. Chari Oakland, Cal., who spoke outlook of the church on th California, he said, had



CREED BARS LET DOWN

CATHOLICS AND HEBREWS WELCOMED TO W. C. T. U. RANKS.

Notable Victory Scored Under the Leadership of Miss Frances Willard During the Closing Hours of the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Report by Mrs. Matilda B. Carse on Headquarters, Temple Finances, and an Appeal for Further Aid.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Music Hall was packed to the doors at the closing exercises of the National W. C. T. U. convention tonight. Hundreds of women were unable to get inside. The meeting was both pathetic and enthusiastic. The womanly character asserted itself in alternate tears and smiles. Handkerchiefs were waved frantically one moment and the next used to wipe away the tears. Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, National Evangelist, conducted the service. Short addresses were made by Mrs. Susan M. Fessenden, President of the Massachusetts union; Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Missouri, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and Mrs. S. M. Fry.

After the presentation of banners and expressions of thanks and farewells each delegation rose and sang its State song. The airs to which these songs, written for the occasion, were sung were as follows:

"Maryland, My Maryland," for both Massachusetts and Maryland; "Suwanee River," for Florida; and "My Old Kentucky Home," for Kentucky; for Indiana, "Annie Laurie"; "John Brown," for Kansas; Minnesota, "Zion"; and North Carolina, "The Old North State." Illinois chose the music given to its Columbian Exposition year, "Baby Mine," with the refrain "Illinois." New York sang to the tune of "Hold the Fort."

One of the best written songs was that by Mary L. Wyatt of West Medford, Mass., for her delegation. After the singing of the State songs the delegates and visitors sang the doxology and the convention was at an end.

Next year's convention will probably be held in San Francisco. The national body has never met in California. The place will be selected by the Executive committee.

Miss Willard Lets Down the Bars.

In the words of Frances Willard, the convention was the largest in representation, the broadest in scope of work and declaration of principles, and the most enthusiastic in the history of this noble organization of women. Other leaders of the union agree with Miss Willard in this opinion and say the results of the convention will be widespreading in effect.

The veteran President carried the convention with her in the closing hours, when, in an eloquent and forcible address, she welcomed to the W. C. T. U. movement Catholics and Hebrews.

Miss Willard said that in meetings in all parts of the country where she had represented the work of the organization her heart had been touched by the cordial greetings and expressions of sympathy she had received from Catholic priests and Hebrew rabbis. This resolution was then offered:

"That Catholic women and Hebrew women be invited to send fraternal delegates from their annual conventions to the national convention of the W. C. T. U. and to establish branches of the White Ribbon Society within their own borders."

One of the delegates suggested it might not be quite consistent for the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" to ask Hebrews to affiliate. She laid special emphasis on the word "Christian." Miss Willard with a good deal of feeling said:

"They have extended the hand of sympathy to our organization and our cause. We should invite them to coöperate. I want to welcome them to us if they want to come."

Amendments Are Voted Down.

A dozen or more delegates tried to kill the resolution with amendments, but they were all voted down, and Miss Willard skillfully prevented the convention getting into a religious discussion. Finally the convention enthusiastically adopted the resolution, and Miss Willard said she thanked God for this act of the convention, and that she considered it an honor and a pleasure to extend the hand of fellowship to Catholic and Hebrew women.

There was great laughing and hand-clapping when Mrs. Grubb of Missouri moved that a congratulatory telegram be sent to Miss Anna Linuau, a missionary among immigrant girls at Ellis Island, who was to be married tonight. A strong-minded matronly delegate in the front row in fine irony said:

"You mean condolence." The motion was adopted, however, and the telegram sent.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, President of the Board of Managers of the W. C. T. U., National Headquarters Temple in Chicago, reported on the condition of the finances. In her introductory remarks she referred to the stringency of the money market, the low price of wheat and other obstacles, as impeding the collection of contributions to the fund.

From October, 1894, to October, 1895, the cash receipts amounted to $30,612.52, an increase of $13,000 over the preceding year. She stated it was the desire of the trustees to collect before the close of the year enough money to insure the W. C. T. U. ownership of the stock. This has been started by Marshall Field of Chicago, who has given $25,000 under the condition that the remainder of the amount be raised by the union. On this conditional subscription the following have been received: From all sources, $74,500; cash and bonds, $30,612.52; receipts since Oct. 1, $1,450; total, $106,562.52. Through a "wheel card" for collecting small donations $12,314.95 has been realized.

In the list of State contributions are named the following as giving the largest amounts during the year: Illinois, $3,397.08; Massachusetts, $3,440.41; New York, $3,412.51; Pennsylvania, $2,520.49; Ohio, $2,500; and Iowa, $2,154.94.

Miss Sarah Johnson, Financial Secretary of the Temple, gave a detailed statement of the finances. Miss Willard complimented Mrs. Carse's work, saying she deserved special credit, for the reason that she received no salary and devoted so much time to it. The report was adopted.

An Appeal for Temple Funds.

A resolution was adopted declaring that as this was a crusade year in the Temple enterprise all white ribbon women were asked to pledge themselves to help raise the necessary funds to secure all the outstanding stock of the Temple Building Association by the 1st of January.

Resolutions were also adopted expressing sympathy with the loyal hearted White Ribboners of the Town of Harvey, Ill., founded on temperance principles, but which it was declared has been betrayed into the hands of the liquor power by the action of its municipal officers, and later, by a small majority of its citizens, and expressing the belief that the principles of honor and fair dealing have been grossly violated by these acts and that they should form a test case to be carried, if need be, to the highest courts, that it may be known whether corporations can set aside the provision made in a deed for the perpetual exclusion of saloons from designated lots of ground.

A resolution was adopted with marked emphasis affirming the adherence of the union to the single moral standard for both men and women, and rejoicing in the increase of White Cross and White Shield societies which work for a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood.

The convention extended thanks to Theodore Roosevelt for his stand for the enforcement of the law.

Mrs. Mary F. Hunt of Boston, Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, presented the State of Illinois with the prize banner for having made the greatest increase in the work of introducing indorsed text-books in the schools. Last year the State reported sixty-four towns where these books were being used, while at this convention they reported 1,000, a remarkable gain. The banner was received in a neat response by Miss Lena Morrow of Illinois.

ITS HEADQUARTERS TO BE IN CHICAGO

Plea for a Strong Self-Supporting Unitarian System in the Central West.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Church extension and temperance reform were the themes before the National Conference of Unitarians and other Christian churches today. The discussion of church extension was opened by the Rev. Charles W. Wendte of Oakland, Cal., who spoke glowingly of the outlook of the church on the Pacific coast. California, he said, had more Unitarian churches in proportion to population than any other State, save those of New England.

The Rev. George L. Chaney of Richmond spoke of the abolition of sectionalism in the South.

The Rev. T. B. Forbush of Chicago said the Central West awaited Unitarian missionaries, and he urged the appointment of twenty missionaries to work in that field. He urged also that Unitarian ministers should become evangelists as well.

The Rev. A. W. Gould of Chicago said the problem to be faced in the Central West was the division in the ranks of the Unitarians themselves. He made a plea for the building of a strong, self-supporting Unitarian system in that section, its center to be Chicago.

D. M. Wilson of Boston spoke of the progress in New England and pictured the outlook as bright and encouraging.

A meeting was held this afternoon at All Souls' Church, at which modern methods in temperance reform were discussed. The feature was the address of the Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Secretary of the committee of fifty for the investigation of the liquor problem. Other speakers were the Rev. A. P. Doyle, General Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and the Rev. D. N. Beach of Cambridge, Mass., who advocated the great importance of applying the Norwegian principle to temperance reform.

END OF MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The Establishment of a Paper for Children Is Warmly Discussed.

Columbus, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The last day's session of the Woman's Home Missionary convention opened with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Price A. Crow of Missouri. Two very important newspaper enterprises came up for discussion.

Mrs. Haslett of Pittsburg presented the report of a special committee on a children's paper and this was the subject of a lively discussion. The committee strongly favored the establishment of a paper which would reach the children and enlist them in the cause of home missions. The necessity for some such paper was deemed very urgent by the committee and their recommendations met with the support of the convention.

The suggestion that Mrs. McCabe, the editor, be given an assistant, who was to be a deaconess and was to look after the deaconess department, was adopted.

Interesting and encouraging reports were read from the New York, East and West Texas, North Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Newark, N. J., Northwestern Indiana, New England, Northern New York, Michigan, and Maine conferences.

Mrs. Spurlock gave a verbal report of the grand work being done in the Mother's Jewel Home at York, Neb., and showed that this home is worthy of generous support.

Dr. Ames was elected General Superintendent of the deaconess work and was also confirmed as the head of the Lucy Webb Hayes Memorial Training School and Deaconess Home at Washington, D. C.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., GETS CONVENTION

Proceedings at the Home Missionary Convention of the Disciples.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 23.—At the Home Missionary convention of the Disciples today the Board of Managers was transferred from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Springfield, Ill., gets the convention next year.

Miss Jessie Brown and the Rev. J. Z. Tyler of Ohio, National Superintendent, reported upon endeavor work in the denomination, which has now 3,096 societies.

The Rev. J. E. Pounds of Ohio followed in an address on endeavor work and missions and various committees made reports. That on resolutions, among other things, recognized the sufferings of Armenians and the efforts of the Christian powers on their behalf; also they affirmed the separation of Church and State and declared in favor of the enactment of laws prohibiting any appropriation of public money to sectarian institutions and to provide for the frequent inspection by duly appointed commissioners of all convents, reformatories, schools, and other institutions of a public or semi-public nature.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Discussion of the Negro, the Indian, and the Chinaman Yesterday.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Indian, the negro, and the Chinaman occupied the attention of the American Missionary Association all day today. The curtailment of appropriations was reported by all speakers to be the cause of serious embarrassment in the work in their respective fields.

Secretary C. J. Rider of New York spoke on "The Indian Factor in the Indian Problem," and argued that the red man is gradually acquiring higher ideals, purer morals, love of home, and Christian altruism. The Rev. Dr. Lehemiah of Massachusetts condemned the filching of Indian lands by vicious whites.

The Rev. Sherrod Soule of Connecticut said it cost $1,000 to educate an Indian and $1,000,000 to kill one. He closed by saying: "Let the A. P. A. bear the little red schoolhouse into the Indian country, which needs it more than Boston."

The Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of Illinois spoke earnestly on Chinese missions. He reported street work largely in practice in Pacific coast cities. Though it is the smallest work the A. M. A. does, it is the most wide-reaching, when considered with reference to the populous and productive country to which the Chinese will return imbued with principles acquired while in this country.

A resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of three on lynching was carried with a rush. A telegram was read announcing the serious illness of Mrs. A. A. Meyers, a leader in the mountain work, at a hospital in Chicago and she was given the prayers of the association.

Upon Southern educational work President Ballentine of Oberlin College submitted a report, followed by an address. In both he took the ground that the work was progressing favorably. He spoke very highly of the negro's capability and claimed that the coming of the negro to American soil was not a mistake, but a blessing.

The Rev. C. M. Samson, the Rev. W. H. Ward, and W. H. Strong were named as a committee on overtures to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

This evening addresses were made on missionary subjects by the Rev. E. E. Scott, E. H. and G. W. Moore of Tennessee, Jonas Spotted Bear of North Dakota (a full-blooded Indian missionary), and the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of New York.

CHRISTIANS' NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Session Has a Large Attendance and Interesting Discussions.

The second day's session of the National Conference of Christians opened yesterday morning more auspiciously than did the first. There was a larger attendance and those present maintained an appearance of marked interest in the proceedings.

Previous to the public session the officers of the new organization indulged in prayer and the hours between 10 and 12 were occupied by the reading of a paper by the Rev. J. W. Wells, the Chairman, and discussion about the necessity of church discipline in connection with ballot box evils. The church was censured for failing to discipline its members for their political acts and indirectly upholding through their lack of decision in the matter the liquor traffic and, what was termed by the speaker, corporate robbery.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the method and scope of organization. To this subject both the Rev. Wells and the Rev. W. H. Guy of Cleveland spoke

Missionary Discussions in Secret Session.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—The first secret session of the Executive committee of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, which was held today at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, was devoted to the forming of plans for the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the General Executive committees to be held next Sunday morning and to continue for two weeks. Next week two delegates from each branch will arrive and join the secretaries in the work. Among the secretaries present are: Mrs. A. P. Alderman, Boston; Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, New York; Mrs. J. F. Keen, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. B. Stevens, Baltimore; Mrs. E. T. Cowens, Cincinnati; Mrs. F. P. Crandon, Evanston, Ill.

Wants Sentence of Suspension Removed.

Meriden, Conn., Oct. 23.—At the Universalist general convention in session here the Rev. A. N. Alcott of Elgin, Ill., presented an appeal for the convention to remove the sentence of suspension from the Universalist fellowship and ministry, pronounced against him by a committee of the State convention of Illinois. The chief reason for asking a reversal of the sentence, he said, was that the rule under which he was suspended did not exist on the statute book of the church. He was suspended for engaging in professional services to a religious organization not in fellowship with the Universalist denomination.

BURGLARS IN NEW GUISE.

TWO MEN APPEAR IN THE ROLE OF SECRET SERVICE AGENTS.

On the Plea of Searching for Counterfeiters They Gain Access to Several Houses and Then Take Everything of Value They Can—Many West-Siders Victimized—Detectives Arrest Harry Baldwin and John Moran—Believe They Have Right Men.

Residents in the West Thirteenth street district have been loud in their complaints of a number of robberies committed by two men who secured entrance to their homes by pretending to be government secret service employés.

The plan which the robbers worked was as clever as it was original. They generally made their appearance at the homes of workingmen while the heads of the families were at work. Both men wore stars and declare they were United States secret service men in search of counterfeiters. Under this guise they forced an entrance to buildings when admittance was refused, and while the owners were not looking the robbers stole everything in sight. The plan evidently worked well, for there are a number of complaints filed at the West Thirteenth Street Station of depredations of this sort.

The police, anxious to stop such thievery, set detectives to work and obtained a description of the robbers. It was learned that one of the men had a cork leg, and with this clew Detectives Condon and Keefe started in search of the robbers.

Yesterday afternoon the robbers made their appearance at the home of Mrs. Carmody, No. 1379 Fillmore street. Mrs. Carmody at first refused to admit them, but the men said they were searching for counterfeiters and were positive they were in Mrs. Carmody's house. To clear herself the woman let the alleged secret service men in. When they left she missed $4 and a quantity of jewelry, and immediately reported the case to the police.

Last night Detectives Condon and Keefe arrested Harry Baldwin and John Moran on suspicion of being the men who have been robbing the innocent West-Siders. Baldwin, it was found, has a cork leg. It was also learned that he did not always wear a cork leg, but occasionally goes out with a crutch and begs in the streets.

Up to a late hour last night he had not been identified. But the police think Baldwin discarded the crutch and used his cork leg when he was on expeditions such as the alleged secret service man.

STRANGER LOSES A LOT OF MONEY.

Lays the Theft to Three Women, One of Whom Is Under Arrest.

Central Detectives McWeeney and Sullivan yesterday arrested Cora Davis on the charge of larceny, and she will be arraigned this morning at the armory. M. S. Marlett, a stranger in the city, lays the theft of $80 at her door. The same man is also anxious to bear witness against two other alleged confidence women, charged with stealing $260 and a draft for $1,300. The women, whose names are said to be Hall and Sanesbury, have returned the draft to Chief Badenoch, and it will be given to Mr. Marlett.

Harry C. Reed, Harry Kelly, Will Johnson, and Benjamin McCauley were convicted of burglary before Judge Payne yesterday afternoon. His honor at once sentenced Reed to the penitentiary and Kelly to the reform school. A motion for a new trial for Johnson and McCauley is pending. The men are alleged to have broken into the rooms of Mrs. Clara Ettelson, No. 377 Clark street, July 20, and to have stolen wearing apparel and jewelry of the value of $700.

David Malinowski of No. 1166 West Lake street yesterday afternoon caused the arrest of Howard Manning on a charge of burglary. On Monday afternoon while the family were away from home the house was entered, trunks rifled, and everything of value taken. From the description given the police Manning was arrested. A silver watch belonging to Mrs. Malinowski was found in his possession.

Officer La Blanch of the Maxwell Street Station yesterday afternoon arrested John Hayes and Alfred Golden, aged 10 and 13 years, respectively. They were seen in a clothing store at West Fourteenth and Halsted streets acting in a suspicious manner. The officer followed them to the different departments and saw them secrete small articles in their pockets.

J. J. Burns, alias "Blinkey" Burns, charged with burglary, will be arraigned tomorrow before Justice Kersten. J. E. Cook of No. 138½ Wells street makes the complaint.

The Cottage Grove Avenue police officers are still holding Henry Thomas, arrested for stealing overcoats, umbrellas, and such articles from the houses of various persons throughout the city.

Chief of Police Bartram of Evanston has been requested to assist the authorities of Northwestern University in breaking up a gang of thieves who have been operating in the different college buildings. The Rev. Charles J. Little, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, reported to the police yesterday that three overcoats belonging to students had been taken from the dressing-rooms on Tuesday. He requested that two detectives be detailed to watch the campus and arrest any suspicious characters who may be seen about the buildings.

A thief entered the residence of Ida Storey, 3414 State street, yesterday afternoon and took $35 in money.

JUDGE TREE RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Enjoys His Outing Abroad—Declines to Discuss National Politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree arrived home from Europe yesterday morning, having been gone nearly six months.

"I am an old traveler," said Mr. Tree, "and have made several trips abroad, but do not remember ever having enjoyed myself more than this time. We kept away from the large cities as much as possible. Consequently I scarcely saw a newspaper and received very few letters or telegrams. Therefore, as regards politics, finance, or business I am not prepared to discuss the situation except I might say that while staying in London a few days before sailing I learned that the English people are far more deeply interested in the outcome of the Chinese, Japan, and Madagascar troubles than they are over the Venezuela controversy or anything else now occurring on this side of the Atlantic.

"We spent the greater part of our vacation in Tyrol, and especially in the Saltz Kammergut country at Ischil, Aussee, and Zell-am-see, places full of interest, but so far out of the way that tourists hardly ever find them. At Insbrook we took a carriage and drove several days through Tyrol and Upper and Lower Engadine, finally arriving at St. Mauritz, where we remained three weeks. In fact I may say we spent the whole summer in high altitudes and amidst magnificent Alpine scenery.

"In September we left Switzerland and went to the Scotch Highlands to visit friends; while there I had some excellent grouse shooting. Plus the railroads Tyrol is much the same now in so far as the conditions of its people are concerned as it was 100 years ago. They are quiet, peaceable, and industrious."

Mr. Tree declined to discuss either home or foreign politics for the reason that he had not kept posted, but when asked what he thought of the free coinage question as a Democratic issue in the forthcoming campaign he replied:

"Our rapidly increasing prosperity is fatal to all schemes of free coinage. Everything looks brighter in this country for the future and it is conceded by the advocates of this free silver theory that the era of prosperity is having a marked influence in retarding its advance. Congress, however, will make some effort, I imagine, to reform the whole currency question, and there is much need of it. I could not see that our interests abroad are seriously affected, but, on the other hand, there is an abiding confidence in financial circles that the good sense of the American people and the wisdom of the government will prevent anything foolish being done."

TROLLEY CAR ROBBERS INDICTED.

Two of the Six Positively Identified by Several Passengers.

Six men, alleged to be the robbers who terrorized and robbed passengers on an Evanston avenue electric street car two weeks ago were indicted by the grand jury yesterday. They were: Alfred, alias "Sleepy," Burke, John Carr, Michael Slik, Jack Smith, Charles Brooker, and an unidentified man known by the sobriquet "Slick."

The witnesses who appeared before the grand jury and secured the indictments of the alleged robbers were: Supt. Charles McDonald of Berry's Detective Agency, who is said to have obtained a partial confession from "Sleepy" Burke; C. S. Simon, Emma Boyington, Margaret Blair, Alfred E. Westman, Jay O. Merryman, W. G. Osborne, James Mason, William Armstrong, and Charles Sembach.

All these witnesses, with the exception of Supt. McDonald, were passengers on the electric car the night it was robbed. Each has seen and several have positively identified John Carr and Alfred Burke as two of the robbers.

TWO MEN ROB A LA CROSSE MAN.

Complaint at Once Made and the Robbers Found and Arrested.

Chris Tieche of La Crosse, Wis., complained that William Mullaney and James Burns assaulted and robbed him in the rear of Julien's saloon, Peck court and State street, last evening, and they were arrested. A pocketbook and knife belonging to Tieche were found in the possession of Burns. Tieche claims his watch was also taken, but it was not found.

Dan Burke, a stevedore in the employ of the Anchorage line, while walking along Clark street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, last evening, was knocked down and robbed of $3 by a colored man. The assailant escaped.

Charles Green, a tailor, was drawn into a game of craps by two men in a saloon at No. 450 State street last evening. When he had lost $30 he refused to play longer, but was persuaded to enter a poker game. This resulted in the increase of his loss to $80. He concluded he had been swindled, and demanded his money back. The two men, he says, assaulted him, and stole his watch and $4, all the money he had left. He reported the robbery, and officers were detailed on the case. Green said the money he lost represented his savings for six months.

SUSPECTED OF BEING THIEVES.

Police Arrest a Party of Young Men and Boys on Forty-eighth Street.

Six boys and young men, ranging in age from 9 to 19 years, were arrested yesterday at Chicago avenue and West Forty-eighth street while driving a wagon loaded with alleged stolen goods. The boys gave their names as Charlie Kelly, Pierce Kelly, Robert Burt, William, Simon, and Oscar Maun. All live in the vicinity of Kedzie and Waubansia avenues, where many petty thefts have been reported of late. The wagon contained a quantity of canned fruit and old iron. One of the boys had a gold watch and chain which is said to have been stolen.

THIEVES ROB MURRY NELSON JR.

They Get Into His House and Carry Away the Silverware.

Burglars entered the home of Murry Nelson Jr., No. 326 Hampden court, Tuesday night and stole $500 worth of silverware, including spoons and knives and forks. While the family was sound asleep the burglars broke in the basement door and ransacked the dining-room. When the servants were ready to serve the breakfast they found to their surprise that every teaspoon and silver dishes were gone. There was great commotion in the Nelson household for a few moments and then Mr. Nelson went over to the police station and reported the burglary.

TO CUT OFF THE TROLLEY CURRENT.

Will Be Done on West Side, Where There Is No Danger at Fires.

Fire Marshal Swenie conferred yesterday with General Manager Parsons of the West Chicago Street railroad regarding the danger firemen were exposed to when fighting a fire in the immediate vicinity of trolley wires, as instanced in the fire at the Crescent Linseed Oil mills on Tuesday night. An agreement was reached by which hereafter the current will be shut off by the railroad company in any section as soon as notification to that effect is received from the Fire Department.

In discussing the subject Fire Marshal Swenie said:

"The fire on Tuesday night was about the first in which trolley wires have seriously hindered the work of firemen. The danger of wires falling on the heads of men is so great that it is hard to ask a man to go into a place where death may come upon him. In the case of a broken trolley wire an immense lot of material is charged by water acting as a conductor, and is liable to become a serious source of danger. The wires themselves when the current was finally turned off did not hinder the work of firemen.

"I saw Mr. Parsons this morning and arranged that in the event of a fire in a street where trolley wires are strung the power-house furnishing the current to that section should be notified. He will arrange matters so that the current will be turned off on such notification."

Insurance men generally regard the trolley wire as a source of danger, not only in causing fires, but in hindering the work of firemen.

FAILS TO KIDNAP HIS OWN LITTLE GIRL.

Chicago Artist, F. C. Moore, Has Trouble in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—F. C. Moore, a Chicago artist now residing in this city, was the center of a sensational attempted kidnaping scene on Michigan avenue today.

Moore's former wife was an actress. Four years ago they were divorced, the custody of the only child, Eleanor, being given to the father.

The couple met in Chicago during the World's Fair and it was agreed that Eleanor should go with her mother on a three weeks' visit. But she has remained with her ever since, and the father's demands for the child were ignored.

Meanwhile Mrs. Moore married. Her former husband has been in the city a fortnight, waiting for a chance to kidnap his child.

This morning at the corner of Cass street father and child met. He grabbed her by the hand and tried to lead her away, but her screams drew a crowd and a policeman took father and daughter to the Central Station. The police gave the mother the custody of the child.

CANNOT ACCEPT THE CALL JUST NOW.

The Rev. E. W. Drew Declines to Become the Pastor of a New Church.

The Rev. E. W. Drew, ex-pastor of the Union Avenue M. E. Church, yesterday told the committee from the church of which he was pastor he could not accept their call to be pastor of an independent church which they are willing to start for him. His reasons for the declination were he was convinced the judicial conference to which his appeal had been sent would consider the matter at an early day, and the consideration would be favorable to his interests.

The committee then passed resolutions expressing their disappointment at his refusal, but expressing admiration for his loyalty to his convictions and offering to renew the call in case his appeal shall not be sustained.

In speaking of the call after the meeting Mr. Drew said if the appeal was not sustained he would accept the call and become pastor of an independent church.

CHILD TACKLES A GALLON OF WHISKY.

He Is Given the Liquor to Deliver and Samples It Too Freely.

Willie Landrum, 14 years old, a messenger from the Waifs' Mission, was found in Cottage Grove avenue last evening by a policeman. He was lying on the sidewalk asleep and closely hugging a gallon jug of whisky.

He had been intrusted with the jug by the liquor house of James Stenson & Co., No. 162 Clark street, to deliver to a patron on the South Side. The temptation to sample the contents had been too strong for him and he had drank more than was good for him.

He was taken to the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, where he was kept over night. The Waifs' Mission was notified, and the police were informed that the boy would be cared for when his case was reached in the Armory Police Court this morning.

SENATOR VAN WYCK IS IMPROVING.

Recovering Somewhat from the Apoplectic Seizure of Monday.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Senator Van Wyck, whose condition was regarded as most serious after the apoplectic seizure on Monday afternoon, continues to show signs of improvement, and his recovery is regarded as possible. Mrs. Van Wyck is the recipient of sincere sympathy from a host of friends at the National Capital and elsewhere for the illness which threatens the life of the ex-Senator from Nebraska. It was only a few days ago that the family returned to Washington, expecting a pleasant winter here in a climate in which Mr. Van Wyck always seemed to improve.

FOUR CLUBS IN ST. LOUIS.

COMMERCIAL BODIES ADMIRE THE BEAUTY OF THE HOMES.

Are Given a Long Drive About the City—Mayor Walbridge Addresses Them on the Duties of Residents Toward the Cities of America—Evidences of Prosperity Visible on Every Side—No Signs of Any Panic—Program for the Succeeding Days of the Visit.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—St. Louis has taken the visiting millionaires by the arm today and shown them the beauty of its homes and the warmth of its hospitality. It has been a day of keen enjoyment to the members of the visiting commercial clubs from Chicago, Boston, and Cincinnati.

With true hospitality, the entertainers have not crowded too much into the day and have made it a day of enjoyment instead of a day of hard work. The sight-seeing has been mainly directed toward the social rather than to the commercial side of the city's life.

There has been a visit to the Art Museum, a delightful hour and a superb luncheon at the St. Louis club, carriage drives through the parks and the residence district, and a reception at the home of one of the prominent members of the St. Louis Commercial club.

The thing that has struck every Chicago visitor with surprise is the exceeding beauty of the homes of this city. Chicago can offer nothing finer, and there were many Chicago visitors who doubted Chicago's ability to show so remarkable a collection of handsome mansions.

The entertainment started this morning with a carriage drive to the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. After a brief inspection of that the visitors again resumed the drive. The arrangement had been such that almost every carriage contained a representative from Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and the opportunity for an interchange of commercial ideas covering wide territory was therefore excellent. A stop was made at the St. Louis club at noon. After a brief informal reception there George A. Madill, President of the Commercial club of St. Louis, introduced Mayor Walbridge.

Mayor Walbridge on American Cities.

"Americans are justly proud of their cities," said Mayor Walbridge. "Their splendor, strength, beauty, their wealth, culture, and progressiveness are subjects that may command our admiration, yet the wise American recognizes in this very municipal splendor a serious problem which he has to solve. We are still in a formative stage. The work of building our cities is only partly done. There are many things unfinished. In the rapidity of the development which has been going on many questions rightly will tax the wisdom of our people to the utmost. We know what our cities are today, but we have to ask what will they be tomorrow.

"It is the knowledge that we have before us such questions, which has caused public spirited citizens to form associations representative of the highest commercial interests. These associations should guide municipal life. I doubt not that the Commercial clubs of Chicago, of Boston, and of Cincinnati are controlling by the same high sense of business probity and character the municipal development of their cities, as is the Commercial club of St. Louis. I believe that this quartet of associations will for years to come furnish a positive and progressive force which will be a controlling factor not only in the immediate localities in which these clubs have been formed, but in the broader questions concerning the welfare of the whole country.

"St. Louis has for you a sincere and cordial welcome. We hope your visit will bring closer together the four cities which you represent."

After the St. Louis club luncheon the carriage drive was resumed. It was then that the homes of St. Louis were seen to the best advantage. The drive through Vandeventer, Westmoreland, and Portland places brought forth continued exclamations of pleasure and surprise. The great number of magnificent houses, the fine grounds, and the beautiful architecture all brought out unstinted praise from the visitors.

St. Louis Has Been Building.

"What surprises me," said Henry B. Stone, President of the Chicago Telephone company, "is to see the great number of new houses that were built here in the last two or three years. While we have been talking hard times in Chicago St. Louis has been building miles of the most elegant and substantial homes, a proof of solid prosperity that it will be hard to gainsay. I think the ride today has been a surprise to many of the visitors. We are all charmed with what we have seen."

A drive through the 1,300-acre Forest Park was a pleasant feature of the afternoon, and a visit to Shaw's Botanical Gardens ended the afternoon's entertainment. These famous gardens were even at this season a point of much interest. This example of what a millionaire can do in the way of public-spirited service may be an object lesson to some of the visitors.

Henry B. Shaw was one of St. Louis' millionaires, and would have been a typical member of any of these Commerical clubs. He left his entire fortune of several millions of dollars at his death as a fund to perpetuate this botanical garden and a great park adjoining for the free use of the public, and it is now one of the most interesting and beautiful points in the city.

The names of the visitors from Boston are as follows:

Jerome Jones,	A. D. S. Bell,
James H. Freeland,	Henry W. Peabody,
Charles H. Allen,	William H. Bowker,
Robert O. Fuller,	George F. Putnam,
William H. Allen,	John L. Bremer,
Harrison Gardner,	H. L. Rice,
Robert Batcheller,	Lamont G. Burnham,
Alpheus H. Hardy,	Edward T. Rubsell,
Thomas P. Beal,	James H. Danforth,
William T. Hart,	Lucius Tuttle,
A. W. Beard,	H. W. Dwight,
Henry C. Morse,	William Whitman.

The Cincinnati visitors are:

Franklin Alter,	Thomas P. Egan,
James J. Hooker,	Stewart Shillito,
William H. Alms,	S. M. Felton,
M. E. Ingalls,	Bradford Shinkle,
Lars Anderson,	R. H. Galbreath,
Harry L. Laws,	Earl W. Stimson,
L. A. Ault,	David B. Gamble,
P. Langdan,	John A. Townley,
William J. Breed,	James M. Glenn,
Joseph F. Meader,	Albert B. Voorheis,
J. T. Carew,	Herman Goepper,
James E. Mooney,	Augustus Wessel,
A. G. Clark,	Edwin C. Goshorn,
Thomas Morrison,	Lucien Wuelsin,
Charles Davis,	W. M. Green,
Ralph Peters,	C. C. Waite,
Richard Dymond,	A. Howard Hinkle,
J. G. Schmidlapp,	L. C. Weir.

Freedom from Hard Times.

The apparent substantial prosperity of St. Louis and the small effect felt here of the financial panic will be one of the impressions visitors will carry away with them. The St. Louis citizens declare the city has felt the effects of the panic less than any other great commercial center, and the present evidence would seem to bear out the statement.

"The Chicago paragraph writer is prone to speak of St. Louis as slow," said Samuel M. Kennard. "There is one respect in which we are all ready to admit that we are slow—we have been exceedingly slow in feeling the wave of commercial depression which has been sweeping over the country for the last three years. We have been so slow that we have hardly awakened up to the fact that there has been a panic, and it is certainly safe to say that we have felt the effect of the depression less than any of the other great cities."

Tomorrow's program will include an inspection of the Union Station. Luncheon is to be served there, and in the afternoon the workings of the system of the Cupples Station will be looked into. That will without doubt be the most important piece of sightseeing the members of the Chicago Commercial club will have, for it will show them the working of a system of union warehouses, which saves a vast amount of expensive handling of heavy freight and greatly facilitates wholesale business.

At the banquet tomorrow evening there is to be an address of welcome by President George A. Madill of the Commercial club of St. Louis, and there will be replies by Jerome Jones, Vice-President of the Boston club; Henry W. King, President of the Chicago club; and Thomas Morrison, President of the Cincinnati club. The feature of the evening will be three toasts along the line of closer commercial relations between the North and the South, the East and the West, and the South and the West.

William Whitman, Treasurer of the Arlington mills, will speak for the Boston club; Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, speaks for the Chicago club; and M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, will represent the Cincinnati club.

The visitors were driven out to the home of Col. George E. Leighton, No. 603 Garrison avenue, this evening, where a reception was tendered them. There were no special ceremonies, the men of wealth putting in most of the time exchanging ideas, making new acquaintances, and sipping refreshments.

OIL TOWN IN OHIO IS BURNING UP

Gibsonburg at the Mercy of the Flames—Loss Will Be Heavy.

Toledo, O., Oct. 24.—Reports from Gibsonburg, O., an oil town twenty miles south of here, say the entire town is in flames, and engines from this city have gone to its assistance. It is impossible to procure particulars, as all the wires are down. The reports, however, state that the loss will be enormous to the oil men.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The elevator of the Des Moines Elevator company was destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon. The loss is $30,000 on the building and $20,000 on the grain. The insurance amounts to $22,500 $12,500 being on the building and $10,000 on the grain.

The following is the insurance on building:

Nat'l of Hartford	$1,000	West'n Assurance	$1,000
Norwich Union	1,000	N.Y. Underwriters	1,500
British America	2,000	Lond.&Lancashire	1,500
Hamburg Bremen	1,000		
Fireman's Fund	2,000	Total	$12,500
West Chester	1,500		

Grain:

National of Hartford	$5,000	Delaware	$2,500
Norwich Union	2,500	Total	$10,000

There were about 120,000 bushels of grain in the elevator at the time of the fire. Its capacity is 180,000. It was built in 1880. Profound mystery surrounds the origin of the fire. An alarm was turned into the central station about 4:30 o'clock. At that time the entire building was covered with flames. No person has yet been found who saw the blaze start. It seemed to have acquired its full volume before being discovered. The presumption is that it smouldered during the night and ate its way through the entire structure before breaking out into flames.

Insurance at Eau Claire, Wis.

Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The N. C. Foster Lumber company's insurance, $35,000, at the Fairchild fire is as follows:

Association, Phila.	$2,000	Hartford	$3,000
Royal	3,000	Western, Canada	2,500
London & Lan.	2,000	Continental	2,500
L. & London&Globe	3,000	Hanover	2,000
Niagara	1,500	Milwaukee Mech.	1,500
Ætna	3,000	Norwich Union	1,500
Phil. Under	2,000	Home, N. Y.	2,500
N. Y. Under	2,000	Detroit	500

Heavy Loss at Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fire wrecked the wholesale machinery supply house of George E. Lum here this morning. The building was a three-story brick affair and contained $50,000 worth of stock; the building cost about $60,000. Only the walls and such parts of the machines as would not burn were left. The properties were covered with insurance chiefly in New York companies.

Loss of $30,000 at Heyworth, Ill.

Heyworth, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed J. L. Pumphrey's grain elevator and swept over the greater part of the town west of the Illinois Central. Pumphrey's electric lighting plant, run in connection with the elevator, was destroyed with the elevator. Following are the principal losses and insurance: J. L. Pumphrey, $17,000, insurance $10,275; J. C. Wakefield, lumber, $3,500, uninsured; Therry & Co., groceries and building, insurance $2,300; Dr. A. F. Rogers, three buildings, $1,000, no insurance; total loss, $21,945; insurance, $12,075.

Loveland, O., Suffers Heavy Loss.

Loveland, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Tonight fire broke out in a stable. The local firemen responded, but as the one engine in town was being repaired nothing could be done. Engines arrived from Morrow and Cincinnati, but the fire had burned itself out when they arrived. Five business houses and one residence were consumed. Loss $40,000. Insurance $8,000, placed with Dayton agencies.

Town of Ceres, Pa., Swept Away.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 23.—Fire started in the kitchen of the Grand Central Hotel at Ceres, Pa., today and in a few minutes the entire structure was on fire. The entire business portion of the town was swept away. The place was without fire protection and the loss will be heavy.

ILLINOIS MINE OPERATORS IN SESSION.

Adopted a Uniform Wage Scale for Laborers and Selling List for the Trade.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A meeting of the coal operators of the Peoria district along the line of the Toledo, Peoria and Western, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Iowa Central, and the Fulton County Narrow Gauge was held today at the National Hotel.

There were forty operators present, and nearly every mine in the district was represented. They were in session nearly the entire day and formed a temporary organization for mutual protection.

It was decided to maintain a uniform scale of wages for mining and a uniform selling price to the trade.

After the election of temporary officers and a general discussion of the trade prices of coal were advanced 25 cents a ton for the month of November, which means an advance in the retail price.

An adjournment was taken to Nov. 20, when a permanent organization will be effected. Recently the coal miners demanded an advance in wages, which was granted after a strike of two days, and the action of the operators is but a result.

Duties of Mine Inspectors Outlined.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld called before him today the seven newly appointed State Inspectors of Coal Mines and gave them an extensive lecture on the policy he wishes them to pursue in the execution of the mining laws. The most important portion of the address was as follows: "The mining laws of this State were enacted for the protection of the weak and poor; the operator, who is strong, can take care of himself."

Labor Notes.

At Fort Dodge, Ia., the striking miners have gone back to work at their old wages.

Charles J. Riefler of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration will visit scenes of labor troubles at Murphysboro, Coffeen, and Glen Carbon.

At Toledo, O., the striking shopmen have returned to their benches except the toolmakers. The Gendron company granted the advance to them and has started up. Others will follow.

SAYS MORE OF THE FUNDS ARE MISSING.

Murray Answers Charges and Accuses Other Members of Scottish Society.

Last night at the Great Northern Hotel at a meeting of the "Scottish Society" after a literary program A. Gordon Murray answered in detail the charges made against him at a recent meeting of the Scottish Assembly. These charges grew out of the disposition of the proceeds of the Scottish picnic held in August at Burlington Park, and led to Murray's resignation from the Scottish Assembly.

Murray made a general denial of misappropriating the funds and then read a paper in which he attacked other members of the assembly.

He said there was the sum of $464 of the proceeds of the entertainment given at the Auditorium, Jan. 25, 1895, yet unaccounted for, though he said it had been collected by Treasurer Peter Gardner. There was also, he said, $1,500 of the funds derived from the Burlington Park picnic yet unaccounted for.

The society passed a resolution of confidence in Murray and elected him commander of the Scottish Cadets.

FRANCISCAN SISTERS SECURE A HOME.

Milwaukee Order Buys a Hotel at Erlenbad, Germany, for That Purpose.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23.—The Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, this city, have purchased a hotel at Erlenbad, a celebrated resort in Germany, and will use the hotel buildings and grounds for the mother house of the order, which is to be reëstablished in Europe.

Erlenbad is but a few miles from the old home of the order, from which the sisters were driven in 1872 by the government. The property cost 95,000 marks.

Considerable trouble was experienced by the sisters in securing the consent of the German Government to the purchase, and probably but for the service of Archbishop Zardetti they would have failed altogether.

DIVORCEE ALLEGES BROKEN PROMISE.

Grace Sundt Sues Attorney Julius Goldberg for $50,000 Damages.

Julius L. Goldberg, an attorney, is made defendant in a $50,000 breach of promise case, commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Grace H. Sundt.

The plaintiff herself has had previous experience with the courts, being newly divorced. Goldberg lives with his parents at No. 4046 Indiana avenue, and moves in good social circles.

Mrs. Sundt alleges in her bill that Goldberg was engaged to her, but that he had ceased to regard the promise as binding.

MASONS AT SMITH'S INN.

CHIEF JOHN CORSON SMITH ENTERTAINS THE VETERANS.

Knights Templar and Select Masters of Illinois Are in Session—Election of Officers and Reports of the Year's Work Occupy Much of the Time of the Sessions—New Charters Are Granted to Many of the Small Lodges and to Some New Ones.

Veteran Free Masons met at Smith's Inn on Sibley road last evening. John Corson Smith, the venerable chief, who has received the honors of the society all over the world, and who for years has entertained the veterans at his home, issued the annual invitation. This year the number of guests was swelled by the Knights Templar, who are attending the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, and the Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masters of Illinois, which is holding its forty-third annual assembly.

The invitations to Smith's Inn were unique. They were printed on blue linen and decorated with all the symbols and insignia of the Masonic order. The reception, to which the families of the visiting delegates were invited, ended at midnight. Gen. Smith was reëlected Venerable President of the order.

The Knights Templar of the convention are rejoicing at the large increase in the membership of the last year. The reports of the various councils yesterday showed that 600 new members have been added to the enrollment.

Yesterday morning was devoted to filling the offices which had not been completed Tuesday afternoon and the reading of reports. A charter was granted to the council of Clinton, and a dispensation for a new council was voted for the people of Watseka. After this the election was taken up and resulted in James Burton McFatrich of Chicago being chosen for Grand Junior Warden. The Grand Recorder was the same as last year, Gil W. Barnard. Charles P. Kane of Springfield will be Grand Standard-Bearer, Frederick C. Winslow of Jacksonville Grand Sword-Bearer, and William L. Orr of Chicago Grand Captain of the Guards.

The Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masters of Illinois met in one of the many little halls in the Masonic Temple. It was the forty-third annual assembly of the council, which was presided over by Most Illustrious Grand Master Alfred M. Werner of Decatur.

The councils of Mount Pulaski, Imperial, Normal Park, Yates City, and Lincoln were granted charters.

The election of officers of the Grand Commandery was finished yesterday afternoon by the selection of H. H. Green of Bloomington as Grand Warder. The Secretary's report showed that at present there are 9,500 State members, with an increase of 227 over that of last year. The treasury was shown to be in a healthy condition, $7,000 being to the credit of the commandery.

The annual election of officers of the Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masters of Illinois took place yesterday afternoon. The assembly was held in Oriental Hall, and the following were chosen to act for the Grand Council the coming year: Most Illustrious Grand Master, M. M. Lord, Chenoa; Illustrious Deputy Grand Master, George M. Cross, Chicago; Grand Principal Conductor of Work, S. O. Spring, Peoria; Grand Treasurer, J. C. Smith, Chicago; Grand Recorder, Gil W. Barnard, Chicago; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chicago; Grand Captain of Guards, William L. Milligan, Ottawa; Grand Conductor, Frederick E. Hoberg, Peru; Grand Marshal, Thomas Hicks, Chicago; Grand Steward, William L. Orr, Chicago; Grand Sentinel, William J. A. De Lancey, Centralia; Grand Lecturer, Nathaniel Bowditch, Aurora; Committee on Correspondence, George W. Warvelle, Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS OF SUPREME COUNCILS.

Thirty-third Degree and Royal Order of Scotland in Session.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—At the third day's session of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree Masons the discussion of the report of the Judiciary committee was resumed. A portion of the report was adopted and the remainder referred to a committee of which Grand Commander Caswell is Chairman to further examine and report upon at the meeting of the council to be held two years hence. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Nominations for advancement of the thirty-third degree occupied the greater part of the remainder of the session, there being fifty-eight names on the list.

The following officers were elected today: Grand Commander, W. A. Hershisher, Columbus; Lieutenant-Grand Commander, Maj. W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C.; Grand Minister of State, Granville A. Frombus, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Grand Treasurer-General, David W. Thompson, New York; Grand Secretary-General, John G. Barker, Brooklyn; Grand Keeper of the Archives, William C. Vanderlip, Boston; Grand Master of Ceremonies, C. Junius W. Edwards, Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Marshal, Calvin W. Edwards, New York; Grand Standard Bearer, Alexander Atkinson, Omaha; Grand Captain of the Guard, John J. Stoddard, Columbus, O.

Appointments by the Grand Commander—Grand Prior, Marcus W. Morton, Providence, R. I.; Grand Marshals of the Camp, Peter O. Anderson, Brooklyn; W. W. Carpenter, Waltham, Mass.; Franklin Saunders, Columbus, O.

Deputies—For the State of New York, James H. Curtin; California, Powell S. Lawson; New Hampshire, John A. Glidden; Indiana, Christian Boseker; Florida, M. R. Cooper; Nebraska, Henry A. Haskell; Michigan, Rush J. Shank; Tennessee, John R. Rathmell; Washington, Richard J. Graham; District of Columbia, George Gibson; Rhode Island, Gardiner C. Sims; Connecticut, William Welch.

Committee of General Administration—Hopkins Thompson, Chairman; E. W. Atwood, John G. Barker, John B. Harris, and John Haigh.

Tonight a banquet was held at the National Hotel at which the women of the members of the order were admitted.

INDIANA GRAND MASONS IN SESSION.

Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Order of the State.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The fiftieth annual session of the Indiana Grand Chapter of Masonry met here today with 150 members present. Henry W. Mordhurst, Acting Grand High Priest, presided.

Mr. Mordhurst paid a high compliment to the late Grand High Priest, Joseph Albert Manning, who died one year ago this month.

The Grand Council today elected the following officers: Illustrious Grand Master, Thomas R. Marshal, Columbia City; Deputy, Andrew J. Robinson, Logansport; Conductor of the Work, D. M. Burns, Lebanon; Treasurer, Martin H. Rice, Indianapolis; Reporter, W. H. Smythe, Indianapolis; Chaplain, the Rev. W. W. Raymond, Plymouth; Captain of Guard, J. W. Pottinger, Laporte; Steward and Sentinel, Roger Parry, Indianapolis.

Springfield, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fifteen thousand Ohio Masons and their wives were present today at the formal dedication of the Ohio Masonic Home, situated on an eminence overlooking the Valley of Mad River, two and one-half miles west of this city. Six thousand Masons were in line in the parade which moved over the principal streets at 1 o'clock. Arriving at the grounds, the regular ritualistic exercises of the dedication were gone through with, Most Worshipful Grand Master Carroll F. Clapp of Warren, O., being in charge.

Springfield secured the home by the donation of the land, and $11,000 in cash, of which Gen. Asa Bushnell, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, gave $10,000.

Gen. Bushnell was among the conspicuous Masons present at today's dedication.

THE HUB'S Daily Bargain Bantery.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

THE HUB

Children's Windsor Ties,

Pure Silk—latest fall patterns—cut 34-inch long and 4½ in. wide, today for........ 10c

THREE CHANGES OF CARS.

INDIANA AVENUE RESIDENTS MAKE THEM IN GOING HOME.

Many Inconveniences Are Experienced Now by the Patrons of the Line—Horses Are Old and Poor—Electric Equipment Is to Be Put In—Chicago City Railway Is Making Preparations to Furnish Better Transportation Facilities on This Branch of the Road.

A ride down Indiana avenue in the street cars is something of a joke just now. Most people who try it get discouraged and abandon the attempt before half the distance is traveled, but it is a possibility. There are three changes of cars necessary, and a trip from the center of the city to South Park takes two hours under the most favorable circumstances, but if the passenger possesses sufficient patience he will get there.

The reasons for the frightfully poor street car service on the road seem to be two-fold, but in the end both of them are to be traced to the same cause, which is the desire of the Chicago City railway company to change the horse-car system to the trolley. There is a lack of cars, a poor quality of horses, and time is wasted at every point. The wretched condition of the roadbed, due to extensive preparations for changing to the electric system, also impairs rapid transit. It is apparent that the street railroad company will not attempt to make the horse-car service of any value, and also that they expect ultimately to use electricity for motive power.

From Thirty-ninth street north to Thirty-first street the rails which are in use at present are being prepared for the use of electricity. The joints are being made continuous and adapted to high speeds by the same process that was used last spring on the cable tracks, and the rails are being banded together with copper wire to secure an electrical connection.

At Fortieth street passengers must leave the cars and stand ten or fifteen minutes out on the tracks until connection is made with a car from the south. Below Fortieth there are but two cars running on the system. One runs on the west track to Forty-third street and the other runs on the east track from Forty-third street south to the end of the road. The rate is about one trip an hour. At Forty-third street, where these two cars meet, passengers are transferred again for the third time.

Below Forty-third street the street railroad company is laying an entirely new set of tracks. The rails are of the largest size. Four-nought copper bands span the joints and two eight-nought cables are laid in the center of the tracks for a return wire. These cables are connected every fifty or sixty feet to the rails and end at Forty-third street at the crossing of the electric line. The new rails are laid as far south as Forty-eighth street.

When the improvements now under way on Indiana avenue are completed nothing will be lacking to run electric cars except the trolley wire, which can be strung in a week.

A delegation of Indiana avenue women, composed of Mrs. Dr. A. K. Steele, Mrs. O. B. Phelps, Mrs. Isaac Lombard, and Mrs. Frank Anderson called on Mayor Swift yesterday to acquaint him with the fight they are making against the Chicago City Street railway company putting up trolley wires. Speaking of the conference subsequently Mrs. Dr. Steele said: "The Mayor was real nice to us. He heard what we had to say and assured us that when the matter comes up we shall be given the first chance to be heard."

TO FIGHT THE TROLLEY FRANCHISE.

Wabash Avenue Property-Owners Against the General Electric.

The Wabash Avenue Improvement and Protective Association has sent out a circular to property-owners in that thoroughfare, of which the following is an extract:

Dear Sir—There will be a meeting of the property-owners on Wabash avenue, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, on Friday evening, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m., at the De La Salle Institute, Wabash avenue and Thirty-fifth street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the course to be pursued in preventing the General Electric railway company from laying railroad tracks on Wabash avenue. To those who are not familiar with the proposed ordinance we will say that it is constructed in such a cunning manner as to allow locomotives, freight, and passenger cars to be run upon the avenue.

Attend this meeting and revoke your signature at once. The small amount of stock offered for such a valuable franchise is absolutely worthless, will never compensate you for delivering the avenue to a railroad company you know nothing about or to what purpose they will put it. At that meeting the Executive committee will make a report of its work and doings in behalf of the property-owners.

INSPECTOR SHEA FILES CHARGES.

Accuses Two Policemen and a Detective of Negligence While on Duty.

Charges of negligence while on duty will be preferred against Policemen Rafferty and Tracy of the Desplaines Street Police Station and Detective Gordon of the Central Station by Inspector Shea. Two weeks ago Patrick Peckham, an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was arrested charged with being intoxicated. His story of having been beaten and robbed was not believed and he was fined $20 and costs. His son commenced an investigation and learned that his father had been robbed by William McCarthy. When Officers Tracy, Rafferty, and Gordon found Peckham McCarthy was with him. Peckham was charged with disorderly conduct, while they allowed McCarthy to go. At that time, it is said, McCarthy had possession of Peckham's watch and chain and also his money. He was arrested Tuesday charged with larceny. Yesterday morning Justice Kehoe held him to await the action of the grand jury.

PROF. HAINES' REPORT NOT READY.

Medical Board Declines, Therefore, to Discuss the Death of Arnold Brecker.

The Medical Board of the Prudential Insurance company convened yesterday at the company's offices to consider its report in relation to Arnold Brecker's death and the result of the autopsy on his exhumed body.

The members expected Prof. W. S. Haines to report the result of his analysis of the intestines, heart, and other portions of Brecker's body, recently exhumed in Milwaukee. After waiting some time a communication was received from Prof. Haines delaying his report a few days. The doctors then dispersed without discussing the case.

Dr. A. C. Cotton said: "I certainly cannot give any information to the press as to the contents of my report. To do so would be a breach of professional ethics."

Dr. Charles Caldwell was seen at the offices of the Illinois Mutual Life Insurance company. He said: "Manager Williams is out of the city. I certainly can say nothing about the case. To do so would be a violation of professional confidence. I might just as well tell a reporter of the disease of any particular patient of mine within a few moments of such patient leaving my consulting room."

"TRILBY" IS TAKEN INTO THE COURTS.

Harper & Bros. Ask an Injunction Against People's Institute Production.

Yesterday afternoon James Fannin Latham, attorney for Harper & Bros. and for A. M. Palmer, went before Judge Showalter in the United States Court and asked a perpetual injunction to restrain J. A. Fraser Jr. from producing his version of "Trilby" upon the stage of the People's Institute or any other platform.

Mr. Latham spread out in the court-room a flaming poster advertising the play, which was to have been given at the People's Institute Monday evening, and pronounced the sheet an instrument of willful deception. In presenting his case Mr. Latham read the affidavits of witnesses who described in detail the dress rehearsal of the play held Monday night. They declared it was a piracy of Du Maurier's "Trilby" and that Charles Nodier's "Trilby," which Fraser alleges to have dramatized, was a man, but Mr. Fraser presented "Trilby" as a woman. They declared there were no such characters in Nodier's tale as those presented on the boards by Fraser, but these were the same characters as appeared in Du Maurier's story, slightly disfigured but still recognizable.

Mr. Latham then presented in evidence the cast of characters of Fraser's production, whose close relation and similitude to the original was apparent. The attorney fortified his contention by reading extracts on what constitutes legal piracy of a copyright.

James E. Purnell, attorney for Mr. Fraser, promises to attack Du Maurier for piracy of the hypnotic action in his play, and will read extracts from Dumas' "Joseph Balsamo" and "Memoirs of a Physician." He will contend that Fraser drew his inspiration from the same sources as Du Maurier, and will insist that Fraser has a legal right to his production.

SENSATION IN A COURT-ROOM.

Judge Brentano and Attorneys Mayer and Hamilton the Participants.

There was a scene yesterday afternoon in Judge Brentano's court during the arguments in one of the phases of the rejuvenated Kean litigation. The participants in the incident were the court, Attorney Levy Mayer, and ex-Gov. Hamilton. Attorney Hamilton severely criticised the actions of his opponents, suggesting to the court that the transfer of the Kean property to a trustee, as was done, showed fraud upon its face. During the argument he made a remark which greatly displeased Mr. Mayer. The latter made a protest to the court, asking for protection from remarks of opposing counsel. Judge Brentano strictly admonished Mr. Hamilton against making any remarks of a personal nature. The latter denied that any of his remarks were personal or directed against Mr. Mayer.

That lawyer was, however, far from satisfied and again demanded protetion, adding: "If I do not receive protetion I shall leave the court-room." Judge Brentano, however, did not make any further request of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Mayer hurriedly reached for his hat and left. Judge Brentano took the question under advisement.

SKULL FOUND NEAR HOLMES' CASTLE

Experts Uncertain Whether It Belongs to a Woman or a Bulldog.

A boy kicking over some rubbish in the alley in the rear of the Holmes castle yesterday turned up part of a skull and last night Sixty-third street was talking of the matter. What kind of a skull it is is what is interesting the people. Some claim it is the skull of a bulldog, while others say it looks like a woman's skull and might be one of the Williams sisters. The skull had been in the alley for some time and looked as if it had been taken from some doctor's office. A part had been sawed off and it was on that account the experts on Sixty-third street could not tell whether it belonged to a human being or a dog.

STANDARD CUTS PRICE ON GASOLINE.

Begins War on the Smaller Dealers, Who Have a Small Supply.

The Standard Oil company is in one of its numberless fights with independent oil dealers in Chicago. Three weeks ago it suddenly dropped the price of gasoline one-half cent. The independents had great difficulty in meeting it. A week ago the Standard made another sudden cut of one cent, which was said brought the product below cost. The independents, or most of them, have not attempted to meet the last decline. Said one of the dealers yesterday: "We are selling no gasoline except to our customers. The Standard claims the break was made to enable it to get rid of a large accumulated stock of gasoline, the natural demand for it being lighter in the winter. The real purpose, however, was to knock the independents out. The purpose has succeeded pretty well."

TO TALK OF DISPENSARY EVILS.

Doctors' Club of Chicago Will Meet to Discuss the Subject.

The Doctors' club of Chicago will meet at the Chicago Beach Hotel on Friday evening, Oct. 25. A musical program will be rendered, after which a discussion of the dispensary evil will take place. Papers will be read as follows:

"Ethics of the Free Dispensary"..Prof. G. A. Coe
"The Dispensary Clinic"..Dr. Fernand Henrotin
"Injustice of the Dispensary"..Dr E. H. Dorland
"The Dispensaries' Just Limitations" ....Dr. Frank S. Johnson
"Its Value to the Poor"..........Dr. T. A. Davis
"Its Robbery of the Poor"......Dr. M. H. Cazier

Steve Brodie Talks to Newsboys.

Steve Brodie was the lion of the hour last night at the newsboys' entertainment held at their hall, No. 120 Fifth avenue. He made a "speech" and was vociferously applauded. Then he invited all the newsboys to come to the theater where he will hold forth next Wednesday night. The speech was impromptu and brief. He told the boys he was once a newsboy, and no honest newsboy need be ashamed of the calling. "You don't need to jump from a bridge," he said, "in order to become a prominent man. All you need is to keep clean in mind, body, and spirit and you will succeed and prosper. The best men in the country were poor boys once, and every boy has a chance to win in America." The newsboys have formed an association of 1,800 members and have a well equipped hall, with a piano and a stage for entertainments.

Certified Check in Place of Insurance.

The schooner Mary Collins was on the market yesterday for a cargo of grain to Port Huron. Her agents succeeded in getting the grain, but could not get it insured and the shippers refused to take the boat. William Drieske, owner of the boat, gave his certified check to the shippers for the full value of the cargo. If the Collins reaches Port Huron all right the check will be returned to him, but if it should never reach there it is to be retained.

Fifty Dollars in a Civil Rights Case.

Fifty dollars was the amount of damages which John H. Howard, colored, was given by a jury yesterday in Judge Dunne's court against Rudolph Wosslick, proprietor of a restaurant at Dearborn and Monroe streets, for refusing to serve dinner to Howard and a party of friends. The suit was tried a month ago and the jury then gave Howard $275 damages. The restaurant-keeper had the judgment set aside and a new trial ordered.

Ordered to Manitowoc for Repairs.

Private dispatches yesterday announced that the schooner John Miner, loaded with oats from Chicago to Port Huron, was in Ludington leaking. It was ordered to Manitowoc for repairs and will be towed there immediately. The Miner is owned by J. L. Higgie and is in command of Capt. John Freer.

Saloonkeepers' Cases Are Continued.

Ten saloonkeepers accused of keeping their places open after midnight asked for and secured continuances in the East Chicago Avenue Police Court yesterday. The cases were set for tomorrow morning. Sixty-five other cases of a similar nature will be heard.

Steals Miss Mitchell's Typewriter.

Tuesday evening a thief found his way into the suite of rooms occupied by Judge Grosscup of the United States District Court. He stole the typewriter of Miss Emma Mitchell, official stenographer, the only thing portable of value in the room.

Items.

George Deneen has been appointed assistant custodian of the old Postoffice Building, vice Thomas Bailey, who was removed several weeks ago.

The United States Desk Manufacturing company entered two confessions of judgment in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon for an aggregate amount of $3,462.

Justice Foster yesterday held Neal K. Elkoos, a real estate dealer of No. 243 Erie street, to the grand jury on the charge of obtaining property by false pretenses.

Despondency brought on by constant sickness caused Otto Geng, 25 years old, to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He lived at No. 142 Augusta street.

Conrad Lay, a baker at Forty-second and State streets, has been sued in the Superior Court by Lee Hirsch for $20,000 damages for false arrest. Hirsch was accused of embezzlement. The case came up before Justice Foster and Hirsch was discharged.

The American Refuse Crematory company, whose plant is at Forty-third and Lincoln streets, made an assignment yesterday in the County Court. The assignee is Albert M. Cross. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets, including the value of the plant, $9,000.

Mrs. Julia Demmar of No. 70 Walnut street says she was the victim of an assault at the hands of Mary Klein and Edward Lyons, father of "Butch" Lyons. The woman said she quarreled with Lyons and the Klein woman because she would not consent to holding a wake over the murderer's body, and they assaulted her. She was given warrants for the arrest of the couple.

Judge Tuley has issued an injunction against Annette Godman, James H. Van Vlissingen, Reuben F. Huffman, John T. Minamow, and Lizzie F. Minamow, restraining Mrs. Godman from disposing of a number of notes, and the other defendants from paying them. The complainant in the case is James P. Godman, husband of the first defendant, who charges that his wife, owing to an estrangement, threatens to dispose of his property which stands in her name.

VIEW THE WORKS OF ART

THRONG VIEWS THE INSTITUTE'S EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Opening Is a Great Success, Attended by All Classes and Conditions of People—Works That Are Most Admired by Those Interested in Fine Paintings—Buyers Are Not Lacking—Biblical Pictures for St. Michael's Catholic Church.

The eighth annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute was opened to the public yesterday, and all day the four south galleries were filled with admiring spectators. Up to 5 o'clock, when the doors were closed for the day, 2,024 people had been admitted.

The visiting throng contained all kinds and conditions of men, women, and children. Only during the recent exhibit of the work of public school children was the crowd larger on any one day. Next Saturday's attendance will probably exceed that of yesterday. As the exhibition is to remain until Dec. 8 many people who intend to see it feel in no great hurry to do so.

Among yesterday's visitors were frequent groups of art students and now and then an artist or two, who chatted together or with friends in a familiar way of this picture and that and of the persons who painted them.

Among those works which called forth the larger number of comments, both of appreciation and of adverse criticism (though sparingly of the latter), may be mentioned the following:

Johannes Sophus Gelert's portrait bust in Carrara marble of the Rev. Robert Collyer, which was recognized by every friend of the genial clergyman, once a resident of Chicago, as a striking likeness and a masterly piece of work. On the pedestal which supports the bust the sculptor has carved: "He was a man of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows"; Fritz Albert's delightful small marble group, "The Lion Family in Lincoln Park"; Julia M. Brachen's life-like bust in ivorite of James W. Scott; Gari Melchers' six pictures, which have been noticed at length in these columns heretofore; Miss Elizabeth Nourse's three excellent canvases, "In the Church of Volendam," were apparently the most attractive, though not the best in conception and technical execution; Louis Frederick Berneker's "Romola," an excellent study of a golden-haired girl in a light green gown, within an old graystone arch; Henry S. Bisbing's "Among the Bushes, Early Morning," an impression of cows and low shrubs and grasses and misty atmosphere rarely beautiful; Charles Francis Browne's six pictures of thoroughly American subjects, representing the artist's work among the Pueblo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico during the summer just past. Hermon A. MacNeil's sculpture of the same and similar subjects.

Among others Elbridge Ayer Burbank's ten small, but perfectly finished pictures of laughing, eating, playing, joking, mischevious negro boys; William Leftwich Dodge's wonderfully light and beautiful paintings in the impressionistic mode of "The Sea After Sundown," "La Cigale," "Spring," and "Cherry Trees in Bloom"; Frederick W. Freer's "Looking Backward," a picture full of deep and touching sentiment; Frank Fowler's "Morning," a veiled female figure of great beauty; and William J. Whittemore's "The Puritan," a small canvas of surpassing strength and purity.

During the day prospective buyers were not wanting. Most frequently they asked the prices of Whittemore's "The Puritan" and Burbank's wonderful black boys and girls. One of the latter, called "May of Vicksburg," was the first picture of the entire exhibition to be sold.

There will be placed in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Eugenia and Cleveland streets, within a few days, two new and important paintings of large size by F. X. Zettler of the Royal Bavarian Art Institute at Munich. These are an "Ecce Homo" of heroic size, the canvas measuring six by nine feet, and a "Purgatory," a still larger painting, crowded with brightly-apparelled figures. They have just been received from the artist by Benziger Bros. Both are greater works of art than anything before contained in the large and excellent collection of Biblical pictures owned by St. Michael's Church.

LAWYER COLLIER SENT TO JAIL.

Becomes Excited Over Certain Testimony and Uses Abusive Language.

"Charles Donnelly you are a cheap skate from Woodstock," shouted Frank Collier in Judge Donnelly's court yesterday afternoon. The face of the erratic lawyer, who was on trial as to his sanity, was aflame with passion. "You don't know as much law as a country Justice of the Peace. You are a cheap skate," went on Collier, waving his hands.

"I will send you to jail for five days for contempt of court," said Judge Donnelly.

"And I shall avail myself of the poor man's privilege, a habeas corpus, Charles Donnelly, cheap skate from Woodstock," rejoined Collier.

Then he sank into a chair and loudly commanded a court bailiff to bring him writing material with which to prepare his petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

The immediate cause of the outbreak upon the part of Collier was the production of an immoral photograph which Detective Freeman said he had seen Collier show to his daughter, Emily Collier, 12 years old, and in reference to which Collier had made an obscene explanation to the little girl.

"He stole that picture while living in my house as a sneak under the name of Johnson," said Collier, springing to his feet. "I object to the introduction of stolen property as evidence against me."

The court ruled adversely, and the scene described ensued.

"Give me that picture, Dan," shouted Collier, excitedly, as he made a lunge at Attorney Donahoe, pushing the latter backward violently and seizing the photograph.

The episode created considerable excitement in the court-room and the bailiffs had their hands full in controlling the surging crowd. Chief of Police Badenoch and Assistant Chief of Police Ross were in the room, having been summoned to appear as witnesses.

Collier wrote his petition, muttering meanwhile that he would teach "all cheap skate Judges a lesson." The petition was sent up to Judge Payne's court and Collier went quietly to the jail with a bailiff. He insisted on taking his little daughter, Helen, with him. But at the jail Jailor Whitman refused to admit the child and she was taken to Judge Payne's court. Judge Payne read the petition and refused to take it up. He said he was engaged in a murder trial and would not be interrupted. Collier said when he heard this that he would apply in another court this morning. His little girl was taken care of by friends.

There was some comment around the Criminal Court Building about Judge Donnelly's action in committing Collier for contempt. If the man is insane he is not responsible for his actions, it was asserted by several lawyers. Judge Donnelly, however, maintained that Collier had abundantly demonstrated on the trial that he knew what was proper and also what was improper, and therefore was guilty of contempt and should be punished for it. All of yesterday's session of court was put in by Collier's cross-examination of Detective Freeman.

DOES NOT DRAW THE COLOR LINE.

Principal O'Connor Denies Certain Charges Brought Against Him.

Colored citizens whose children attend the Colman School at Dearborn, near Forty-seventh street, take exception to the actions of Principal Daniel O'Connor. A delegation, headed by James A. Renfroe, and including Edward Dorsey and C. V. Lewis, called upon Assistant Superintendent of Schools Hannan and charged that the principal had drawn the "color line," and when they went to talk the matter over with him they were met by the janitor of the building, who refused to allow them to talk with Principal O'Connor.

Two colored boys, it is said, threw tomatoes at the principal and were arrested and fined $1 each. A few days ago some of the pupils, both white and colored, hooted at Mrs. M. S. Hemer, of No. 6405 St. Lawrence avenue. She complained to the principal and some of the children were dismissed. Mr. Renfroe says Principal O'Connor dismissed only colored children and did not punish the white children, and the principal made a threat he would send all the colored children away.

This Principal O'Connor denies. He says he reprimanded the children, and some of them were frightened and ran home. He denies he has drawn the "color line."

Assistant Superintendent Hannan said last night he had not concluded his investigation of the matter.

BARBERS ARE FINED $1 AND COSTS.

Fourteen Employes of Manager Eden Tried Before Justice Lee.

Fifteen of the barbers in the employ of Manager Eden of the Great Northern Hotel were before Justice A. V. Lee yesterday afternoon and fined $1 and costs each for shaving customers on Sunday, Oct. 13. Fourteen were from the Great Northern, the other being William Maher, manager of the barber shop in the Tremont House.

The case tried was that against the employés of Mr. Eden at the Great Northern. One witness was heard, he testifying he had seen the barbers at work on Sunday, Oct. 13. The charge was admitted.

The defense moved a discharge of the case because the law is not aimed at the employé but at the employer. Justice Lee overruled motion and administered the lowest allowable fine after a plea of guilty had been entered. The fines were paid and the men discharged.

The decision in this case finished the cases against Manager Eden and his men filed in the lower court. The appealed case at present in the Criminal Court will be heard shortly, after which it will be carried to the first session of the Supreme Court.

Boys' Brigade of America.

The first quarterly rally of the Second Brigade of the United Boys' Brigades of America will be held at the Third Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening. The Second Brigade comprises all the Boys' Brigade companies on the West and North Sides. The commander is Brig.-Gen. O. C. Grauer of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The address of welcome will be delivered by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Withrow. The other speakers will be:

The Rev. Dr. Bolton, the Rev. F. Campbell, Mrs. R. B. Preuszner, Surgeon-General C. C. O'Byrne, the Rev. Dr. Meloy, the Rev. T. A. Moffat, F. L. Chapman, the Rev. John Rusk, and the Rev. B. F. Boller.

Gives Up Idea of Furnishing Bond.

Ross C. Van Bokkelen has, it is said, given up the idea of furnishing a bond of $40,000. He is preparing now, it is asserted, to demand an immediate trial.

BIG INCREASE IN THEIR EARNINGS.

Last Year's Business by the Elevated and Street Railroads in New York City.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—While the railroads of New York City carried 11,000,000 more passengers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, than they did during the previous twelve months, still the gross receipts show a falling off of nearly $85,000. The freer use of transfer tickets may be partially responsible for this great difference. The elevated roads passengers were 15,000,000 less than in 1894, while the Third avenue cable road increased about 14,000,000 last year. The gross earnings for the two years are here given:

	1895.	1894.
Manhattan (elevated)	$ 9,179,572	$10,153,576
Metropolitan (surface)....	5,484,323	5,351,812
Third avenue	2,457,292	1,777,971
New York and Harlem....	1,002,958	1,072,605
Second avenue........	954,964	1,015,960
Eighth avenue	744,860	768,758
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	719,767	642,455
Forty-second street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas avenue..........	636,218	636,616
Union (Huckelberry)	430,165	471,926
Central cross-town........	538,684	541,707
Totals..............	$22,348,803	$22,433,386

All of these companies save the Forty-second street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas avenue had net incomes, after paying operating expenses and fixed charges, aggregating $3,646,801. This was a less sum than last year, when the total was $3,737,427. The companies expended in betterments a total of $8,520,707, as against $1,812,423 in 1894. There were nearly sixteen miles of additional road built during the year, which makes the total length of roads in New York City 423.26 miles. There were 90 persons injured and 32 killed. In 1894 there were 108 injured and 26 killed. The dividends declared during the year were:

	1895.	1894.
Manhattan............	$1,800,000	$1,800,000
Third avenue	624,000	420,000
Metropolitan..........	405,000	328,000
New York and Harlem.......	300,000	300,000
Eighth avenue........	120,000	130,000
Second avenue........	93,100	79,135
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery........	54,000	30,000
Central cross town.......	42,000	42,000
Total.....	$3,438,100	$3,129,135

The funded debts of the several corporations are given:

	1895.	1894.
Manhattan.	$46,596,000	$35,885,000
New York and Harlem.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Metropolitan........	6,400,000	1,400,000
Third Avenue	5,000,000	5,000,000
Forty-second Street, Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue.........	2,700,000	2,700,000
Union..........	2,000,000	2,000,000
Second Avenue..........	1,960,000	1,960,000
Eighth Avenue.........	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery.........	*885,000	*875,000
Central cross-town.........	250,000	250,000
Total..	$77,906,000	$62,195,000

*Also $1,100,000 certificates of indebtedness.

ONE DEAD, THREE WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Result of Explosion in Fiberloid Works at Newburyport, Mass.

Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 23.—An explosion in the dry and mixing room of the fiberloid works on Water street occurred today.

The Killed.

McMANUS, CHARLES, dead when found.

The Injured.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN, will die.
POORE, W. H., will die.
REED, JAMES H. P., injuries thought to be fatal.

The explosion is thought to have been caused through the overheating of a quantity of celluloid in process of preparation for the manufacture of collars and cuffs. The force of the explosion was felt throughout the city.

The building was a one-story brick structure. Its side was blown completely out and the roof was carried nearly 200 feet into the air.

The firm employs about 100 men. The building was the scene of a similar explosion in 1881.

DEATH OF THREE IN A FREIGHT WRECK

Engineer, Fireman, and Brakeman Instantly Killed on the Norfolk and Western.

East Radford, Va., Oct. 23.—A fast through freight on the Norfolk and Western road was wrecked by a herd of cattle near Max Meadows at 3 o'clock this morning.

The Killed.

HOUSTON, FRANK, brakeman.
LUIDAMOOD, C. P., fireman.
O'NEILL, GEORGE, engineer.

The Injured.

Moore, Lewis, conductor.
Two brakeman, names unknown.

The killed were all residents of Bristol, Tenn.

GIVES MONEY TO EVERY PASSER-BY.

Michigan Man Arrested on the Charge of Creating a Disturbance.

George McCormick, who says he came from Finville, Mich., was arrested at State and Twenty-second streets for giving money to passers-by. He was surrounded by a large crowd and was handing bills to men and women indiscriminately.

"Hasn't a man a right to give money to the poor?" he asked Justice Glennon yesterday.

"Yes," the court replied, "but he hasn't the right to create a disturbance on the street."

McCormick was discharged.

To Give Rockefellers Control.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 23.—Judge Vinje in the Circuit Court yesterday appointed Robert Kelly as receiver of the plant of the West Superior Iron and Steel company, on the application of the Central Trust company of New York, who want to foreclose a trust deed of $1,300,000 they hold on the property. Mr. Kelly is now receiver under appointment of a year ago. The move is in the Rockefeller interest.

Former Partner Wants a Receiver.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A receiver is asked for by Mayer Bros. & Co., wholesale whisky dealers in East Pearl street. Milton Adler, who begins the suit, put $26,000 into the partnership, which was terminable for cause. Of this $6,000 was bonus and $3,000 was to be returned to him in that event. The defendant ended the partnership and refused to return the money. The concern is solvent, being rated at $150,000 with only nominal liabilities.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

The marriage of Miss Ruby Herr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiero B. Herr, to William Seward Russell was solemnized last evening at 6 o'clock at St. Paul's Church, Kenwood. The bride's attendants were Miss Virginia M. Seidle of Pennsylvania, maid of honor, and Miss Etta Herr of Lancaster, Penn., cousin of the bride, Miss Anna Burnet, Miss Marion Carpenter, Miss Madge Van Pelt bridemaids. The maid of honor's gown was white organdie over yellow taffeta, with white and yellow flowers. The bridemaids wore gowns alike of white organdie, also carrying white and yellow flowers. The bride wore white brocaded silk crêpon, short skirt, with a pleated white chiffon bodice trimmed with ostrich feathers and pearl pendants. The sleeves were of satin, as were also the collar and belt. She carried white flowers. The groom was served by Percy B. Herr, brother of the bride, as best man. The ushers were:

Messrs.—
H. Forseman, E. L. Miller,
H. Nightingale, J. M. Winterbotham.
Paul Willis,

The bridal party entered the church to the organ music of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," played by Louis Phelps Hoyt, organist of the church. Immediately after the wedding ceremony a small reception was held from 6:30 to 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 4669 Lake avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will take a Southern wedding journey.

Miss Alice Zina Partridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard M. Partridge, was married yesterday at noon to Albert Sabin Frisbie of New York City in the Church of the Ascension. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Larrabee. The bride, who had no attendants, wore a gray cloth traveling gown trimmed with black velvet and lace. She wore a large hat and carried a prayerbook. Ralph Shaw, Frank Upham, and Gerald Child acted as ushers. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 38 Maple street, after which the young couple left at 3 o'clock for a wedding journey. They will reside in the future in New York.

Edna E. Langham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Langham, was married by the Rev. W. R. Wood of the Woodlawn Park Baptist Church to Charles H. Holmes of this city. The wedding was a quiet but pretty affair, and occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 916 Seventy-second street. The bride was attired in white silk and carried white bride roses. She was attended by her three sisters, Olive Pearl, Daisy D., and Ethel Langham. The groom was attended by Edwin Barnes of Amboy, Ill. After a ten days' tour through the West the couple will return to Chicago and will be at home at No. 888 Seventy-second street.

Miss Julia E. Elphicke was married last evening to L. Ballard Waples at the residence of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hair, No. 5142 Madison avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Rouse, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Waples will be at home at No. 738 East Forty-sixth street after Nov. 10.

The marriage of Miss Catherine Colt Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otho H. Morgan of Highland Park, to Robert Colt Day of St. Louis, Mo., was solemnized last evening at 5:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents.

Miss Ruby Emma Herr was united in marriage to William Seward, Russell at St. Paul's Church, Kenwood, by the Rev. Charles Bixby last eveening. The bride was attended by Miss Virginia M. Seidle of Lebanon, Pa., and six bridemaids, the groom being attended by Percy B. Herr, a brother of the bride. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiero B. Herr, No. 4669 Lake avenue, and a wedding supper served. The couple left last evening for a tour through the South. They will be at home at the Tudor Building, Forty-first street and Ellis avenue, Jan. 1, 1896.

The wedding of Edward Heinze, Process Clerk in Circuit Court Clerk Gaulter's office, and Miss Mary M. Tewes took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Waveland avenue and North Clark street. The wedding was a private one. Mr. and Mrs. Heinze left for a short wedding tour in Minnesota. On their return they will be at home at No. 90 Pine street.

* * *

The second "Portrait Show" in aid of the Ortheopedic Hospital and St. John's Guild will open in New York Oct. 30. The committee is confronted with an embarrassment of riches and there will be no lack of interesting pictures representative of both ancient and modern masters. The occasion will be a notable one in society and all the fashionable world is expected to be present. A celebrated portrait of the Pope is expected by the committee, and also Sargent's much-talked-of picture of Ada Rehan.

Among the other noticeable pictures will be one of Gov. Morton, painted by Bonnat; of George Washington, Richard B. Sheridan, the last Gainsborough; Mrs. George Gould, by Carolus Duran; Mrs. W. D. Sloane, by Porter; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, by Duran; Mrs. John Jay, by Carnavari.

Besides these there is a fine collection of canvases by Gainsborough, Copley, Reynolds, Romney, Vigee, and others. There are also a number of beautiful miniatures, one in particular of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The tea-room, as before, will be presided over by prominent society women and the Ladies' committee will have a busy time opening day.

* * *

At 6:30 o'clock this evening the Mount Holyoke College Alumnæ of the Northwest will hold its annual banquet at the Auditorium Annex. The speakers of the evening will be two of the members of the Mount Holyoke College Board of Trustees, Dr. J. L. R. Trask of Springfield, Mass., and Sarah P. Eastman of Dana Hall, Wellesley College. Also Dr. Charles R. Henderson, Dr. Galusha Anderson from the University of Chicago, Mrs. Moses P. Smith, President of the American Board of Missions, and Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who has done so much for the upbuilding of college life throughout the country.

* * *

A testimonial benefit musicale will be given Friday evening, Nov. 1, at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Hoyt, No. 2723 Prairie avenue, for Rubenstein Demarest, the boy pianist pupil of Prof. George Eager. Among the patronesses are:

Mesdames—
J. J. Glessner, H. H. Kohlsaat,
P. D. Armour, S. E. Gross,
A. G. Pettibone, H. W. Hoyt.

* * *

At the reception this evening to Richard Malcolm Johnston by the Sherman Council, Young Men's Institute, and several Catholic reading circles, at Sherman Council clubhouse, No. 310 East Superior street, Mr. Johnston will give one of his delightful talks and Archbishop Feehan will speak on literary subjects. The ladies invited to assist in the receiving party are:

Mesdames—
W. F. McLaughlin, P. H. Rice,
W. A. Amberg, J. J. Lyons.
Miss Conroy of Milwaukee.

A brilliant gathering from all parts of the city is expected.

* * *

Mrs. A. O. Slaughter, No. 3142 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday at 1 o'clock. The guests were:

Misses—
Goodrich Manvel, Adine Manvel,
Bonnie Withrow, Ethel Wrenn,
Alice Wrenn, Mary Slaughter.

Mrs. Leander D. Condee, Miss Condee, and Miss Harriet Condee, No. 4552 Woodlawn avenue, will hold a reception on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 30, which will be followed in the evening by a dance at 8:30 o'clock.

The Daughters of the American Revolution contemplate giving a "Colonial Tea" next month at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, No. 2720 Prairie avenue.

The introductory informal party of the Dancing club was given last evening at the Douglas club.

* * *

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Caroline Alison Reinhart, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Reinhart of Plainfield, N. J., was married to Edward Morris Van Buren this evening at Grace Church, Plainfield. The Rev. Dean Erskine Rodman officiated, with full choral service. Miss Mary Anderson Reinhart, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Bosher of Richmond, Va., Miss May Waring, Miss Emily Reinhart, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Katharine Reinhart, a sister. The best man was Laurens Hardy Van Buren, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Frederick Walz, William Runyon, and Howard Beebe of Plainfield, James M. Helfenstein of Elizabeth, and Whitfield Pressinger of this city. After the ceremony a reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Ridgeview, on Netherwood Heights. Mr. Van Buren, the bridegroom, is the eldest son of the late Gen. Daniel Tompkins Van Buren, cousin of President Martin Van Buren, and through his mother a great-grandson of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

* * *

Mont Clair, N. J., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Jane MacLean Reed, daughter of Henry L. Reed of No. 148 Gates avenue, and Louis Claude Evans of Springfield, O., were married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church this evening. There were 4,000 invitations sent out, and the best man was E. B. Foltz of Springfield, O., and the ushers were George MacLean of Williamsport, Pa., Charles Farwell of New York, Thomas Clark of Brooklyn, and Henry Yeazell of Dayton, O.

* * *

Paxton, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At Paxton, Ill., Miss Marguerite McElroy, daughter of A. McElroy, County Judge, was united in marriage to Mr. W. H. Westbrook this evening. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hanley.

* * *

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—One of the leading social events of the season was the marriage tonight of Garrett De Forrest Kinney, manager of the Tucker Furniture company, and Miss Mary Colburn, daughter of Walter P. Colburn of the wholesale drug house of Colburn, Birks & Co. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride and was performed by Bishop Ussher of Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal, guests being present from Chicago and other cities. Miss Marie Lowe of Chicago was maid of honor. The couple left tonight for Chicago and will go on to the East for a visit of several weeks.

* * *

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At the home of the bride's parents this evening Mildred, the youngest daughter of ex-County Clerk and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector George W. Fleming, was united in marriage to Mr. Eugene Zeluff of Toledo. After a large and brilliant reception the couple left on a tour to Chicago and other points West.

* * *

Hudson, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At the Church of the Sacred Heart in Hudson this morning Neil B. Hayes was married to Miss Agnes Haley. Fathers Nacey, O'Reilly, and Ternes officiated. The parties left at noon for Chicago, whence they proceed to Denver. Mr. Hayes was for many years in the mail service, headquarters at Chicago, and later was an influential contractor in that city.

* * *

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Arthur Kincaid of Irving, Ill., and Miss Mary Brewer were married at the bride's residence in this city this evening, the Rev. J. J. Dugan performing the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of William H. Brewer, who is probably the wealthiest man in Montgomery County.

* * *

Amboy, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Ida, daughter of Charles Tait, to James Briggs was solemnized this evening at the home of the bride's parents in this city. The bride was waited on by Miss Maud McKenzie of Emporia, Kas., as maid of honor and the groom was attended by Harry I. Coe of Chicago.

* * *

St. Peter, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The wedding of J. Kane of Chicago and Miss Mary E. Mulvehill of this city occurred today at St. Peter's Church. The bride is a sister of J. P. Mulvehill of St. Paul.

* * *

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Stephen Radford, a son of a prominent sash and door manufacturer, and Mary Hughes, daughter of the late E. L. Hughes, were married this evening at the residence of Judge Cleveland.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Captain Paul," a romantic drama pretty well written, handsomely mounted, and not adequately acted, is interesting the patrons of the Haymarket Theater this week. Its hero is the Paul Jones of revolutionary days, but the name is all of the material the authors have drawn from history. The events shown in the play are wholly fictitious. Captain Paul arrives at a chateau on the Brittany coast in search of Irene Vernon, an American girl with whom he is in love. She has been shipwrecked, and is held captive by the D'Audry family of the chateau. One of the D'Audrays wants to marry her. Paul learns from an old servant that he is the rightful heir to the estate, and from this motive and the love affairs flow the story. The climax of interest occurs in the third act, which shows the deck of Paul's ship, the Ranger, in action. This act is one of the most realistic in scenery and noise ever presented on the Haymarket stage. A. M. De Lisser, one of the authors, plays the part of Captain Paul.

* * *

Next week there will be only one dramatic novelty of importance among the downtown theaters—Minnie Maddern Fiske at the Schiller in Daudet's and Henrique's play, "The Queen of Liars," which has been adapted by Mrs. Fiske's husband, Harrison Grey Fiske. The present generation of playgoers probably has not forgotten Mrs. Fiske, though she has been in retirement for ten years, and there undoubtedly will be much interest in her as well as in the play, which seems to be a success. The engagement is for only one week. One night Ibsen's "A Doll's House" will be presented. At the Columbia Lillian Russell will sing in "La Tzigane." "The Merry World" will come to the Chicago Opera-House, and "Too Much Johnson" and "The Old Homestead" will stay at Hooley's and McVicker's. Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile" will continue its success at the Grand Opera-House.

* * *

Schumann's seldom sung and dramatic "Belshazzar" formed an effective number in Charles W. Clark's program in Kimball Hall last evening. Aside from this chief number the singer gave two Schubert songs, "Who Is Sylvia" and "By the Sea"; and a group of songs which included Horrock's "Bird and the Rose" and "Buck's "Capture of Bacchus." Mr. Clark was ably assisted by Mr. Liebling, who played compositions by Rubinstein, Chopin, Moszkowski, and Brandeis, and his own Canzonetta. A large audience was in attendance.

Notes of Music and Drama.

The Germania club will inaugurate its season with a concert under the direction of Henry Schoenefeld in the club hall this evening.

The second of the Thursday matinée concerts will take place in Steinway Hall today, with Mrs. Ash, Mr. Brueckner, Mr. McCarroll, and Mr. MacHenry as soloists.

The Stoddard lectures this year consist of a series of five, having as subjects Naples, Constantinople, Napoleon, India, and Japan. All are profusely illustrated. The season will begin Oct. 29 and continue for five weeks at Central Music Hall, with lectures every evening except Monday and Saturday and on Saturday afternoons. The sale of course tickets is now in progress.

CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST BANKERS.

West Superior Common Council to Go After Officials of Insolvent Banks.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 23.—Resolutions have been adopted at a Council meeting ordering the City Attorney and committee of Aldermen to investigate the conditions of the Superior National and the Douglas County Banks and the Bank of South Superior, with a view of starting criminal prosecutions against the officers. It is said the city lost a large amount by the failure of the banks, alleged to be due to reckless and negligent management. It is reported here that a large amount of deposits was loaned to persons notoriously insolvent. It also appears that the Superior National Bank held back from publication its last report showing its insolvency for a period of twelve days, during which it received all deposits offered.

Will Begin Heavy Litigation.

St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 23.—Lucas Kells, assignee of N. P. Clarke & Co., said today suits would be filed forthwith against H. C. Akely of Minneapolis for $165,000 worth of logs, Charles F. Powell for $90,000 worth of logs, C. P. McClure $51,000, and Mrs. Clara C. McClure for ninety quarter sections of pine lands. The effort will be made by these suits to return these assets into the hands of the assignee for an equitable distribution. All these say they will fight until the last extremity.

Convict Sues for Life Insurance.

Mascoutah, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Gustave Menkhausen, who is serving a life term in the Southern Illinois Penitentiary for wife murder, has brought suit in the St. Clair County Court against the Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor to recover $1,000, the amount of the life insurance policy held by him for his wife. Menkhausen was convicted of poisoning his wife and was sentenced to die. Gov. Altgeld commuted his sentence to a life term in prison. The main motive advanced by the State to secure Menkhausen's conviction was his desire for the insurance money.



Father's or mother's judgment in clothes is boy's judgment. Has to be.

Let it be good judgment—as to looks, as to quality, as to price.

That teaches the boy taste and economy.

We believe good judgment will bring you here for your boy's Overcoat, Reefer, Ulster—whatever he needs for dressiness or warmth—judgment of looks, quality, price.

Reefers, sailor collars, $3.50 to $11.00; with ulster collars, $5.00 to $12.00.
Overcoats, 3 to 8 years, $5.00 to $14.00.
Storm Ulsters, 9 to 15 years, $5.00 to $15.00.
Many dressy outside garments at higher prices—Meltons, Kerseys, Covert Cloths, etc., from $8.50 to $18.00.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. cor. Madison and Clark-sts.



A Clear Complexion and Perfect Form can be acquired by the celebrated French preparation.
CELNART
the only remedy that will permanently
ENLARGE THE BUST
from 3 to 6 inches. Remove Wrinkles, fill out hollows in the Cheeks, Throat and Neck, indorsed by physicians and guaranteed PERFECTLY HARMLESS. Thousands of testimonials from those who have been benefited. My
ROYALE FRECKLE BALM
is the only preparation that will positively cure any case of FRECKLES, either light or heavy, no matter of what kind. No burning, irritation or discoloration of the most delicate skin, and by the use of only one pot Freckles rapidly fade away within one month forever. Sent to any address for $3.
GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all druggists, but if they should not have my goods or will not get them send direct to me. Write to-day for my latest book, entitled "Beauty Secrets," that contains valuable information on everything pertaining to the toilet. It will be sent with a sample cake of my celebrated
ROYALE SKIN SOAP
to any address for only 10c. postage. Add.
MADAME JOSEPHINE LeFEVRE
924 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cut Glass Buyers will find much that is to their liking in our stock now. One glimpse of our cut glass counters will convince them.

Small pieces suitable for wedding presents and a fine selection of cut flower vases, for little money.

French & Potter Co.,
China, Glassware and Lamps.
Cor. Wabash Ave and Washington.

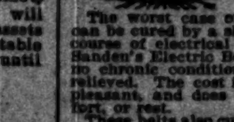
Good Things to Eat are made out of



FLOUR.

It's hard to fail if you use it. Sweet, fluffy, wholesome bread. Best Hard Dakota Wheat, thoroughly refined and purified.

Insist upon your grocer getting it.
Manufactured and at wholesale by
ECKHART & SWAN, Chicago.



Nerve Weakness.

The worst case of debility and nerve weakness can be cured by a short, simple, self-administered course of electrical treatment as supplied by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. There is no chronic condition which may not be relieved. These belts are pleasant, and does not interfere with work, comfort, or rest. These belts also cure rheumatism without the use of drugs, and conquer cases which drugs do not cure.

A pocket edition of my celebrated electro-medical book, entitled "Three Classes of Men," sent free, securely sealed, by mail. Address
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, 86 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
Office hours, 8 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, FACIAL MASSAGE, ELECTROLYSIS, LADIES' TURKISH BATHS.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.



...r mother's judgment
...boy's judgment. Has
...good judgment—as to
...quality, as to price.
...hes the boy taste and
...e good judgment will
...here for your boy's
...eefer, Ulster—whatever
...dressiness or warmth
...of looks, quality, price.
...r collars, $3.50 to $11.00;
...rs, $6.00 to $12.00.
...8 years, $5.00 to $14.00.
...s, 9 to 15 years, $5.00 to
...outside garments at higher
..., Kerseys, Covert Cloths, etc.,
...18.00.

...ATWOOD
...Madison and Clark-sts.



A Clear Complexion and Perfect Form can be acquired by the celebrated French preparation,
...ELNART
...edy that will permanently
...ARGE THE BUST
...inches. Remove Wrinkles, fill ... in the Cheeks, Throat and ... ed by physicians and guaran... ECTLY HARMLESS. Thou... imonials from those who have ... My
...E FRECKLE BALM
...reparation that will positively ... of FRECKLES, either light ... matter of what kind. No ... tation or discoloration of the ... skin, and by the use of only ... kles rapidly fade away within ... forever. Sent to any address
...D OR MONEY REFUNDED
...by all druggists, but if they ... ave my goods or will not get ... irect to me. Write to-day for ... k, entitled "Beauty Secrets," ... s valuable information on ... rtaining to the toilet. It will ... a sample cake of my cele...
...ALE SKIN SOAP
... for only 10c. postage. Add.
...JOSEPHINE LeFEVRE
...4 CHESTNUT ST. Philadelphia, Pa.

...Glass
...ers
...d much that is to
...king in our stock
... One glimpse of
...t glass counters
...nvince them.
...ll pieces suitable
...dding presents and
... selection of cut
... vases, for little

...ench &
...tter Co.,
... Glassware
...mps.
... Cor. Wabash Ave
... and Washington.

...Things
...at
...e made out of
...RT&
...S
...X
...T
XXXX BEST
...LOUR.
...d to fail if you use it
...uffy, wholesome bread.
... Dakota Wheat, thor-
...fined and purified.
...on your grocer getting it.
...factured and at wholesale by
...T & SWAN, Chicago.

Nerve Weakness.
...s of debility and nerve weakness ... y a short, simple, self-administered ... rical treatment as supplied by Dr. ... ric Belts. There is no limit of age ... dition which may not be instantly ... cost is trifling and the treatment is ... does not interfere with work, com...
...lso cure rheumatism without the use ... conquer cases which medicine will ...
...on of my celebrated electro-medical ... "Three Classes of Men," is mailed ... sealed, to any one.
...DEN, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
...urs, 8 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

...R DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, FACIAL MASSAGE, ELECTROLYSIS, LADIES' TURKISH BATHS.
...S, 71 and 73 State-st.

NO GROUND FOR DISPUTE.

ENGLAND TAKES A LIGHT VIEW OF THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Statement by Ambassador Bayard That Indicates the United States Is Not Being Seriously Involved in the Controversy—He Has Had No Communication with Lord Salisbury on the Subject Since Last July—Different View Is Held at Washington.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Oct. 23.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The London Times gives its leading position today to a long cable from its New York correspondent quoting in full the World's London dispatch of Monday night last concerning an interview and other communications between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Bayard on the Venezuela question. The London Chronicle's New York correspondent also cables back the same dispatch in full and all the afternoon newspapers comment editorially upon it. The Times correspondent says that if the facts stated are true "they will have considerable influence upon American opinion; if they are not true a contradiction might be useful."

In view of the obvious importance thus given here to the statements made in the World's dispatch and Ambassador Bayard's denial made to me today, and presumably to the English news agencies also, as to the accuracy of the report of the interview, it is proper for me to say that the statements in Monday's dispatch were upon the authority of an official who was and is certainly in a position to speak with accuracy and knowledge of Lord Salisbury's version of the communication in question with Ambassador Bayard; that he knew the information would be published in the World; that he furnished other details of Lord Salisbury's version of the official communication which the World correspondent thought and still thinks it unwise, in the interest of comity between the two nations, to make public; that the evidence furnished of its being a valid statement of Lord Salisbury's official version seemed absolute.

As to its truth the World's informant had certainly no conceivably adequate object in perverting the facts; but if the State Department furnishes to Congress its full instructions to Ambassador Bayard of the early part of last summer and Lord Salisbury's reply on the question of our assertion of the Monroe doctrine in relation to Venezuela his good faith will, I think, be established.

Backed Up by English Press.

Many semi-official statements have been made in the English press during the Venezuelan controversy to substantially the same effect that we have asserted in this contention, and that the English ministry has even more vigorously contested it. I may add that Ambassador Bayard, in his conversation with me today, stated the significant and grateful fact in this connection that the interview in question took place last July, and that he has since then had no communication whatever with Lord Salisbury or the British authorities in regard to the Venezuelan question.

This would certainly indicate, therefore, that there is just now no serious or pressing controversy between the two nations on the subject. There is another international question, however, which may be of serious moment to us, and concerning which a recent interview with Duc de Tetuan, the Spanish Minister, printed in the Paris Temps, is of striking interest. The correspondent visited him at the request of Prime Minister Canovas de Castillo, and the interview bears every mark of being authoritative.

Referring to a telegram from Washington stating that the acquittal of filibusters involved a restitution of arms and ammunition seized, the Duke declared that the Spanish Ambassador at Washington recognized the perfect correctness of the United States' attitude, knowing that Cleveland and members of the Cabinet possessed no influence over a verdict of a jury. Spain is dissatisfied, however, at the alacrity shown in restoring seized arms to friends of the Cuban insurgents.

The American Government had given fresh proof of good will toward Spain by promising in future to be as dilatory as possible in restoring arms in order to give Spain time to redouble her vigilance against contraband of war instead of restoring arms immediately. The Duke declares the American Government will now wait till sued by owners.

New View of Cuban Situation.

The Duke goes on to say:

"I am at a loss to comprehend how the English and French press can make themselves accomplices with the anti-European machinations of the enemies of Spain in Cuba. Today it is against us; tomorrow it will be against you. It is today against a Spanish colony that this revolt in the West Indies has begun, but England and France have neighboring colonies to ours there. Let these two great powers be on their guard. After us their turn will infallibly come."

The Duke, from other expressions in the interview, obviously means to convey the idea that after Cuba, if the revolt is successful, the United States will eventually absorb all the West India islands.

BALLARD SMITH.

CULLOM IN FAVOR OF A FIRM STAND.

He Thinks the Monroe Doctrine Should Be Upheld.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—"I do not know what has been done or what is in contemplation by the administration regarding the Venezuelan question," remarked Senator Cullom, "but I think we are big enough, strong enough, and intelligent enough to know what we want, take a position and maintain it. I don't believe in jingoism or demagogy in any form. If I were representing this country in England I should take a position and maintain it against all the bluffs, wheedling, diplomacy, or sharp practice that Lord Salisbury could invent. We don't need to go around looking for trouble, but there ought to be no doubt in our own minds as to what our rights and duties are. That being the case, we should not leave any other country in doubt when the occasion arises for us to declare our policy.

"From the attention the matter is receiving from the public and the way things seem to be drifting I take it for granted that the question will come before Congress in some form. There is no question about the sentiment in Congress being in favor of the upholding of the Monroe doctrine. It is right and should be upheld. I presume the doctrine will be declared in some more or less formal manner by Congress, and if the situation demands that anything be done to enforce its observance Congress can be relied upon to act promptly.

"Great Britain does not seem to care very much for our opinion or our wishes, and we must maintain our own dignity and uphold our own rights. It looks as if most of the foreign powers had begun to feel that the United States is getting too powerful to maintain the old attitude of indifference toward the affairs of the world, and as if they saw in our increasing strength some danger to themselves. They seem to be bridling up and displaying a disposition to press us back, forestalling any aggressiveness on our part."

LONDON PRESS STILL PROTESTING.

Regrets the Attitude of American Papers on Venezuelan Question.

London, Oct. 24.—The Times and Graphic, the Post and the Daily News again editorially protest against the attitude of the American press on the Venezuelan question. The Daily News, commenting upon the Trinidad affair, says:

"This question is far more complicated and our rights are by no means so clear. We are ignorant whether Lord Salisbury admits the Brazilian claim or not, but the government appears to have acted in behalf of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph company, whose directors include Lord Sackville Cecil, a near relative of Lord Salisbury, and William St. John Broderick, Under Secretary of War. It would be highly inexpedient to quarrel with Brazil for the sake of saving this company the expense of the cable laying."

BISHOP'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Head of British Guiana Church Discusses Great Britain's Attitude.

Southampton, Oct. 23.—The Bishop of British Guiana arrived here today on board the steamship Orinoco from Georgetown. In an interview regarding the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela he said there was the strongest feeling among the colonists that Great Britain should maintain the position it has assumed regarding the Schomburg line.

As to the possibility of intervention upon the part of the United States, the Bishop said although the colonists do not look for United States assistance, yet a certain section of them seem to feel the United States have more sympathy for Guiana than England has. Therefore, continued the Bishop, it was a matter for congratulations that the Marquis of Salisbury had demanded reparation for the Uruan affair, which action, it was thought, would lead to a speedy settlement of the whole question.

Another British colonist who was on board the Orinoco expressed similar opinions, and added that an inspector of police, Col. McInnes, had gone to Uruan in order to see that the place was properly protected.

YOUNG TURKS TORTURED TO DEATH.

Efforts to Establish a New Party Receive a Severe Shock.

London, Oct. 24.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Standard says:

"Sinister stories are afloat regarding the vengeance wreaked on members of the young Turkish party. A leading Mussulman lawyer named Izzet (whose arrest was reported some time since) was tortured and died in Yyldiz prison on proof of corresponding with the party.

"There is another unconfirmed rumor that fifty leaders of the party were arrested on Saturday, and were summarily tried and executed on a charge of excesses during the recent Armenian riots.

"The young Turks continue vehement talk among themselves, but it is believed the Sultan's vigor has nipped the agitation against the palace government. He has further had his two brothers, Murad and Reshad, brought to Yyldiz and kept there till matters have calmed down."

It will be remembered a dispatch from Constantinople last Saturday told of a warning received by the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, from an Armenian source that there was a plot by the young Turkey party to kill him, and thus bring disgrace upon the Armenian people.

The Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent says: "A hundred Turks were arrested on Saturday, and thirty-eight softas and five students of the military college on Monday. All are closely connected with the young Turkey agitation. The outlook is serious."

TURKS TAKE UP SCHEME OF REFORM.

High Commissioner Will See It Is Carried Out.

Constantinople, Oct. 23.—The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has communicated to Shakir Pasha the scheme for reform to be introduced in the Vilayets of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Sivas, Mamuretulaziz, and Diarbekir.

The High Commissioner has been instructed to maintain a scrupulous watch over the execution of the reforms and to report the results by letter to Constantinople. The communication also defines in detail the functions of the High Commissioner relative to the amnesty to be granted to political prisoners and the return of Armenian emigrants and exiles.

Disturbances of a serious nature are reported from Kerasun. The Turks attacked the Armenians inhabiting the Village of Senlus, in the district of Mudania. Twenty-four persons were killed on both sides.

London, Oct. 23.—A meeting was held today of the Armenian Relief Fund committee for the purpose of raising £8,000 further. The British Ambassador at Constantinople has declared that this amount will be necessary to preserve the Armenians from starvation during the winter.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople telegraphs:

"The foreign Ambassadors highly approve the personnel of the commission of control which the Grand Vizier has chosen. But the Sultan, preferring elastic instruments, is likely to disapprove. If the Armenian reforms are executed in a proper spirit it will greatly benefit the Empire. That this should be done is of vital importance, in view of the impending Macedonian difficulty which is far more menacing than was the Armenian."

TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF SEALING.

Bering Sea Convention to Meet in Washington Next Week.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—It is stated officially today that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, and Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Justice in the Canadian Cabinet, will arrive in Washington on Monday next to assist in the Bering Sea convention.

The meetings of the convention will be held at the State Department, Secretary Olney representing the United States and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, representing her Majesty's government.

The two members of the Canadian Cabinet will act in an advisory capacity to Sir Julian. This will assure a strong presentation of the British position. Sir Charles Tupper was Minister of Marine and Fisheries at the time the Canadian sealers were seized by United States revenue cutters, and he has exhaustive information of the circumstances involved. Sir Julian and the Canadian Premier also have had long experience with the question.

So far as is known Mr. Olney will be unaided in conducting the American side of the case. Those most familiar with the American position are Messrs. Phelps of Vermont, Coudert and Carter of New York, Senator Morgan and ex-Secretary of State Foster, but so far as is known none of them will be called into the convention.

The issue involved is largely one of fact and not of law. The Paris tribunal held that the Canadian sealers captured in Bering Sea had a right to be there, and they were entitled to damages for the seizure. The sealers' claim over $1,000,000, but this was scaled down to $472,000 by an agreement between the late Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Congress refused to ratify the agreement, and it was asserted by Senator Morgan in the Senate and Representative Hitt in the House that the amount was excessive.

The coming convention will seek to reach a fair mode of adjustment. Under the Paris award some sum must be paid by the United States, so that the only question involved is how much that payment should be.

Preparing for the Kaffir Crash.

London, Oct. 24.—The financial article in the Times this morning says: "The quantity of Kaffir shares offered from Paris yesterday was so large that it temporarily disorganized the stock market. It is evident that Paris is still overloaded. Several wealthy Paris houses have decided to form a bank with a capital of £2,000,000 to accommodate the holders of Kaffirs, and thus assist in the liquidation. It remains to be seen whether this is capital enough to prevent a collapse. If not it can be increased. But naturally the big men, both here and in Paris, will stop short at involving their own positions.

Embezzled Her Husband's Money.

London, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Besson, wife of the musical instrument maker of that name of London, Paris, and New York, who has been arrested at Malama in Spain, will be arraigned in London on her arrival here on a charge of embezzlement in her husband's business. It is stated that £100,000 is involved. While Mr. Besson was in Paris his wife, after selling the business and the home in London, decamped with her daughter and with a Spanish traveler for the firm named Meticas Deliacary.

Steamer Burned at Sea.

New York, Oct. 23.—The Ward line steamer Orizaba, which reached port today from Havana, reports having passed the steamer City of St. Augustine all in flames and burned to the water's edge at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning eighteen miles southeast by south one-half east from Hatteras. The Orizaba steamed about for some time but found no trace of the crew of the burning steamer. As the night was clear and the sea calm it is thought the crew were picked up by some passing craft. The City of St. Augustine was bound from this port for Jacksonville. It was built for the lumber trade at Wilmington, Del., five years ago and registered 891 tons.

Foreign Brevities.

Gustav Droz, the painter and author, is dead at Paris.

The Bolivians are petitioning their government to recognize the Cubans.

Peru has canceled the appointment of Alberta Falcon, the Vice-Consul in New York.

Samuel Grant, President of the Orinoco company has gone to Mexico to build a railroad eighty miles long.

The stock of brimstone in Italy has increased 280,000 cantos during the last year owing to the small demand from the United States.

The death of H. B. Cotton, President of the Oxford University Boat club, and bow of the University eight for the last four years, is announced at London.

Fifty English missionaries in China have sent a letter of thanks to Col. Hixon, United States Consul at Foo Choo, for his prompt and vigorous action at the time of the Ku Cheng massacre.

KILLS HIMSELF IN PARIS.

SUICIDE OF FRANCIS HINTON, THE MILWAUKEE IRON KING.

Dispatch Received at His Home Announces His Sudden End—Reported to Be Engaged to Marry an American Girl—He Was a Man of Great Wealth and Identified with the Iron Industry of the Country—Much Admired by Andrew Carnegie.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A dispatch received here tonight states that Francis Hinton committed suicide in Paris. He was engaged to be married to some American girl.

Mr. Hinton was the only son of John W. Hinton, who has obtained something of a reputation as an ardent advocate of the protective tariff policy. He was born in this city and was 42 years of age. He became identified with the iron business in 1870 as an employé of Pierce and Whaling. In 1875 he became connected with the Milwaukee Iron company, which was afterward purchased by the North Chicago Rolling Mill company. When the Illinois Steel company superseded the latter company in 1889 he was made the Milwaukee manager of the company.

Two years ago he was made a director of the company and was placed on the Executive Board. It is said by his close friends that he declined the Presidency of the company. By all his business associates he was held in the highest regard, and was looked upon as one of the brightest men in iron circles in the United States. His acknowledged ability in this direction was recognized by such men as Andrew Carnegie, by whom he was greatly admired.

In addition to his large iron interests Mr. Hinton was a large stockholder in the Metropolitan Iron and Land company, owners of the famous Norrie mine, and was also connected as stockholder with various other business enterprises. He was worth a large amount of money. He carried life insurance for about $75,000.

Politically Mr. Hinton was an uncompromising Republican and took a deep interest in the question of tariff, making a study of that subject at all times, and comparing the United States and tariff with free trade countries in Europe whenever he visited them. He was an excessive traveler in this country and abroad and was a liberal patron of the fine arts. He was not married. The remains will be brought here for interment.

HENRY BERESFORD TAKES HIS LIFE.

Shoots Himself with a Revolver Owing to Failing Health.

London, Oct. 23.—Henry De la Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford, is dead. He was born in 1844, and is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Tyrone, who was born in 1875.

The Marquis of Waterford committed suicide with a revolver at Curragmore. He has been in failing health, owing to an accident to his spine while hunting several years ago. Lord William Beresford left London tonight for Waterford.

Lord Marcus Beresford says his brother has suffered greatly from despondency and it is feared his wife's health will be seriously affected, as it is delicate.

Lord Waterford underwent a surgical operation in 1894, which afforded him great relief, but a second accident last June caused a recurrence of this trouble and subjected him to great pain.

The Marquis of Waterford holds his title in the Peerage of Ireland, and sits in the House of Lords as Baron Tyrone. The second title of the family, however, is Earl of Tyrone, and the late Marquis, who took his seat in 1866, is succeeded by his eldest son, heretofore known as the Earl of Tyrone.

The late Marquis was a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, which ranks next to the Ancient Order of the Thistle. His second wife was the only daughter of the eighth Duke of Beaufort, mother of the succeeding Marquis. The fifth Marquis, before his succession to the title, had represented County Waterford in the Commons.

PRISONERS ARE SHOT BY SPANIARDS.

Ten Men Selected for Execution by Officials Every Morning.

New York, Oct. 23.—From Havana comes word it is the daily practice of the Spanish jailers to take several prisoners from the forts and prisons and shoot them. Each morning the prisoners are stood in line. Ten men are selected for death. Perhaps it is the first ten; perhaps the last ten men, or the middle ten. The names of the condemned men are not ascertained. They are simply penned up and treated as animals.

In the Province of Santa Clara, Gen. Luqueis is said to be rivaling the reputation of Garrido, the "butcher," in the eastern province, according to letters received from Sagua la Grande, on the north coast of Cuba. His force recently captured a mountain hospital near Diego del Valle, after a fierce combat with 200 Cubans, who were guarding the sick and wounded.

In the hospital were thirty-one insurgents unable to participate in the engagement. The Spanish soldiers put every one of them to the bayonet. Not one was left alive.

Pancho Francisco Carillo, who is well known in this city, was the leader of the Cubans arrested at Inagua, Bahama Islands. In company with a score of others he sailed on board the Clyde Delaware from New York City Oct. 12. The vessel was bound for Cape Hayti.

The little band was put ashore at Inagua in a small boat at their request, although they had secured passage to Cape Hayti. They took their boat along on board the steamer. The plan on leaving here was to get the vessel to heave to, launch their boat, and allow them to go where they pleased.

Immediately on landing the British authorities at Inagua placed the twenty-one Cubans under arrest. They were sent to Nassau, where they will be tried on the charge of violating the foreign enlistment act and the laws of neutrality.

There was great excitement at Cuban headquarters because of the arrest of the members of the expedition. The men arrested were many of them implicated in the Wilmington affair. It is expected that counsel will be sent the prisoners next Thursday, when the Ward line steamer sails for Nassau.

THEY COMPLAIN OF DISCRIMINATION

Cubans Say Spaniards Recruit Openly in Mexico for Campos' Army.

City of Mexico, Oct. 23.—The Cubans bitterly complain that the Spaniards openly advertise for recruits for Martinez Campos' army and are raising funds for the Spanish cause, while they are not allowed openly to make any effort on behalf of the patriotic cause.

Spaniards here freely predict war with the United States after the revolution in Cuba ends. They are intensely irritated against the United States and American people because of the cordial sympathy manifested in the States for Cubans.

Census returns show the following city populations: Guanajato, 40,200; Guadalajara, 85,000; Vera Cruz, 17,750; Oaxaca, 33,000; Aguas Calientas, 32,000; Morela, 34,000.

General Manager Waters of the Bank of London and Mexico is seriously ill as a result of an accident which inflicted an injury to his head.

A large amount of Mexican corn will be shipped over the Mexican Central railway to the United States, an almost unprecedented transaction.

City of Mexico, Oct. 23.—Telegrams from Vera Cruz today report the weather fine and the city exempt from fever. The black vomit, however, prevails in the Town of Papantla, in the State of Vera Cruz, in the center of the vanilla trade, but the weather is growing colder and it cannot last.

The American Plow company, proprietors of slot machines, have applied for space at the international exposition. The company will likely build a number of residences near the grounds for the use of its employés.

Juan Mateos, famous Liberal leader and orator in the Chamber of Deputies, will introduce a bill establishing penal colonies for confirmed criminals, the idea being the relief of overburdened prisons and to compel the criminals to undertake work profitable to the government on agricultural estates.

The government has made a contract with Luis Siliceo for colonizing national lands in the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Pueblo, Michoacan, Guerrera, Mexico, and Vera Cruz. The concessionnaire obligates himself to locate 100 families of Mexicans or foreigners in the first year and 1,000 in ten years. The government obligates itself to sell at the lowest tariff rate 2,000,000 acres of land in these States.

The government favors every effort to induce Mexican families resident in Texas and American territory to return to the fatherland.

An Anglo-American company of London owning a million acres of land in Guerrere will plant 200,000 acres with coffee.

Four lads arrested for placing stones on the track of the Tlalpam Street railway line, where the steam motive power is used, are in peril of being shot according to a law forbidding, under penalty of death, tampering with railway tracks, telegraph, or cars. The lads are under 10 years of age and it is likely executive clemency will commute the sentence.

EXPLORER JACKSON HEARD FROM.

Expedition Which Landed on Cape Flora Met with Success.

London, Oct. 23.—The documents brought from the Explorer Jackson, which were brought back by the Windward after leaving the explorer on Franz-Josef Land and which were kept sealed up in one of the cabins of the Windward during her return trip, were opened today and the papers were found to record that the expedition landed at Cape Flora on Sept. 7, where it erected log houses.

All the members were given certain duties to insure regular exercise. Bear soon appeared to the number of thirty, and, together with eight walrus, they were killed and added to the winter's provisions. The only man who died of scurvy refused to eat bear's meat.

The winter was very tempestuous and the Arctic bears prowled around the log cabins, and even looked in at the windows. The winter darkness ended Feb. 23. Jackson and two others started north March 10 with two ponies and two sledges.

The temperature was sometimes 45° below zero.

The ponies proved to be invaluable for clambering over hammocks in the ice. The country generally was at a height of 2,500 feet, and was covered with ice sheets, which were interrupted along the coast by high, basaltic cliffs, on which were found mosses and arctic flowers.

The journey revealed many inaccuracies in the charts. The land was found on the Austria Sound coast line to be very different than is shown by the maps of the Austrian expedition. Sea islands were found where the mainland was supposed to exist.

The furthest point which was reached was latitude 81° 20' north, where two boats were left for use later in the summer. Three depots were also established en route.

Many geological specimens were taken which show that the formation of the land is mainly basaltic.

A second journey began in April and ended in the middle of May. It was attended with stormy weather and frequently the temperature was 50° below zero. Progress was difficult on account of the deep crevasses and the morasses of mud.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH TAKES A HAND

Irish Vote Makes Trouble Almost Everywhere Except in Ireland.

London, Oct. 23.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith, dated from Toronto, Oct. 10, and referring to the Sackville-West pamphlet incident. The letter says:

"The Irish vote is the bane of all Anglo-Saxon communities. In an intercourse of thirty years I have not met an American who has not felt ashamed of this subserviency."

The professor then dilates upon the subserviency shown by the English Liberals to the Irish and adds:

"Whatever the American politicians are, they are not the American people. Their nervous fear of unpopularity sometimes leads them astray. Had President Cleveland mustered courage enough to treat the Murchison letter with the spirit of a high minded gentleman, he would have gained more votes than he lost."

BRAZILIAN UPRISING NOT CREDITED

Prince Pierre of Saxe-Coburg Said to Be Insane.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 23.—It is currently reported here that the heretofore secret movement which is said to have been going on in favor of the restoration of the monarchy under Prince Pierre of Saxe-Coburg is assuming large proportions.

London, Oct. 23.—The officials of the Brazilian Embassy here say that Prince Pierre of Saxe-Coburg is in a lunatic asylum in Austria, and that there is no foundation for the report of a movement in Brazil in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

In regard to the dispute between Great Britain and Brazil on the subject of the Island of Trinidad, the Brazilian officials say that no action is expected before the next Cabinet Council at Rio de Janeiro.

McCarthy Will Not Join.

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., the Irish leader, has written a letter to the newspapers declining to join in the conference which the Rt.-Hon. Dr. Plunkett, Conservative member of Parliament for Dublin University, has been trying to bring about between representatives of the various sections of the Irish parties to discuss measures for the general good of Ireland which might be jointly submitted to Parliament. Mr. McCarthy says he does not believe anything in the way of material improvement in the condition of Ireland will be conferred by the Parliament at Westminster or Dublin Castle which will extinguish the national desire for home rule. Still he could not take part in any organization having for its object to seek a substitute for that which he believes is Ireland's greatest need.

Pope Ill, but Not Dying.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 23.—The Gazette de Lausanne says although it is not true that the Pope is dying, it is learned that his strength has rapidly declined during the last few months. His entourage is of the opinion he will not survive the winter, and it is added all his vitality seems to be centered in his brain.

Corean Story Not Believed.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—The Japanese Legation here has received no dispatches, confirmatory or otherwise, of the reports from St. Petersburg that Japan had decided to evacuate Corea and give her entire energies to the subjugation of Formosa. The legation officials view the report with some distrust.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN COIT CASE

Testimony Shows Conclusively a Mob Organization Existed.

Circleville, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Joseph Baugh caused a sensation by his testimony in the Coit manslaughter trial today.

He said Philander Popjoy Wilcox and H. Kirk told him a meeting would be held in Grand Army Hall at Jeffersonville to organize a mob to go to Washington Court-House and lynch the negro Dolby. This talk was general on the streets of Jeffersonville.

The State has heretofore contended that no organization existed. He drove to Washington with several other men and passed a great many vehicles on the road bound in the same direction. All whom he addressed said they were going to hang Dolby. One man carried a shotgun. Fifteen hundred people were around the court-house when the negro was being taken from the jail into court.

William Kirk cried, "Now for him boys," and he rushed with the others into the line of soldiers. He saw the battering ram used and said men as well as boys had hold of it.

ELECTRIC LEASE NOW CONSUMMATED.

Edison Stock Is Guaranteed an 8 and 9 Per Cent Dividend.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A committee of the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power company today arranged the preliminaries of a ninety-nine-year lease of the property of the Edison Electric Light company with a committee of the directors of the latter company. Under this lease the Pennsylvania company guarantees an 8 per cent dividend on the Edison stock for two years and a 9 per cent dividend thereafter.

It is said the company will undertake to furnish electric power for the operation of the 400 miles of track of the Union Traction company.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania company will also absorb the electric storage battery company, or at least enter into an arrangement with it by which the storage batteries may be used upon the lines of the Union Traction company. The capital stock of $10,000,000 is already over subscribed.

Gen. Harrison Is at Home.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Gen. Harrison returned home from the East this afternoon direct from New York. His grandson has almost recovered from the attack of scarlet fever. The General has several engagements that will take him out of the city during the next two months. He has business that may possibly call him to Chicago some time this month, and he expects to be back in New York in November.

CUBANS MAKE HOT WORK

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY BRIDGE AT COIMATEL WITH DYNAMITE.

Many Skirmishes, in Which Spanish Troops Are Greatly Harassed, with Small Loss of Life on Either Side—Gen. Maceo Makes a Bold Invasion to Rescue Cuban Forces in Santa Clara—Many Prisoners Reported to Be Shot Every Day—Foreign News.

Havana, Oct. 23.—The insurgents have made an attempt to destroy the bridge at Caimatel, near Cienfuegos, by dynamite; but the structure was only slightly injured.

The fine farmhouse of Coferino Machinia, in the same vicinity, was burned to the ground by the insurgents.

Five additional forts are to be constructed for the defense of Remedios.

Ten members of the Sanchez band of insurgents have surrendered at Ciabazar.

The artillery forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio have been ordered to the forts of Mariel, Bahia, Honda, and Cabanas.

A passenger train carrying fourteen political prisoners was recently fired upon by insurgents near Cardenas. Two of the prisoners escaped and joined the insurgents while the firing was in progress.

Considerable anxiety is expressed here for the safety of the coasting steamer Juan Forgas, which was caught in the recent cyclone and is much overdue.

The plantation of San Manuel, the property of the Marquis Apesetguia, was burned by a band of sixty insurgents yesterday commanded by José Manoz. Troops are in pursuit of the insurgents, and the soldiers have already killed one and wounded three of the enemy.

Capt. Martinez Sanchez, with 200 infantry and twenty cavalrymen, had a skirmish with the insurgent band commanded by Calderen at the farm of Don Domisgoes, in the Province of Santa Clara. The insurgents lost six killed and had several wounded. The troops captured fifteen saddled horses.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—Three additional torpedo boats have been ordered to Cuba, and another consignment of 1,500 Mauser rifles has been forwarded to Havana.

GEN. MACEO INVADES SANTA CLARA.

Engaged in a Sharp Battle by a Large Force of Spaniards.

New York, Oct. 23.—Reports of a desperate battle in the San Juan coffee-growing valley, between Holguin and Barajagua, were confirmed by dispatches received by the Cuban Junta last night.

The forces engaged were led by Gen. Antonio Maceo, with 3,000 Cubans, and Gen. Echague, with 1,800 Spaniards. The greater portion of the Cubans were not actually engaged, according to the report, but continued the advance toward the west after a battle. Only 500 cavalry defended the rear of the Cuban army and kept the Spaniards from advancing.

The Spanish troops hesitated at critical times and did not fight with the valor which distinguished their ancestors. About 300 of their number were killed.

Gen. Maceo's westward movement was for the purpose of succoring the insurgent forces in Santa Clara Province, as he received word they were threatened by the columns of Spanish infantry. The letter was received from Acting Brig.-Gen. Rego, who at Manicaragua is holding a position in the mountains about midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. He has about 1,200 men, divided into seven companies of cavalry and ten of infantry.

He stated to Gen. Maceo in his dispatch that the Spanish forces were massing at Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Villa Clara. There are three roads to Manicaragua from these three places. Spies reported to Gen. Rego that they were to make a concerted attack. In Villa Clara there are over 1,800 Spaniards, in Cienfuegos about 2,000, and in Trinidad 1,500, making in all a formidable force to be repulsed by the Cubans.

It is supposed that the hardest fighting will occur in the Province of Santa Clara. As soon as the sugar cane fields are relieved from the dampness of the recent heavy rains the insurgents will begin to burn them. Gomez has given orders to destroy everything.

SORRY RECRUITS FOR SPANISH ARMY

Picked Up on the Coast of Uruguay by a Steamship.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—A letter received at the Navy Department from the Commander of the U. S. S. Yantic at Montevideo states that on Sept. 16 last the steamship San Francisco carried from that port over 1,200 Spaniards, who had volunteered to join the Spanish army in Cuba.

Eleven hundred of these were from Uruguay, and the remainder were deserters from the Spanish army who had volunteered to return for service in Cuba. A great proportion of the total number were mere boys. They were taken in charge on the San Francisco by a guard of Spanish soldiers and not allowed to leave.

The ship bore no Spanish flag or insignia of nationality. No formal enlistments took place ashore, but each man on boarding the vessel presented a paper proffering his services to Spain.

HER GRAVE MAY YIELD HER SECRET.

Body of a Woman Drowned While En Route to Chicago Is Disinterred.

Amherstburg, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The body of a woman found in Detroit River Sept. 30 and buried here was exhumed today by a Pinkerton detective from Chicago.

The body was identified as that of Miss Carleton of St. Clair, Mich. It appears the woman bought a ticket at St. Clair for Detroit, and in the latter city purchased another ticket for Chicago and had her baggage checked through to Chicago, where it was called for by some person as yet unknown.

No trace of Miss Carleton was found until the body buried here was exhumed today. A disfigured hand made the identification complete.

Foul play is suspected as nothing was left about the clothes that would identify. She is said to have had considerable money with her when she left St. Clair.

Deceased is well connected in St. Clair and was about 50 years of age and unmarried.

TO STOP SLAUGHTER OF GAME BY UTES.

Government Asked to Make a Test Case in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 23.—Gov. McIntyre today requested Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of Colorado, U. S. A., to remove the Northern Utes, whose reservation is in Utah, from Routt and Rio Blanco Counties, Colorado, where they are trespassing and slaughtering game in violation of the State laws.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS

Only True Winter Route—Via Illinois Central and Southern Pacific.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

Beginning on the night of Oct. 29 buffet sleepers from Chicago every Tuesday and Saturday night, connecting for the Pacific coast with the Southern Pacific's fast solid train, the "Sunset Limited." Through reservations from Chicago. Tourists' sleeper every Wednesday night, without change, Chicago to San Francisco, beginning Oct. 30. Trains leave 3 a. m.; cars ready for occupancy at 9 p. m. Rates as low as by any other route. Particulars at 99 Adams street.

$18.75—Low Rate and Fast Time to Atlanta and Return—$18.75.

The Monon route on Oct. 26, Nov. 5, 15, and 25, Dec. 5 and 16, will sell excursion tickets to Atlanta and return, good ten days, at above rate. For full particulars call at city ticket office, Monon route, No. 232 Clark street. Telephone main 174.

Best work, one price only, 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph st. Agents.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Harry Dennis, Victoria Schuster	23—23
Jose Redignez, Wilhelmine Johnston	27—19
Charles Krause, Minnie Wahl	21—18
Hille Meyer, Jetschi Dykstra	[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frank Wickham, Monta Martindale	37—22
Harry Longhurst, Edith Owen	32—19
Nicklas Vanderkiok, Geertje de Waard	27—25
Robert Mackie, Mary Henry	21—19
Frank Martin, Mary Lynch	24—23
Frank Weinfurt, Agnes Svojse	23—22
David McNamara, Bridget Madigan	27—26
Harry Friedlander, Louise Hess	21—19
Robert Newcomb, Beatrice Harris	35—28
Stanislaw Welsing, Agnieska Kozloska	23—20
John Eden, Frances Smith	45—24
Edward Smith, Julia Keller	24—16
Albert Irmbs, Josephine Witteland	30—19
Emil Kirchner, Los Angeles, Cal., Wilhelmine Misch	28—27
Charles Holmes, Edna Langham	27—25
Rhody Gleason, Mamie Driscoll	28—29
Charles Kraus, Mathilda Luthe	30—24
Edward Searing, Maggie Walker	22—15
William Peters, Susan Murtha	28—24
James Ormerod, Nellie Westerdahl	36—34
Henry Jensen Jr., Margaret Probst, Crown Point, Ind.	27—24
Thomas McVeigh, New York, Ella Ballard, Louisville, Ky.	26—25
Peter Jackson, Hannah Anderson	30—32
John O'Brien, Adgit Kurky	29—24
Charles Carey, Mary Bazda	23—21
Edward Baker, Ida Miehle	30—25
John Hanlon, Katherine Hanlon	33—29
Frank Kopeska, Mary Kosander	24—19
Axel Erickson, Minnie Lundin	30—29
John Johnston, Lulu Egelskind	30—25
Jons Auderberg, Maria Erickson	37—25
Charles Brandel Jr., Ellen Collot	25—20
John Smith, Bertha Le Febre	22—28
Thomas McNichols, Mary Manning	26—25
August Kochs, Adelaide Petersen	23—21
Edward Titrighton, Lutie Brown	23—22
William Ross, Minnie Laufear	26—24
Abraham Lewis, Louisa Hoglund	40—35
John Bird, May Elwood	23—22
George Brinkerhoff, Mary Bicknell	28—18
Thomas McCue, Annie McKeonn	22—20
Karol Baltuszak, Maryanna Kaminska	25—18
James Hayes, Kate Ryan	29—32
Christ Comens, Bessie Mertes	22—20
Hiram Wedemeyer, Mary Norton	27—26
Frank Weinzinger, Margaret Strufe	31—29
Arthur Brown, Nellie Manlove	26—25
Josef Stirbis, Magdalena Andriziunaczi	26—22
Jacob Lattimore, Rose Baker	32—18
John Larson, Agnes Christenson	23—32
Leslie Phipps, Maria Dartsch	24—21
Alexander Gilmore, Rose Boyd	28—24
Jerome Harbeck, Careline Commons	32—25
James Walsh, Alice Hart	26—21
Harry Gareis, Catherine Tate	33—34
Woiciech Oleksy, Katarzyna Kowalska	21—19
George Jett, Blanche Wing	25—18
Alois Kessler, Alma Kessler	22—19
John Bruhn, Kate Hansen	21—24
Charles Wellington, France Lake	26—20
Thomas Reed, Ellen Bolstad	31—23
John Cleary, Agnes McCormick	26—19
Joseph Durcker, Estelle Frank	26—20
Charles Richards, Aurora, Ill., Rose Schich, same	25—22
Adam Sepo, Sophie Schreier	30—22
Nickolas Feyereissen, Anna Emeringer	22—22
Heinrich Daurmann, Marie Rosenhagen	22—23
Charles Barry, Lizzie Cook	32—28
Andrew Beck, Roxie Smith	22—18
Joseph Gaffkey, Mary Abel	23—22
Robert Beckington, Anna Beach	47—32
Frank Jacobson, Louise Hoag	38—33

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU. Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Forecast for Thursday:

For Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Lower Michigan, fair, westerly winds, slowly rising temperature by Thursday evening.

For Nebraska and Iowa, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southern portion.

For North and South Dakota, fair, westerly winds.

For Montana, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southern portion.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Maximum temperat'e.	Direction of wind....	State of weather....	Precipitation 12 hours....
Abilene	30.42	46	54	N.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.08	52	66	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.24	40	40	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.10	46	60	N. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.38	50	54	N.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.						
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.42	36	52	S.	Clear	
Chicago	30.34	40	44	W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.36	48	54	N. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.30	38	42	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.36	40	48	S. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.						
Des Moines, Ia.	30.36	46	54	S. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.30	38	46	W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	30.38	44	54	S.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	40	46	S. W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.16	58	64	E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.						
Galveston, Tex.	30.24	72	76	S. E.	Clear	
Grand Haven	30.30	44	44	W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.24	40	46	S.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	30.26	46	54	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.20	50	62	S.	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.38	42	48	N. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.14	48	62	N.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.44	48	50	S. W.	Fair	
Knoxville						
La Crosse, Wis.						
Little Rock, Ark	30.36	56	58	N. E.	Clear	
Louisville						
Los Angeles	30.06	64	76	W.	Clear	
Marquette, Mch	30.12	32	38	W.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn	30.38	54	62	N.	Clear	
Miles City						
Minnedosa	29.94	38	52	S. W.	Clear	
Montreal	30.12	34	40	W.	Clear	
Moorhead	30.02	50	58	S. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.24	74	80	N.	Clear	
New York City	30.18	40	54	W.	Clear	
Omaha	30.38	54	60	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.20	40	42	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Palestine	30.26	70	72	N. E.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.38	44	50	N. W.	Clear	
Pueblo	30.28	46	52	S. E.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.16	50	66	S. W.	Clear	
San Francisco	30.12	54	62	W.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.43	46	50	N. W.	Clear	
St. Paul	30.20	44	52	S. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	30.22	52	60	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.40	44	48	W.	Fair	
Springfield, Mo.	30.40	46	50	N.	Clear	
Toledo	30.32	38	46	W.	Clear	
Washington	30.22	46	60	N. W.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 30° above zero; 9 a. m., 31°; 10 a. m., 34°; 11 a. m., 37°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 42°; 2 p. m., 45°; 3 p. m., 45°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.74.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived, Veendam, New York.
GENOA—Arrived, Werra, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived, Spree, New York for Bremen.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, Majestic, New York for Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Arrived, Teutonic, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BEATSON—Frances M. Beatson, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7 p. m., at her residence, 1530 Lexington-st. Funeral Thursday, 1:30 p. m.

FARSHEE—Oct. 22, George R. Farshee, in his 57th year. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from his late residence, 5611 Halsted-st., to First M. E. Church, Englewood. Interment at Oakwoods.

GARCELON—Oct. 22, Maggie, wife of M. J. Garcelon, aged 58 years. Funeral Thursday at 2 p. m. from residence, 6430 Wharton-av. Burial at Oakwoods.

HUGHES—Patrick J. Hughes, Oct. 23, 1895, beloved brother of Michael Hughes, Catherine Alloway, Margaret Ficht, Dilla Kirby, aged 27 years 6 months and 8 days. Funeral Saturday from residence, 119 E. Huron-st., at 9:30 a. m., to the Holy Name Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MAY—At Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 23, Arthur, oldest son of Wallace K. and Maggie May. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRATT—Oct. 22 at her home near Omaha, Neb., Louisa F. Pratt, wife of James H. Pratt. Services at the home. Interment at Hillsdale, Mich., Friday afternoon, the 25th.

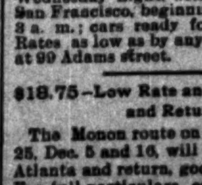
PAINE—Mary Ella Paine, wife of Benjamin F. Paine, Oct. 22. Funeral at her late residence, 236 East Forty-fifth-st., Friday at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. E. W. BEMIS WILL DELIVER A DIME course of lectures upon modern social problems in Recital Hall of the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt-sts., beginning this evening at 8 o'clock with a lecture on "The Labor Movement in England."

THE OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB OF CHICAGO will meet in the Rotunda club-room of the Sherman House on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 p. m.

DONNELLY AND GIRARD.... MATINEE SATURDAY.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE. DAVID HENDERSON....Manager
Nothing but Laughter.
THE NEW RAINMAKERS.



SUNDAY NEXT—Canary & Lederer's Greatest Burlesque Co. in the
MERRY WORLD
150 Nights N. Y. Casino. ORIGINAL CAST.
Amelia Summerville, May Howard, Marie Laurens, David Warfield, Frank Blair, Louis Mann, Willard Simms, Lee Harrison, Wallace Black, La Petite Adelaide. Seats on sale Today. Don't Miss It.

THE SCHILLER—MIRTH PROVOKING.
"TOWN TOPICS."
WOOD AND SHEPARD.
3—SISTERS MERRILEES—3
And a Great Comedy Company.
Monday, Oct. 28.
"QUEEN OF LIARS."
Minnie Maddern Fiske.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

McVICKER'S—Every Evening at 8.
McVicker's... MATINEES: WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
DENMAN THOMPSON'S PLAY—THE
..OLD HOMESTEAD..

HOOLEY'S—Every Ev'g, including Sunday, at 8:15. Saturday Matinee (only) at 2.
"The greatest success ever made in Chicago by any play of its kind."—Tribune.
TOO MUCH JOHNSON
WM. GILLETTE and Original Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
GUS HEEGE'S FAMOUS FARCE.. "RUSH CITY."
A Great Co., including MATHEWS & BULGER. Next Sunday—Steve Brodie in "On the Bowery."



WILDE'S
State and Madison-sts.
HATS

You men that are accustomed to paying $4 and $5 for your hats—
Why do you do it?
When you can get the identical same qualities of us for $2.50 and $3.
Instead of one or two styles to select from we can show you twenty.
All the newest shapes and competent hat salesmen to assist you in selecting something becoming. Open Until 10 Saturday Evenings.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
FRANK REED, Manager.

THE COLUMBIA——Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Last Three Nights. Last Mat. Saturday.
Augustus Pitou's magnificent production of SARDOU'S MME.
....SANS GENE....
THE ENGLISH VERSION. KATHRYN KIDDER and Great Cast.

COLUMBIA. Special.
SEAT-SELLING BEGINS THIS MORNING.
NEXT MONDAY AND ALL WEEK the Peerless Queen of Song
LILLIAN RUSSELL,
In a superb production of The Tzigane. (The Gipsy.)
Company of 100 People. Orchestra of 35.

THE HAYMARKET——Will J. Davis
Popular Priced Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
Captain Paul.
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN REALISTIC DRAMA.
Coming Next Sunday—"DARKEST RUSSIA."

AUDITORIUM.
Chicago Orchestra
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 25, 2:30 p. m.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 8:15 p. m.
POPULAR PROGRAMME.
Prelude, Choral and Fugue......Bach
Introduction to Third Act, "Tannhauser,"......Wagner
Minuet } From String Quartet in C—No. 9.
Finale } ......Beethoven
Symphonic Poem, "Sarka" (first time)......Smetana
Suite, "Mozartiana"......Tschaikowsky
Dances......Edward German
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"......Mascagni
Orchestra and Organ.
Overture "Jubilee"......Weber
Orchestra and Organ.
Single tickets—Matinee prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00; evening prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.25, $1.50; on sale at Auditorium box office and at branch office Inter Ocean Bldg. Season sale closes Lyon & Healy's Thursday evening.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
The New STODDARD LECTURES. Finely Illustrated.
1—Naples. 2—Constantinople.
3—Napoleon. 4—India. 5—Japan.
Five Courses Exactly Alike,
Beginning Oct. 29.
COURSE TICKETS, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00.
BUYERS NEED NOT BE DISCOURAGED BY THE LARGE LINE AT YESTERDAY'S BIG SALE. BEST SEATS STILL LEFT FOR ALL THE COURSES.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side
HOPKINS
SOUTH SIDE LEW DOCKSTADER, as GROVER CLEVELAND.
MACART'S DOGS AND MONKEYS, a positive novelty. The Canine "Corbett and Fitzsimmons." The Nawns; Gertrude Reynolds, &c., &c., and
Harbor Lights Sims & Petit's Melodrama. HOPKINS' STOCK CO.
WEST SIDE Lina and Vani, Bernard Dyllyn, Tillie Marionettes; Geo. Austin.
The Planter's Wife Harry Lacy's Drama. WEST SIDE STOCK CO.
Dollars for Dimes, at......10—20—30 cts.

TRACK AT FORSYTH, IND.
RACING.
THE FORSYTH RACE TRACK FALL MEETING commences Wednesday, Oct. 16, to continue 15 days. Five or more races each day, rain or shine. Admission, 50c.
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal-st., at 12:05, 12:25, 12:45, and 1:15 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 2 p. m. Lake Shore Road—Regular train leaves Van Buren-st. at 12:05, stopping at 22d, 39th, and Englewood. Trains leave track immediately after the last race. Fare on Specials, 25c round trip.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN......Manager
THE BIGGEST HIT YET.
FRANK DANIELS
Comic Opera Co. in
The Wizard of the Nile.
By Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
COMPANY OF 60. COMPLETE EFFECTS.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE—Fields and Hanson, Joe Flynn, Ficarie West, Gertie Cochran, Carroll and Hines, Josef La Fleur, DeForrest Sisters, Arhno, Weston Sisters, Hart and Leo, Payllis Allen, Galletti's Monkeys, Lalor and Chester, DeVaro and Hasson, Gilbert, Harrigan and Black, Escalapius, Kelley Brothers. PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

THE LINCOLN—Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALL THIS WEEK.
..Land of the Midnight Sun..
Next Sunday Matinee—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

HAVLIN'S.—J. J. COLLINS, Mgr.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
J. M. WARD'S "DELMONICO'S AT 6."
Lovely Music, Beautiful Costumes, Up-to-Date Specialties. With Miss Nellie Dunbar, Clara Bell, Cass, F. Jerome, Chas. J. Stine, Geo. T. Williams, and others of the cast. AN ENTERTAINMENT OF WILD UPROARIOUS FUN. Next Sunday—Louis's Greatest Success, "Pawn Ticket 210."

ALHAMBRA THEATER.—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
STEVE BRODIE IN— "ON THE BOWERY."
Next Sunday—"The White Rat."

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique—FRENCH LINE.
GRAND Mediterranean and Oriental CRUISE
With the Fast Twin Screw Express Steamer
"LA TOURAINE."
10,000 tons; 14,000 horse-power; length 540 feet. Departure from New York February 4th, 1896. Duration of trip, 65 days. Itinerary: Azores, Portugal, Gibraltar, Algeria, Tunis, Malta, Greece, Egypt, the Holy Land, Beyrouth, Damascus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Sicily, Italy, France, Balearic Islands, Spain, etc. This is a repetition of last year's most successful trip. Number of passengers positively limited to one-half cabin room of steamer. Apply early to MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

IT SCORES ON 'VARSITY.

ARMOUR ELEVEN PLAYS GOOD FOOTBALL AT MARSHALL FIELD.

Institute Players Score a Touchdown Early in the First Half of a Practice Game—Many Shifts in Position on the 'Varsity Eleven—Ewing Saves an Almost Certain Touchdown—"Babe" Williamson Puts Up the Star Game for Chicago.

The football team from Armour Institute gave the University of Chicago team a sharp practice game yesterday afternoon, scoring a touchdown early in the first half and holding the 'Varsity down to 24 points.

The 'Varsity team showed much better spirit than in the game Saturday, but many of the men were playing in new positions, and the team work was correspondingly ragged.

Bert Alward has been coaching the Armour team and has developed a fine system of interference. On the first attempt Kendall circled 'Varsity's left end for sixty yards. He had a clear field and it looked like a touchdown, but Ewing sprinted and caught him from behind at the ten-yard line. McDaniels made some good gains around the ends, but none of the backs could gain through the 'Varsity line. Ketman played a good game at guard and stopped the attempts to gain through the line repeatedly. "Babe" Williamson put up the star game for Chicago, smashing Armour's interference repeatedly and getting in several good tackles.

Ewing played his first game at quarter and put up a fine game, handling the ball neatly and getting into the interference on end tackle plays. Rullkoetter made good gains every time he got the ball, going around the right end at one time for a gain of twenty yards. Neel played a good game at full back both in punting and in bucking the line, and Brown at right half showed plenty of the much needed ginger. Kennedy played his first 'Varsity game at right end. He made several good tackles and was in the game from start to finish.

On Armour's ends Mosley played a good game and stopped the 'Varsity's backs repeatedly, but Edwards was rather easy to get out of the way and did not seem able to break up the interference.

Mann kicked off for Armour, and Kennedy, Brown, Neel, and Gale made short gains, Kendall doing some fine tackling. Neel gained seven yards through the line and Gale twelve around the right end. Brown made ten to the left, and Capt. Allen went around the right end for forty yards and a touchdown, kicking the goal.

Mann kicked off again, and Rullkoetter and Kennedy made good gains. Neel punted to hurry matters, and Mann got the ball on Armour's 25-yard line. On the first play Kendall went around the right end for sixty yards, Ewing catching him from behind. Tarbell gained three yards through the line and McDaniels gained five around the tackle. The ball was three yards from 'Varsity's line, when it braced and threw Armour back fifteen yards, but on the last down McDaniels went around the left end for eighteen yards and a touchdown. Mann missed goal.

After the kick-off Neel, Gale, and Brown brought the ball up the field by ten-yard gains, and Neel was forced over for a touchdown. No goal.

Mann kicked off again to Neel, who gained five yards before he was tackled. Williamson gained ten through the line and Brown and Gale five each around the ends. Neel gained ten through the line, but Armour was given the ball for holding in the line. It lost the ball at once on downs, and Williamson, Neel, and Gale carried the ball up the field, Brown making the touchdown and Allen kicking the goal. Brown made another soon afterward in the same way, and Allen kicked the goal, the first half ending with the score 20 to 4.

Repeated fumbling kept Chicago from scoring but once in the second half, Williamson making a touchdown after a five-yard gain through the line, making the final score 24 to 4. The line up:

Chicago.	Position.	Armour.
Kennedy	Right end	Edwards
Smith	Right tackle	Tarbell
Ketman	Right guard	Hindert
P. Allen	Center	Neeves
Rullkoetter	Left guard	Sadler
Williamson	Left tackle	Tousely
C. Allen	Left end	Masley
Ewing	Quarter back	Wilson
Brown	Right half back	McDaniels
Gale	Left half back	Kendall
Neel	Full back	Mann

Score—University of Chicago, 24; Armour, 4.
Place and date—Marshall Field, Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—McDaniels, Neel, C. Allen, Brown [2].
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Allen [2].
Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.
Referee—Alward. Umpire—Raycroft. Linesmen—Jones and Linn.

CADETS BEATEN AT LAKE FOREST.

Soldier Boys Are No Match for the University Second Eleven.

The second team of Lake Forest had an easy time of it with the academy team of Northwestern at Lake Forest yesterday, winning by 32 to 0. At no time was Lake Forest's goal in danger, for only once, and that after the kick-off, did the visitors take the ball even to the center of the field. Jackson kicked off for the second team. The Cadets were soon forced to kick, but the ball was blocked, Rhinegans falling upon it. The ball was carried to the twenty-five yard line and lost on downs. The visitors for a time did the better team work, and succeeded in carrying the ball to the center of the field. The ball changed sides several times until Flack secured the first touchdown, from which Jaeger kicked goal.

From this time on Lake Forest's advantage in weight told on the visitors. Rice secured the second touchdown. Jaeger kicked goal.

In the second half the home team had everything its own way, and runs from fifty to eighty yards were numerous behind excellent interference and with good team work. The home team spent the last half in trying many trick plays, and all worked well. Time was called with the ball one yard from the Academy's goal. The line-up:

Lake Forest.	Position.	Northwestern.
Vance	Right end	Wilson
Rheingans	Right tackle	Ewers
McCune	Right guard	Selzer
Condit	Center	Monroe
Carver	Left guard	Prentiss
Stoops	Left tackle	Jordan
Rice	Left end	Reimers
Graff	Right half back	Orchard
Flack	Left half back	Trethewy
Flack	Left half back	Trethewy
Jackson	Full back	Snyder

Score—Lake Forest, 32; Northwestern, 0.
Place and date—Lake Forest, Ill., Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—Flack [2], Rice [2], Graff, Jackson.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Jaeger [4].
Time—Twenty-minute halves.
Referee, Nave [Northwestern]; umpire, Keener [Lake Forest]; linesmen, Brown, Kyle.

SCORE IN THE LAST THREE MINUTES.

Hyde Park Juniors Win an Exciting Struggle with the La Grange Eleven.

The Hyde Park Juniors defeated the La Grange Township High School at La Grange yesterday afternoon by 4 to 0. Though handicapped by the weight of their opponents the Hyde Parks won by their quick playing and superior team work. As the score shows, the game was close, Hyde Park's only touchdown being made in the last three minutes of play. The best work of the La Grange boys was in the long runs of Capt. Rushmore, while of the Hyde Parks the line backing of Gould and the tackling of Spear were features. This is the fourth game and victory of the Hyde Park Juniors this year. They also have the record of not being scored against. The line-up:

La Grange.	Position.	Hyde Park Jrs.
Crosby	Right end	Eckersol
Ripley	Right tackle	Lejeurne
Sodenburg	Right guard	Donlevy
Travis	Center	Byrne
E. Rushmore	Left guard	Bogue
Ereed	Left tackle	J. Boice
Graves	Left end	Wade
Gerald	Quarter back	Capt. Spear
C. Rushmore, [Capt.]	Right half back	Gould
McDonald	Left half back	Schubart
Parrish	Full back	Fitzpatrick

Score—Hyde Park, 4; La Grange, 0.
Place and date—La Grange, Ill., Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdown—Schubart.
Time—Twenty five-minute halves.
Referee—Dean. Umpire—Wilson. Linesman—Scobs.

WILL START ON ITS EASTERN TRIP.

Chicago Football Team Will Dispense with Camp's Services.

The Chicago Athletic Association football team will start on its Eastern trip this forenoon at 10:30. The following men will constitute the team: Stone, Thompson, Thomas, Stevenson, McCormick, Hadden, Hudelson, Aldrich, Slater, Brown, Blaney, Coffeen, Baril, and Mulliken. Camp will not accompany the team. It has been found necessary to choose another captain, as Camp has proved to be wanting in the requisite qualities of a captain and player. He is in poor physical condition, and in playing has been so slow in getting started when given the ball that he often has been tackled behind the line. Stevenson has been chosen as captain in his stead, and is a good man for the place, as he is a player of wide experience, having met all the strong Western teams and a number of the Eastern. In the Lake Forest game he acted as captain satisfactorily and does not lose his head in a game. The first team which will be played is the Newton Athletic Club of Boston on Saturday.

RUNS BY BOAL ARE THE FEATURE.

Harvard Preparatory School Defeats the South Side Academy.

The Harvard Preparatory School defeated the South Side Academy at Washington Park yesterday afternoon by 20 to 0. The Harvard team was the heavier and only the good team work of the South Side boys prevented the score being more one-sided than it was. The runs of Boal of the Harvard team were a feature of the game. The line-up:

Harvard School.	Position.	South S Academy.
Fenshaw	Right end	Tompkins
Burham	Right tackle	Gilson
Rosenburg	Right guard	Gerald
Harding	Center	Bailey
Boal	Left guard	Page
Kirschburger	Left tackle	Banning
Mandel	Left end	Buhrer
Mamill	Quarter back	Woodbury
Gilkinson	Right half back	Emerson
Sidley	Left half back	Peebles
Palmer	Full back	Root

Score—Harvard, 20; South Side Academy, 0.
Place and date—Washington Park, Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—Burham, Gilkinson, Boal [2].
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Gilkinson [2].
Time—Thirty-minute halves.
Referee—Gould. Umpire, Ebers.

McCosh Defeats North Division.

The McCosh Division of the Hyde Park High School won its third regular game from the North Division High School second eleven yesterday afternoon by a score of 10 to 0. McCosh put up a strong offensive and defensive game, holding its opponents so closely scarcely a yard was gained against it. The line-up:

McCosh.	Position.	North Division.
Pingree	Right end	York
C. Thompson	Right tackle	Lenberg
Dickey	Right guard	Mathias
Morse, Captain	Center	Meyer
J. Thompson	Left guard	Millard
Starr	Left tackle	Winne
Walsh	Left end	Street
Purcell	Quarter back	Craig
Coates	Right half back	Gradle
Burhams	Left half back	Schrandenback
Kennedy	Full back	Young

Score—McCosh, 10; North Division, 0.
Place and date—Chicago, Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—Coates, Burhams.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Craig.
Time—20-minute halves.

Cadets Beat the Waukegan Boys.

The second eleven of the Northwestern Military Academy met and defeated the second eleven of the Waukegan High School yesterday on the grounds of the former team at Highland Park by a score of 28 to 0. The features of the game were the long runs by Plummer and Campbell for the Cadets, the quick, sharp, accurate handling of the ball by Burke, and the work of Steinkamp at quarter. The line-up:

Waukegan H. S.	Position.	Northwest'n Cadets.
Jones	Right end	Luce
Howard	Right tackle	Couch
Giles	Right guard	Ostheimer
Balz	Center	Case
Putnam	Left guard	Zook
Delveller	Left tackle	Steadman
Bairstow	Left end	D. Lee
Burke (Capt.)	Quarter back	McDougal
Steinkamp	Right half back	Campbell (Capt.)
Wier	Left half back	Dean
Junker	Full back	Plummer

Scientists vs. Hyde Park Highs.

The Armour Institute Scientific Academy team will play the Hyde Park High School (Room 1) football team at South Park this afternoon. The academy team lines up as follows: Right end, Winslow; right tackle, Watson; right guard, Cline; center, Gilbert; left guard, Martin; left tackle, Gaylord; left end, Lindower; quarter-back, Cox; right half back, Dickens; left half back, Shand; full back, Walsh.

Greenwoods Defeat Harvard Juniors.

The Greenwoods defeated the Harvard Juniors yesterday at Washington Park in a close game. Although the Harvard Juniors were heavier, they lost on account of the snap and team work of the Greenwoods. Two twenty-minute halves were played. The playing of Higgie, the Captain and full back, who made both touchdowns, was the feature of the game.

Evanston Forfeits to Englewood.

The Evanston High School football team forfeited to Englewood the league game scheduled to be played in Washington Park yesterday afternoon by not appearing at 3 o'clock, the time set by the league rules to line up.

IT HAS NOT THE GHOST OF A CHANCE.

Talk of A. A. U. Controlling Bicycle Racing Is Nothing but Rot.

In regard to the suggestion of Consul Potter of the New York division that the Amateur Athletic Union take charge of cycle races, such action seems to be the remotest kind of a contingency. The local officers scout the idea and such a question would necessarily have to come up as an amendment on the usual sixty day's notice before the February meeting of the legislative body of the league. The mode of procedure would probably be, in such a contingency, a constitutional amendment that the league drop all control of racing and after that a recommendation that the union take charge of it. This would leave an embarrassing interregnum.

Neither body has anything stronger than an assumed control and a transfer of the prerogatives of one body to the other would be of no consequence. The legislative council consists of the President, the Vice-Presidents, with all past officers, the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of divisions, Secretaries and Treasurers, the Chairmen of all standing committees, and the elected representatives from each division, and such a measure, even if offered as it is inferred by some members of the league from the remarks of Mr. Potter, would not stand a ghost of a show of passing.

The election of officers for the Illinois Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be uncontested with the exception of the office of representative from the district which includes Springfield and Peoria. A. J. Marrett, the present incumbent, is not a candidate for re-election as Secretary and Treasurer, which leaves George D. Locke of Jerseyville the only candidate. L. C. Jaquish has no opponent for the office of Consul, and J. L. Misner of Peoria will be Vice-Consul.

WILL CONTROL SUNDAY ROAD RACING

Associated Cycling Clubs Will Prevent It Becoming a Public Nuisance.

Present indications are that the measure brought up at the last meeting of the Associated Cycling clubs to place road racing under the control of the association will be adopted at the next meeting. This measure will be the salvation of road racing in Chicago, as the indiscriminate occupation of nearly all the boulevards on Saturday afternoons during the summer became in many cases a public nuisance. Such control will place the sport on a sound footing, and will do away with many objectionable features. The scheme suggested is to have certain sanctioned courses for road races which will not conflict with travel in any way, and to hold the races on these courses subject to the control of the Associated Cycling clubs.

C. Arnold Westcott will make his weekly trial for the American century road record on Sunday.

A reception will be tendered the Associated Cycling clubs of Northwest Chicago by the Irving Park Cycling club on Saturday night, the occasion being the presentation of the Juul Cup to the Irving Park Cycling club, winner of the Northwest Division championship.

The Lake View Cycling club will give a reception to the women of the club tomorrow night. A debate on questions of interest to wheelmen will furnish entertainment.

The annual meeting of the Garden City Cycling club was held on Monday night and the following officers elected: President, H. C. Reuter; Vice-President, F. Kolmar; Treasurer, F. Bauck; Financial Secretary, O. Baumback; Corresponding Secretary, W. Unzick; Recording Secretary, W. Smith; Captain, J. H. Hanson.

RESULTS OF GIDEON'S AX-SWINGING.

Wheelmen Declared Professionals and Otherwise Made to Suffer.

The L. A. W. Bulletin for the current week contains the following rulings by Chairman Gideon:

Declared professionals—Walter R. Hibbs, Sioux City, Ia., under Clause A; Frank Eckhardt, Mulberry, Ind., under Clause A.

Suspensions—For competing in Class A after having sold prizes, Walter R. Hibbs, Sioux City, Ia., for one year from Oct. 12. For competing in unsanctioned races—Ed Miller, Will Aldrich, —— Auldrigo, Charles Shaffer, and Will Filson, Topton, Ia.; N. E. Bailey, —— Bailey, Rochester, Ia.; —— Reicher, Clarence, Ia.; Frank Connell, Cedar Rapids, Ia., for thirty days from Oct. 18.

Suspended pending investigation—George A. Eisenhart, Mulberry, Ind.; Frank Eckhardt, Mulberry, Ind.

Sanctions granted—Oct. 5, Marshall Cyclists, Marshall, Mo.; Nov. 17, Sedalia Cycle club, Sedalia, Mo.; Oct. 17, Blair Wheelmen, Blair, Neb.; Oct. 18, Tomah Cycling club, Tomah, Wis.; Oct. 19, Young Men's A. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; Oct. 17, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Ia.

Only Surplus of the Year.

The Democrats should give that small September surplus all the advertising possible. The indications are that it will be the only one of the year.—Kansas City Journal.

TIGERS' BACKS ARE SLOW.

FUMBLING AND POOR INTERFERENCE IN THE GAME WITH UNION.

Albany Eleven Plays Under Harvard-Pennsylvania Rules, but Its Mass Plays Are Quickly Smashed by the Princeton Men—Yale Runs Up a Great Score on the Williams Eleven—Hoaglund May Play with Minnesota—Harvard Stock Takes a Boom.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Princeton defeated the Union College eleven here this afternoon by 20 to 0. The Tigers seemed to put a little more life into their plays, but the fumbling by the backs and the wretched interference kept the score down. The line men did much better work, especially Riggs and Church. The backs were deplorably slow in starting and their ignorance of the signals cost the team many yards. Union has been coached this season by Knipe, and used the Pennsylvania interference against Princeton today, starting seven men behind the line. These mass plays were quickly smashed by Princeton, and Union gained its distance only five times. The game was started by Union kicking to the five-yard line, where Pope caught and returned the kick. Blodgett dropped the ball, Cochran falling on it. The Tigers lined up quickly and pushed the ball to the ten-yard line, from where Riggs crushed his way across the line for a touchdown. Baird missed goal.

Union kicked off again to the goal line. Right here the Tigers played their finest by crashing through Union's line and by some pretty runs around Crichton's end they landed the ball on the twenty-yard line from where Baird carried it over, but again missed the goal.

After Baird had returned Sweetland's kick to the center of the field Union began to try Princeton's line. The line men, with the exception of guards and center, fell back and dashed headlong into a hole where Rhodes should have been, gaining their distance. Cochran's end was next attacked, but no gain resulted. Another trial against Church resulted in a loss, and Sweetland punted. With the ball in Princeton's hands, it was soon on Union's fifteen-yard line, but farther the Tigers could not go, and Baird tried a goal from the field, but missed.

With three minutes to play, Princeton scored again on a double pass from Barnard to Poe. This time Barnard goaled.

In the second half the Princeton line was strengthened by Lea going to right tackle, Hunt taking Dickey's place at center, and Henson playing left end. In this half Union used the mass play more effectively, but Princeton's goal was never in danger. The only touchdown was made by Fulton after a ten-yard run. Lea kicked goal. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Union.
Cochran	Right end	Crichton
Lea, Hunt	Right tackle	Beckwith
Wentz, Rhodes	Right guard	Willis
Dickey, Hunt	Center	Terry
Riggs	Left guard	Blodgett
Church	Left tackle	Thomas
Henson	Left end	Mallory
Poe	Quarter back	Smyth
Barnard	Right half back	Meyers
Baird, Fulton	Left half back	Lyon, Buck
Pope	Full back	Sweetland

Score—Princeton, 20; Union, 0.
Place and date—Princton, N. J., Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—Riggs, Baird, Poe, Fulton.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Barnard, Lea.
Time—Twenty-minute halves.
Referee—C. Wood; umpire, Brown; linesmen, Barnett, Greensman.

YALE'S LARGEST SCORE THIS SEASON

Makes Nearly Double the Points on Williams That Harvard Did.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The largest score the Yale football eleven has made this year was rolled up against the Williams team this afternoon at the Yale field, the final figures standing 54 to 0. The play was at times brilliant by both teams, Dewitt, Jerrems, and Rodgers covering more than half the field in runs, and Williams twice rushing the ball within the Yale twenty-five-yard line. Yale's scoring was evenly distributed, twenty-six points being made in the first and twenty-eight in the second half. Capt. Thorne played but fifteen minutes, being compelled to retire with a sprained knee. Yale played a close, compact, wedge team game with sharp massing, but poor end circling and interference. Williams made some good gains on trick plays, but was generally blocked on four downs. Draper made several fine runs, the longest being twenty-five yards, the best gain made against Yale on the home grounds. Williams employed a useless kick-off, punting the ball along the ground and trusting to a fumble to recover it again. Lee made some fine tackles for Williams, preventing Yale from gaining well in the center.

Today's score is nearly double that of Harvard against Williams two weeks ago. Harvard's score was 32. Yale has now played all the members of the triangular league, scoring 26 against Dartmouth, 38 against Amherst, and 54 against Williams. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Williams.
Lee	Right end	L. Rutter, Ryan
Murphy	Right tackle	Somoskeoy
Chamberlain	Right tackle	
Sheldon	Right guard	Kotz
Cross	Center	Wright
Chadwick	Left guard	Lee
Longacre	Left guard	
Rodgers	Left tackle	Backes
Bass	Left end	Whitney
Fincke	Quarter back	Watson
Thorne	Right half back	Stevens
Benjamin	Right half back	
Dewitt	Left half back	James
Squire	Left half back	Ryan
Jerrems	Full back	Draper

Score—Yale, 54; Williams, 0.
Place and date—New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—Jerrems, Dewitt, Benjamin [4], Rodgers [2], Chamberlain [2].
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Jerrems [7].
Time—25-minute halves.
Referee, Lockwood; umpire, Knapp [Yale]; linesmen, Di Sibour and McKee [Yale].

BROWN EASILY DEFEATS THE TECHS

Old Criss-Cross Play Fools the Boston Players Many Times.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Brown had no difficulty winning today's game with the Technology eleven, though by a much smaller score than last year. The Tech backs were unable to gain a yard through Brown's line, and the only time they made the required five yards was on a plunge through the center by Underwood for seven yards. The Boston boys resorted almost entirely to punting. These tactics gave the Brown backs many chances with the ball, but they also had to kick often to protect their goal, though Tech never got nearer than thirty-five yards.

Brown's backs could make good gains around the ends of Tech, but usually failed when they tried to buck the line. Their interference was poor, and all the real work was left to individuals. The old criss-cross game from quarter to full back and return fooled the Tech boys time and again, and each time netted a good gain. The line-up:

Brown.	Position.	Technology.
Chase	Right end	Lebanon
Nott	Right tackle	Ulmer
Smith	Right guard	McCormick
Wheeler	Center	Manahan
Thayer	Left guard	Worcester
Casey	Left tackle	Smith
Dennison	Left end	Brown
Colby	Quarter back	Mansfield
	Quarter back	I. Warren
Gammons	Right half back	Taylor, Hayden
Foultz, Robinson	Left half back	Mansfield
Hall	Full back	Underwood

Score—Brown, 14; Techs., 0.
Place and date—Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—Gammons, Foultz [2].
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Foultz.
Time—20 and 15-minute halves.
Referee—W. S. Moyle; umpire, John A. Rockwell; linesmen, Whiting and Murdock.

SCRAPPY MATCH AT MIDDLETOWN.

Amherst Manages to Beat Out Wesleyan by a Narrow Margin.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Wesleyan lost to Amherst once more today, this time by 16 to 14. Amherst failed to kick one and Wesleyan two goals. Each team made three touchdowns. Both elevens scrapped continually, and Wesleyan alleged the Amherst trainer, who refereed, was hostile to it. There was great excitement when Wesleyan scored its last touchdown. Had the try for goal been successful the score would have been a tie, but it failed and Amherst won. The line-up:

Amherst.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Hall	Right end	Rogers
Tyler	Right tackle	Fuller
Warren	Right guard	Townsend
Fosdick	Center	Sibley
Kimball	Left guard	Noyes
Street	Left tackle	Searles
Mossman	Left end	Young
Thomas	Quarter back	Wilson
Foster	Right half back	Raymond
White	Left half back	Gilmore
Griffin	Full back	Morris

DUQUESNES HOLD DOWN OLD PENNSY

Quakers Get a Surprise in Their Game with the Pittsburg Athletes.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The University of Pennsylvania team was given a surprise today by the Duquesnes. Many dollars were lost that the Quakers would defeat the Pittsburg men 40 to 0 or better. The Duquesnes put up their strongest team and played such good ball in the first half that but one touchdown was scored. This was made in seven minutes after play was called. The Quakers seemed a bit worried by the surprising play of the Pittsburg men, and Williams fumbled frequently, failed to catch kicks, etc. Once in desperation Williams tried his trick kick, but Young nailed the ball and made a thirty-five yard run. He had a clear field, but was overhauled by Minds on the twenty-five-yard line.

Duquesne gave the visitors much trouble in the first half. With the ball on their eight-yard line Greenwood went back of the goal line for a kick. The ball was passed to him, but instead of punting he darted off to the left and before downed he had reached the forty-yard line.

In the second half the Quakers bucked the line and got five men over, two touchdowns being mainly caused by blocked punts. Gilbert and Bull played Pennsylvania's best ball. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Duquesne.
Dickinson	Right end	Randolph
	Right end	Van Cleave
Farrar	Right tackle	Reilly
Wharton	Right guard	A. McCrea
Bull	Center	J. Wagenhurst
Woodruff	Left guard	Greenwood
G. Wagenhurst	Left tackle	Brown, Berger
Boyle	Left end	Phelan, Randolph
Williams	Quarter back	Rose
Blair	Right half back	Lowry
	Right half back	Van Cleave
Gelbert	Left half back	Donovan
Minds	Full back	Young

Score—Pennsylvania, 30; Duquesne, 0.
Place and date—Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 23, 1895.
Touchdowns—Gelbert [2], Farrar, Woodruff, Dickinson, Blair.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Wharton, 3.
Time—Twenty-five-minute halves.
Referee—Thompson. Umpires—Vail and Brainard.

HOAGLUND MAY GO TO MINNESOTA.

Report the Quarter Back Will Play with the University Eleven.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There is a report that the University of Minnesota is after Quarterback Hoaglund of the Chicago Athletics. Hoaglund has been in Minneapolis, but has returned to Chicago. It is understood there is a little opposition to his coming to Minnesota unless he registers for regular work at the university. The alumni don't like the idea of Hoaglund's coming and Coach Heffelfinger says Hoaglund will have to show himself an unusual player before he will consent to his joining the team. The total weight of the Minnesota eleven is 1,844 pounds, which is considered rather light. The men are heavy back of the line, but in the line they are light. The average line weight in the game at Chicago Saturday will be 165 2-7 pounds, while back of the line the average weight will be 171¾. The average per man for the entire eleven is 167 7-11. The team that will play in Chicago Saturday, with their weights, is as follows: Center, Finlayson, 180; guards, Larson, 164; Parry, 175; tackles, Teigen, 161; Dalrymple, 168; ends, Kehoe, 163; Harrison, 146; quarter, Adams, 168; halves, Pettibone, 161; Loomis, 170; full back, Parkyn, 188.

FINALLY AGREE UPON THE RULES.

Regulations for the Harvard-Princeton Match Are Formulated.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Capts. Lea and Brewer have at last come to a definite agreement with reference to the rules to govern the Princeton-Harvard game. Late this evening Manager Milbank gave out this official statement. The rules as they now stand are similar to the Yale-Princeton rules, with the exception that in addition to the four ordinary backs two other men are allowed behind the line, these being either the tackles or ends in any formation, provided they are not more than five yards behind the rush line. No man, however, is allowed to start before the ball is put in play. In case of a free catch the man making the catch is not allowed to run with the ball or pass it unless he first touches it to the ground. If he does not run with the ball he may have the option of a first down upon the spot at which the ball is caught or he can kick the ball, the opposing side not being permitted to line up within ten yards of the ball.

HARVARD FOOTBALL TAKES A BOOM

Norton Shaw Again Appears in Armor—Are Not Afraid of Princeton.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Norton Shaw appeared on Soldiers' field in football clothes this afternoon, and Harvard football stock took a boom. Shaw broke one of the ligaments of a leg at Marion last summer, which has prevented his playing since. He will not be able to get into shape for the Princeton game, but will undoubtedly play against Pennsylvania. Harvard men do not seem to be afraid of the Tigers, while they are much afraid of Pennsy; hence Shaw's reappearance is hailed with delight. The plan now is that Frank Shaw play center, Norton Shaw right guard, Doucette left guard, and Holt tackle, an arrangement which would greatly strengthen the line.

TO UNITE LAKE FOREST ATHLETES.

To Have All Departments of the University Under One Head.

The Lake Forest Athletic Association held a meeting yesterday and decided to try and unite all the university departments under one head. Two men are to be appointed by President Bridgman to confer with delegates from the other departments with this end in view. The city departments consist of Rush Medical College, College of Law, and College of Dental Surgery. J. B. Williamson was elected to the office of Vice-President of the college association.

Coach Mongey Resigns.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Ran Matthews was yesterday elected Captain of the University of Cincinnati football eleven. Today Coach Mongey severed his connection with the team as a result. Mongey is an old Princeton man and will probably accept one of the several offers which he has received.

ARRESTED FOR FOREIGN BOOKING.

Law in Maryland Prohibiting It Will Be Enforced.

Elkton, Md., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—State's Attorney Austin L. Crothers today sprung a surprise on the sporting fraternity assembled in the betting-room on the Elkton fair grounds by arresting Bookmaker Louis Gilbert, the agent of Bookmaker Duffy, for violating the law by selling foreign pools. Gilbert accompanied Attorney Crothers to the office of Magistrate Peter H. Cleaver and was held in $500 bail for his appearance at the December term of the Circuit Court. The loss of the foreign books, on which odds on the Latonia, Morris Park, and Alexander Island races were posted, will be a severe blow to the management, the receipts from this source having been $500 per day. The eight local books did a big business and were unable to accommodate all the money offered.

WINNERS OF HANDBALL CONTESTS.

Successful Players in the Thistle Cycling Club's Tournament.

The following were the winners in the handball games played at the Thistle Cycling club-house last evening:

	Score.	Time. Min.
Brown and Hewitt beat Irons and Smith	21—15	20
Nessell and Bartholomew beat Bone and Wright	21—17	19
Magner and Reed beat McGuire and Payne	21— 5	16
Nixon and Twinning beat Sullivan and Oberholzen	21— 3	14
MacLogan and Frolick beat F. D. McGuire and Callaghan	21— 9	11
Nessell and Bartholomew beat Irons and Smith	21—13	14
A. C. McGuire and Payne beat Bone and Wright	21—12	13
Twinning and Nixon beat F. D. McGuire and Callaghan	21— 0	15

TWYMAN BREAKS 100-MILE RECORD.

Takes Nearly Two Minutes from His Former Mark at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23.—This afternoon at Fountain Ferry, B. W. Twyman broke the 100-mile record. The weather was perfect. The former record, made by himself during his last twenty-four-hour record ride, was 4:29:19. His time today was 4:27:32. The first fifty miles covered was a minute or so behind the record. The last mile was made in 2:47. Quads and tandems were used to pace.

Prize-Winners in the Bowling Contest.

Following are the prize-winners in the bowling contest held under the auspices of the Turnverein Vorwaerts:

Ladies—Mrs. Zippe, first; Mrs. Cobelli, second; Mrs. Breithaupt, third; Mrs. Peorle, fourth; Mrs. Jansch, fifth; Mrs. Pfeiffer, sixth.

Gentlemen—J. Seifred, first; William Kotz, second; J. Mueller, third; L. De Proft, fourth; J. Kastler, fifth; H. Goettsche, sixth; C. J. Kasbaum, seventh; Dr. F. J. Kolar, eighth; E. Le Gros, ninth; F. Brumfleck, tenth; Joseph Goldbohm, eleventh; William Herberts, twelfth; H. Langenham, thirteenth; J. Lehner, fourteenth; George Palm, fifteenth; George Reimers, sixteenth; A. Gutgesell, seventeenth; E. Voit, eighteenth; C. Zimmer, nineteenth; C. C. Wichmar, twentieth; J. Mather, twenty-first.

CLIP THE SECONDS OFF.

GRACE O'MALLEY AND MACAROON TROT FAST AT LOUISVILLE.

Former Reduces Her Record from 2:21½ to 2:19¼ and the Latter Clips Three Seconds from His Former Work—Carillon Wins the Unfinished 2:18 Class Trot and Ophelia Takes the 2:16 Class Race on Straight Heats—Ida Greenlander Disappoints Her Backers.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—In the unfinished 2:18 class trotting, in which Ida Greenlander won two heats yesterday and Carilion one, the Kentucky mare ruled favorite, but was not in the hunt at any stage of the game. Carilion won the two necessary heats while Isabelle finished second with the brakes on. Ophelia was the favorite for the 2:16 class pace, and reeled it off in straight heats. L. L. D., Heirloom, and W. L. were played strong in the books to win and for place, but the trio were behind the money in the summary.

The best contest of the day was in the 2:21 class, and although four heats have been trotted the race goes over. Forrester was the favorite and forced Macaroon out in two heats and won the third heat in 2:19¼, a reduction of two and a quarter seconds from his former record. Grace O'Malley, winner of the first heat, reduced her record of 2:21½ to 2:19¼. Macaroon also chipped three full seconds from his former record. The summaries:

2:18 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Carilion, br. h., by Colmes, dam Charmer by Mambrino King [Geers]	2	3	1	1	1
Ida Greenlander, br. m., by Greenlander, dam Pitetta [Stout-McHenry]	1	1	7	9	8
Isabelle, b. m. [Burnett]	4	8	6	2	2
Avana, b. m. [Price]	5	5	2	3	5
Tosca, b. m. [Brook Curry]	8	2	8	7	6
Sam Weller, b. h. [Pixley]	3	6	9	4	3
Lodina, b. m. [Hall]	9	4	3	6	7
Bloomfield, b. h. [McNaney]	7	7	5	5	4
Lee Simmons, br. h. [Payne]	6	9	4	8	9
Rosina, b. m. [Curtis]	dis				

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¼.

2:16 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Ophelia, gr. m., by Alfred, dam Eagles [Cunningham]	1	1	1
Sallie Bronston, br. m. [Bush]	2	2	2
Charley D., b. g. [McMakin]	7	2	8
Hal Crago, br. h. [Geers]	4	4	3
Brinoda, b. m. [Marshall]	3	6	7
Cuckoo, blk. h. [Neal]	9	5	4
Bully Boy, b. h. [McNaney]	5	7	5
Billy W., b. g. [Case]	6	8	9
Heirloom, ch. h. [Pierce]	8	10	6
W. L., b. h. [Collins]	11	9	10
L. L. D., b. h. [Shuler]	10	11	11

Time—2:15; 1:16; 2:15¾.

2:21 class, trotting, purse $1,000 [unfinished]:

Macaroon, ch. h., by McCurdy's Hambletonian, dam Susie G. [Cummings]	2	1	3	1
Forrester, gr. g., by Patchen Wilkes, dam Grace Forrest [Zimmer]	6	2	1	2
Grace O'Malley, ch. m., by Nutwood, dam by Mambrino Patchen [O'Malley]	1	3	4	3
Turquoise, b. m. [Fuller]	5	6	2	4
Strathboy, b. h. [Wilson]	4	4	6	5
Madge Fullerton, b. m. [Curtis]	3	5	5	dr

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:21¼.

GOOD THING IS BEATEN AT FORSYTH

Lulu T., Well Played, Gives Way to James V. Carter in a Drive.

Lulu T. was played for a good thing at Forsyth yesterday, but she was beaten out after a hard drive by James V. Carter, an 8 to 1 shot. The summaries:

First race, 4½ furlongs, selling, purse $250—Laura C., 97 pounds [Magnuson], 9 to 2, won; Teragnus, 103 [Irving], 4 to 1, second; Muriel T., 97 [Sherland] 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¼. Demirep, Gasparone, Social Smith, Cloverdale, and Jack Hardy Jr. also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling, purse $250—Baldur, 97 pounds [Caywood], 7 to 1, won; Outgo, 97 [Irving], 4 to 1, second; The Rook, 102 [Hyle], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Thurman, La Verne, John Wilson, John Cycha, Northwestern, Disturbance, and Weaver also ran.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, selling, purse $250—Tamberlane, 102 pounds, 9 to 2, won; Nehema, 97 [Colby], 15 to 1, second; Alaska, 102 [Magnuson], 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾. Gracie C., Meteor, Simrock, San Salvador, Sprite, Leader, Jimmie R., Shandon Bell, and Astral also ran.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, selling, purse $300—James V. Carter, 93 pounds [Davis], 8 to 1, won; Lulu T., 104 [Caywood], 9 to 10, second; Frankie D., 93 [Hyle], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:34¾. Minnie Cee, De Jure, Freddie L. T., imp. Bimbo, and Lightfoot also ran.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling, purse $250—Midstar, 100 pounds [Garner], 3 to 2, won; Evanatus, 102 [Irving], 4 to 1, second; Lagniappe, 102 [Caywood], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¼. E. H. Sherley, Haroldine, Ada May, Mr. Dunlap, and Liberty Bell also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Dr. Garnett, Guido, Doubtful, 110 pounds; Character, Warren Leland, 107; Lizzie N., Loretta, My Hebe, Souvenir, 102; Cerita, Lady Lee, Susie Girl, 97.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Emily, 91 pounds; Joe Mancini, 99; Lizzie H., Bonnie Jean, Beatrice Mara, 101; Minerva, Lon Jones, Bal Gad, 103.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Simrock, 110 pounds; Glenold, Rosewood, Little Phil, Scotland, Jimmie R., Idyle, 107; Jack Gore, Meteor, 102; Harold, Ginka, Waveland, 97.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Eagle Bird, Prig, Cunarder, 106; Anna Mayes, 103; George W., Charley McDonald, 99; Wells Street, Verdi, 97; Winslow, 94; Semele, 99.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Hi Henry, 110 pounds; King Michael, 108; Queen Bess, Kempton, 101; Weola, 96; Verus, 108; Ben Lomond, 107; Billy S., 101; Bennett Young, 98; Lettie, Magpie, 93.

At Latonia.

First race, 7 furlongs—Leaflet, 108 pounds [Turbiville], 4 to 1, won; Black Silk, 99 [Everett], 60 to 1, second; Greenwich, 110 [W. Jones], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:31. Pretender, Lester, Tancred, Uncle Henry, Aimee Goodwin, Charlie Weber, Alto June, Elise, Ashland, and Balk Line also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Tutilla, 104 pounds [J. Hill], 4 to 5, won; Eva L., 104 [Turbiville], 5 to 1, second; Rampart, 104 [W. Jones], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Early Rose, Bessie Yeiser, Insomnia, Katie G., Patria also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs, selling—Robinson, 105 pounds [Clayton], 6 to 5, won; San Marco, 108 [Martin], 3 to 1, second; Equinox, 105 [J. Hill], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Wagtail, Prairie King, Monteith, and Vigars also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Judith, 103 pounds [J. Hill], 4 to 5, won; Jane, 96 [J. Gardner], 13 to 5, second; Morte Fonso, 104 [Turbiville], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Birmingham, Fayette Belle, and Peabody also ran.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—La Gascogne, 107 pounds [H. Williams], 11 to 5, won; Shuttlecock, 107 [Walker], 15 to 1, second; Lufra, 110 [Clayton], 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:10. Hannah, Ida C., Laverlike, Rosy Morn, Fidette, Margaret also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Nick, 112 pounds [Martin], evens, won; Imp. Star Ruby, 107 [Turbiville], 4 to 5, second; Gateway, 112 [Blaylock], 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. Imp. Somersault and Tremor also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Lady Pepper, 94 pounds; Aleck Labold, Blanche Kenney, 97; Lalota, Ruth V., 99; Tremor, Crescent, 100; Miss Dad, Maj. Dripps, Siluria, Mote, imp. Damask, 102; Neutral, Fairchild, 103; Billy Bennett, Clinton, 105; Canewood, 106; Uno, San Blas, Ashland, 108.

Second race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—La Creole, 90 pounds; Blasco, 96; Resplendent, 100; The Sculptor, 103; Metropole, 107; Pepper, 110.

Third race, 1 mile—Blue and Gray, 96 pounds; Lobengula, 103; Egbart, Handspun, 105; Galon d'Or, 108; Buckwa, imp. Somersault, 109; Flying Dutchman, Simon W., 113; Lehman, 117.

Fourth race, the Kimball Stakes, 6 furlongs—Parody, 108 pounds; Blue Ribbon, 111; Ramiro, Cochise, Umbrella, 114; Onaretto, 118; First Mate, 121.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Helena, 100; Sallie Clicquot, 103 pounds; Helen Mar, 103; Marquise, Mattie Lee, Evanesca, Epona, Amazement, 107; Millie M., 115; Bracegirdle, 118.

Sixth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Begue, 94 pounds; Islin, 100; G. B. Cox, 102; Carrie Lyle, Millard, 103; Little Walter, Yellow Rose, 105; Allover, Olive, 106; Twinkle, Nance, 108; Long Brook, 111; Lismore, 111.

Louisville Pooling on Latonia Races.

First race—No pooling.
Second race—Pepper, $15; Metropole, $10; Blasco, $6; field, $4.
Third race—Flying Dutchman, $20; Simon W., $15; Buckwa, $10; Lehman, Egbart, $6 each; Handspun, $4; field, $6.
Fourth race—Ramiro, $20; Onaretto, $10; First Mate, $6; Cochise, Parody, $4 each; field, $3.
Fifth race—Brace Girdle, $15; Millie M., $10; Mattie Lee, $6; Amazement, $5; Epoyah [W. S.], Evanesca, Marquise, $4 each; Sallie Clicquot, $3; field, $2.
Sixth race—Olive, $15; Twinkle, $10; Lismore, Nance, $5 each; Long Brook, $4; Carrie Lyle, $3; Yellow Rose, Little Walter, G. B. Cox, Islin, $2 each; field, $3.

At Morris Park.

First race, 1½ miles, six hurdles—Fugitive, 130 pounds [Veach], 9 to 5, won; Daly, 145 [Whyburnia], 20 to 1, second; Poten, 130 [P. Gallaghan], 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:50. Jim McLaughlin, Primus, Hellas, Daybreak, Kandor, Richards, and Maretti also ran.

Second race, 1¼ miles, six hurdles—San Joaquin, 135 pounds [Veach], 10 to 1, won; Caracas, 162 [Mr. Persse] 7 to 2, second; Olinda, 140 [Billings], 6 to 1, third. Time, 2:49¾. St. Anthony, Woodford, My Luck, Rose Howard, Queen of Scots, Marcus, and Winship also ran.

Third race, steeplechase, 2½ miles—Walkover for Meadowlark, 169 pounds [Mr. Persse].

Fourth race, steeplechase, 2 miles—Duke of Abercorn, 146 pounds [Mr. Persse], 8 to 5, won; The Peer, 169 [Brazil], 2 to 1, second; Eldorado, 138 [Chandler], 15 to 1, third. Time, 3:52. May Blossom, Chevy Chase, and The Duffer also ran.

Fifth race, steeplechase, 3 miles, selling—Lafayette, 142 pounds [Bracken], 1 to 2, won; Larry, 157 [Burgess], 5 to 2, second. Time, 6:21.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles—Belmar, 112 pounds [Simms], won; Bathampton, 117 [Taral], 9 to 10, second. Time, 2:13.

The following are today's entries:

First race, last 5 furlongs of Eclipse course—Mr. Reel, Sapelo, Bon Ami, 105 pounds; Willie L., Sebastian, Sunrise II., Medica, Patrol, Princess Jean, 102; Royal H., Nantucket, Whippany, 100; Boisterous, Republican, Wexford, Nil Desperandum, Little Mills, John Haines, Sisseretta, Rockledge, 97.

Second race, handicap, last 6 furlongs of the Withers mile—Rubicon, Peacemaker, 118; Ben Brush, 117; Discount, 114; Preston, 110; Prince Lief, 103; Silver II., 98.

Third race, Fashion Stakes, Eclipse course, 6 furlongs—Amanda V., 115; Woodvine, 110; St. Agnes, Bessie Browning, 105; Atlanta, 102.

Fourth race, Municipal Handicap, 1⅝ miles—Henry of Navarre, 130; Clifford, 128; Rey El Santa Anita, 126; Andrews, 80.

Fifth race, selling, the Withers mile—Adelbert, April Fool, Sir Francis, 114; Hugh Penny, 110; Harry Reed, 109; Doggett, 108; Capt. T., Charade, Marshall, Eclipse, Lochinvar, 107; Melba, 106; Hessie, 103; Sir Dixon Jr., 98; Bombasetta, Phoebus, 95.

Sixth race, Lightweight Handicap, the Withers mile—Sister Mary, 130; Lake Shore, 128; Deer Slayer, 120; Augusta Belle, 114; Stonenellie, 102; Kisbern, 100.

Louisville Pooling on Morris Park.

First race—No pooling.
Second race—Patrol, $10; Sunrise II., $6; Bon Ami, Medica, $5 each; Maxima, $4; Mr. Reel, $2; field, $3.
Third race—Rubicon, $15; Peacemaker, $10; Ben Brush, $8; Discount, $5; Prince Leif, $4; field, $3.
Fourth race—Woodvine, $15; Amanda V., $10; St. Agnes, $5; Bessie Browning, $2.
Fifth race—Henry of Navarre, $20; Clifford, $15; Rey El Santa Anita, $10.
Sixth race—Harry Reed, $15; Hugh Penny, $10; Marshall, Sir Dixon Jr., $8 each; Adelbert, April Fool, $4 each; Charade, $3; field, $6.
Seventh race—Sister Mary, $15; Deer Slayer, $10; Lake Shore, Augusta Belle, $4 each; field, $3.

At St. Asaph.

First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Lucille, 105 pounds [Harrington], 11 to 5, won by a length; Cashmere, 97 [Gleason], 4 to 1, second by half a length; Duke of Fief, 105 [Andrews], 6 to 1, third. Time, :58. Flakewood, Prosper, Arthur G., and Leporello also ran.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Irish Pat, 105 pounds [Neary], 3 to 1, won by a length; Silver Queen, 105 [Sheehan], 15 to 1, second by two lengths; Gaiety, 105 [Andrews], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Cheddar, Clansman, Tioga, and Zamacraw also ran.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Grampian, 104 pounds [A. Moore], 8 to 1, won, driving, by a head; Dillon J., 107 [Johnson], 1 to 2, second by a nose; Herndon, 104 [Hutchinson], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Dr. Johnson, Quilla, Gold Spec, and Minnie S. also ran.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 7 furlongs—Juliet, 97 pounds [R. Brown], 5 to 1, won by a length and a half; Ponce de Leon, 102 [Neary], 2 to 5, second by three lengths; George Hakes, 112 [Harrington], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¾. Electro, Queen d'Or, and Ronald also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Blizzard, 105 pounds [Neel], 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Dorcas L., 99 [Neary], 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Hippona, 105 [Johnson], 9 to 10, third. Time, :57¾. Marksman, Nemo, Bolivar, Delia M., and Red Star also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Tribute, 107 pounds [Neary], 2 to 5, won by three lengths; Westover, 100 [Fletcher], 15 to 1, second by two lengths; Carnalite, 104 [Gleason], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Sir Rae and Lady Lister also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, maidens, ½ mile—Argyle III., Cy Cooper, Brudine, The Moor, 115 pounds; Mistletoe, Job, Solomon, John Croker, 110; Hands Off, Joyuita, Sails, Topochico, Grassmere, Irish H., 95.

Second race, 4-year-olds and upward, 6½ furlongs—Andrew D., Quartermaster, Prince Klamath, 105 pounds; Blondy's Victim, Psyche, Padre, Lena H., Leigh, Repetition, 102.

Third race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Beckton, Grange Camp, Lumberman, 100 pounds; Mattie Chun, McKeever, Tolosa, Nemo, Fredericks, Blizzard, Miss Agnes, Duke of Fief, Keystone, Owen Golden II., 102.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile—Frank Fuller, Lento, King Paul, 107 pounds; C. O. D., Harry M., 104; Brogan, 95.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Barker Harrison, 104 pounds; Austin, 102; Irish Lass, Marguerite II., Gorella, Ellsworth, 99; Syde, 97; Juliet, 94.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs—Devisee, Drizzle, Vespasian, Longshanks, 105 pounds; Bella G., Prince John, La Prentis, Brightwood, 102.

At St. Louis.

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Hidalgo, 99 pounds [McLain], even, won; Gov. Hagood, 102 [Morse], 8 to 1, second; Senator Hill, 95 [Warren], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Jack Bradley, Dr. Work, Storekeeper, Rex Regent, Boone, and Miss Sturgis also ran.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 6½ furlongs—Hex, 103 pounds [Schorr], 5 to 2, won; Bing Binger, 98 [Morrison], 12 to 1, second; Heretic, 103 [McLain], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:23½. Keechler, Parbarossa, and Kirk also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Flush, 97 pounds [L. Soden], 3 to 1, won; Find Out, 100 [C. Slaughter], 6 to 1, second; Duckadoo, 102 [A. Barrett], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Nellie K., Byrne, imp. Thornguard, and Dunlap also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Probasco, 99 pounds [C. Slaughter], 4 to 5, won; Crevasse, 104 [Schorr], 5 to 1, second; Campania, 88 [A. Barrett], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾. Fondest and Booze also ran.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Collins, 90 pounds [C. Slaughter], 5 to 1, won; Bill Ellison, 95 [T. Murphy], 40 to 1, second; Sundawn, 93 [A. Barrett], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:29. Hessen, imp. King Gold, Sallie Woodford, Miss Norma, and Pelleas also ran.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs—Amelia May, 102 pounds [A. Barrett], 1 to 2, won; Charlie Wilson, 115 [Mosby], 4 to 1, second; Swifty, 97 [Schorr], 75 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. Johnny McHale, Servitor, Cavespring, and Leaderban also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Mamie S., Burnett, Banton, Cora T., 109 pounds; Mercury, 107; Aunt Susie, Queen Faustus, Bona Vera, 104; Black Knot, Broadside, 89; Philetta, Katie Bird, 85.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Ben Naird, 108 pounds; Ben Waller, Bing Binger, 103; Rose Mossell, Bravo, Theresa, Donation, Miss L., Whitmore, Epoyah, Florence S., Soundsense, 100.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Logan, 112 pounds; J. P. B., Elorey, George Beck, 102; Livingston, Text, 100; Addie Buchanan, Miss Young, 95; Immilda, 98; Bayard, Treasure, 97; Miss Norma, 94.

Fourth race, selling, 1⅛ miles—John Hickey, 95 pounds; Billy McKenzie, Ravola, 92; Service, 95.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs—Sandowne, Assignee, Figaro, 102 pounds; Cherrystone, 97; Clark, 94.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs—Marblerock, Miss Rowett, Miss Lilly, Marchaway, Somnambulist, Tommy Ritter, Virgin, Cavespring, 109 pounds; Littlegrove, 104; Albert R., 89; Flute, John Boone, 86.

At Kansas City.

First race, 6 furlongs—Lee Stanley, 105 pounds [Mason], 2 to 1, won; Abe Halstead, 105 [Strode], 8 to 1, second; Catlin, 105 [Heager], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Montrellow, Mitchell, John P., Rexetta, Furlong, Little Gear, and Nightlatch, also ran.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Lucy Day, 111 pounds [Williams], 4 to 1, won; Limber Jim, 114 [Clarke], 6 to 1, second; Black Tom, 111 [Green], 2 to 1, third. Time, :58. Campbell T., Vick, Deck, Annie E., Nevada Boy, and Effie Wilson also ran.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Imp. Timothy, 115 pounds [Conner], even, won; Bill Arp, 100 [Stroder], 3 to 1, second; Ja Ja, 105 [Williams], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:32½. Black Satin, Sam Farmer, Elmo, Aunt Pop, and Wedgefield also ran.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs—Artless, 96 pounds [Conly], 4 to 1, won; Alonzo, 98 [Singleton], 3 to 1, second; Bob Clampett, 92 [Mason], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:38¼. Abana Boy, Miss Pearl, Pony Bob, Montell, and Invercauld also ran.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Maid of Ansel, 111 pounds [McIntyre], 3 to 1, won; Sam Brown, 111 [Loughlin], 20 to 1, second; Senator Morrill, 115 [Credie], 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:25. Alva and Richard T. also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Brother, 107 pounds; Cora S., 102; Winchester, 97; Valentine, Whittie, 107; Mrs. S., 102; Vampire, 97; Madona, 107; Beuchu, Miss Nelson, 102.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Nightlatch, 90 pounds; Peddler, 103; Montrellow, 95; Wild Arab, Davy Crockett, Thurman, 89; Fred S., 95; Karl B., 103; Postboy, 105; Barney Aaron Jr., 107; Paulette, 111; Napoleon, 90.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Abe Halstead, Leia Jennings, My Pearl, Catlin, Montell, Arkansas Traveler, Effie Wilson, Miss Mayma, Darwin, Wedgewood, 100 pounds each.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Cyantha, 104 pounds; Elmo, 111; Invercauld, Importance, Adelina, Victor B., 111; Fanny D., 102; Schuylkill, 119.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Baby Buckton, Bluestone, E. A. Ray, Toney Day, Miss Jessie, Kansas Beauty, Valedictory, Lady Gatewood, Lambertine, Deck, Jerquet, Vick, Tom Winship, Fred S., 112 each.

BUCEPHALUS WINS MAIDEN STAKES.

Marco Carries Off the Cambridgeshire from a Field of Eighteen.

London, Oct. 23.—At Newmarket today twenty horses ran in the Maiden (at Entry) Plate of 103 sovereigns, for 2-year-olds, over the Bretby Stakes course, six furlongs. Theobald's Bucephalus won, Mrs. Langtry's Robespierre was second, and C. S. Newton's Royal Blade third.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes were won by F. Luscombe's Marco. Wallace Johnstone's Bestman second, and Col. Lloyds' Count Schomberg third. Eighteen horses ran. The betting was 9 to 1 against Marco.

The owners of Best Man, who finished second in the Cambridgeshire, attempted to play a smart trick on the British betting public. Best man was ranked as one of the best of his year in England last season. His owners gave it out that they would start him in a race at Paris last Sunday and he was shipped as far as Talkstone. That fact caused him to go back in the betting for the Cambridgeshire and his people got their money on at 10 to 1 and better. He was not sent across the channel, however, the reason given being that the water was too rough. He was sent back and started in yesterday's race with the result that he was beaten by Marco. His people are said to have lost a pot of money over his defeat.

Bloodthirsty made the running in the Cambridgeshire Stakes for Tokio, Count Schomberg, and Marco till they got below the bushes, where Col. Lloyd's colt drew out to the front, closely followed by Tokio, Marco, and Best Man. Marco, however, drew to the front in the dip and won easily by three lengths. A head separated second and third horse. The time was 1:57.

Mrs. Langtry's Sicily Queen won the selling plate of 103 sovereigns for 2-year-olds, the winner of which is to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns. The course was five furlongs and there were thirteen starters. Sicily Queen is a bay filly by Penserschiff, out of Messilina.

Race Results at Ottumwa.

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The attendance at the races today was better than yesterday. Rialto ran away with Jockey Cotterell in the four and a half furlong race. After running a mile and a half he jumped the fence. Horse and driver were thrown and injured. The summaries:

5 furlongs, purse $75—Ivanhoe, 107 pounds, first; Mascot, 107, second; Lady Claire, 81, third. Time, 1:04¼.

4 furlongs, purse $50—Minnie V., 109 pounds, first; Albino, 109, second; Nellie Castile, 108, third. Time, :48½.

6 furlongs, selling, purse $400—The Monk, 118 pounds, first; Burt Mack, 122, second; Dolly Brown, 115, third. Time, 1:17.

¾ mile repeat, purse $40, first heat—High Five first, Billy the Kid second, Wineglass third. Second heat—Billy the Kid first, Wineglass second, High Five, third. Time, :24¾, :24.

4½ furlongs, purse $50—Daddy Reed first, Bill Young Jr., second, Albert Fullerton third. Time, :56¼.

Mascot Jr. Makes a New Track Record.

Saugus, Mass., Oct. 23.—Mascot Jr. made a new record for the Franklin Park race track today in one of the best races witnessed this season. 2:11¼ was the best time by Mascot Jr., which lowers the track record ¼ second. The summaries:

2:24 class, trot—Golden Bells won, Thompson second, and Triplet third. Best time, 2:20¾.

2:08 class, pace [unfinished]—Paul took fifth heat in 2:12¾, Mascot Jr. third in 2:11¼, and Barney took first and second heats in 2:12¾ and 2:12¾ respectively. S. B. also started.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.

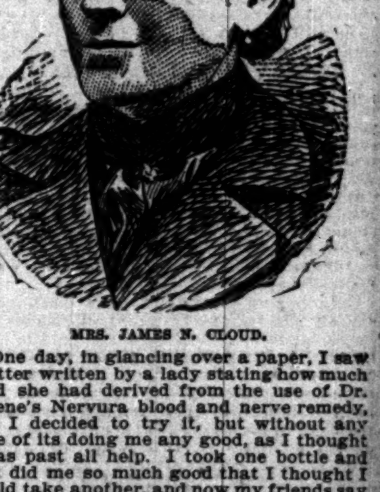
Perfect Health Is Its Corner-Stone.

Completeness of Home Life Depends on the Women of the Household.

An Important Matter Plainly Stated by an Eminent Authority.

Woman is the most important personage in every happy home, and it is therefore of the greatest consequence that the women of the household should be well and strong. Without health, life is simply continued misery and any woman who has womb disease must be indeed miserable, for every part of the body is affected by any trouble with that organ. Such women have pale and sallow faces; there are dark circles around the eyes; they have a weary, dragging sensation in the left side, with dull pains in the back, loins, and abdomen. The extremities are cold; there is nausea, sometimes vomiting, palpitation, difficult breathing after any exertion, relaxed muscles, feeble pulse, and loss of physical and nerve powers. Impairing the energies of the system predisposes it to take on serious disorders from slight causes. Falling of the womb, hysteria, nervous prostration, dropsy, and general debility may follow if prompt measures are not taken to secure relief. Mrs. James N. Cloud of South Royalton, Vt., was a sufferer from womb disease for years and was utterly unable to attend to her household duties. The following letter shows how she was restored to health and enabled to resume her regular occupations:

"I feel it my duty," writes Mrs. Cloud, "to tell how much I have been benefited by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. The medicine is something wonderful. Two years ago I was unable to do anything; could not walk but a little way without its causing me to be in great pain; was so weak—oh! I cannot begin to tell you how weak, nervous, and perfectly miserable I was. Doctors told my friends I had nervous prostration.



MRS. JAMES N. CLOUD.

"One day, in glancing over a paper, I saw a letter written by a lady stating how much good she had derived from the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I decided to try it, but without any hope of its doing me any good, as I thought I was past all help. I took one bottle and that did me so much good that I thought I would take another, and now my friends say they would hardly know me for the same person. I have gained nine pounds, and my friends exclaim when they meet me, 'What have you been doing that has caused this great change?' and I answer, 'Greene's Nervura.'

"Last summer I had thirty and forty boarders and some of the time did my work alone, as my neighbors can testify.

"Now, if all those who are troubled as I have been, with nervous prostration and with that disease so peculiar to our sex, would give this wonderful medicine a fair trial, I am sure they would be cured. I feel as if I were unable to say enough in its favor and of its great curative powers, and I, for one, thank God for giving us a Dr. Greene."

What a blessing Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great blood and nerve remedy, proved to this suffering woman, whose case of long standing yielded to the restorative powers of this wonderful medicine, which worked like a charm when everything else had failed. Yet this is only one of thousands of similar cases which this remedy has cured. You do not doubt that it can cure you; why not begin to use it at once, instead of suffering longer? This great medicine is the discovery of the eminent specialist, Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York City, who adds to its value by allowing you to consult him free, either personally or by letter.

DR. GREENE'S
BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY
CURES.



Quaker OATS

If your salary is small—eat Quaker. Saves Doctors', Dentists' and Butchers' bills

Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

A Weak Stomach

Means a weak body, and a weak mind, and much distress.

AREND'S KUMYSS

Will afford immediate relief, make you strong, and

PUT FLESH ON YOUR RIBS.

CALL AT

AREND'S DRUG STORE,

Madison-st. cor. Fifth-av.,

Or consult our pamphlet, free to any address. No agents.

...N HAPPINESS.

...alth Is Its Corner-
... Stone.

...f Home Life Depends on
...en of the Household.

... Matter Plainly Stated
...Eminent Authority.

... most important personage ... home, and it is therefore of ...nsequence that the women ...d should be well and strong. ... life is simply continued ... woman who has womb dis... ...ndeed miserable, for every ...y is affected by any trouble ...n. Such women have pale ...es; there are dark circles ...s; they have a weary, drag... in the left side, with dull ...k, loins, and abdomen. The ... cold; there is nausea, some... palpitation, difficult breath... exertion, relaxed muscles, ...d loss of physical and nerve ...ing the energies of the sys... ...s it to take on serious dis... ...ight causes. Falling of the ... nervous prostration, drop... ...l debility may follow if ...es are not taken to secure re... ...es N. Cloud of South Roy... ...s a sufferer from womb dis... ...and was utterly unable to at... ...sehold duties. The following ...w she was restored to health ... resume her regular occupa...

...duty," writes Mrs. Cloud, "to ... I have been benefited by Dr. ...ra blood and nerve remedy. ...s something wonderful. Two ...as unable to do anything; ... but a little way without its ...e in great pain; was so weak ... begin to tell you how weak, ...perfectly miserable I was. ...y friends I had nervous pros...



... JAMES N. CLOUD.

... glancing over a paper, I saw ... by a lady stating how much ...derived from the use of Dr. ...ra blood and nerve remedy, ... to try it, but without any ...g me any good, as I thought ... help. I took one bottle and ... much good that I thought I ...ther, and now my friends say ...rdly know me for the same ... gained nine pounds, and my ... when they meet me, 'What ... doing that has caused this ...and I answer, 'Greene's

...er I had thirty and forty ...ome of the time did my work ...ighbors can testify. ...those who are troubled as I ...th nervous prostration and ...ase so peculiar to our sex, ...s wonderful medicine a fair ... they would be cured. I feel ...unable to say enough in its ...s great curative powers, and ...nk God for giving us a Dr.

...ing Dr. Greene's Nervura, the ...d nerve remedy, proved to ...woman, whose case of long ...d to the restorative powers ...rful medicine, which worked ... when everything else had ...s is only one of thousands of ...which this remedy has cured. ...bt that it can cure you; why ...se it at once, instead of suf... This great medicine is the ...he eminent specialist, Dr. ...West 14th St., New York City. ...ts value by allowing you to ...ee, either personally or by

...REENE'S
...ND NERVE REMEDY
CURES.



...uaker
...OATS
...salary is small—eat
... Saves Doctors',
...s' and Butchers' bills
...ly in 2 lb. Packages.

...ak Stomach

... body, and a weak mind, and ... much distress.

...D'S KOMYSS

...mmediate relief, make you ... strong, and

... FLESH ON
...UR RIBS.

CALL AT
...'S DRUG STORE,
...n-st. cor. Fifth-av.

...r pamphlet, free to any ad... ...ress. No agents.

ATTACKS DO THEIR WORK

CHARLES D. ROSE WITHDRAWS HIS AMERICA CUP CHALLENGE.

Vilification by English Papers and Earl Dunraven's Friends and the False Insinuations Made as to His Motives Compel the Challenger to Forego Attempting to Wrest the Yachting Emblem from America—Two Others Are Ready, However.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Earl Dunraven has won his point and called Charles D. Rose off the fence. Mr. Rose had challenged for the America cup and the New York Yacht club had gone so far after accepting the challenge as to forward the official rules and regulations to govern the contest next July, when presto! Mr. Rose calls it off and by cable today informs Mr Oddie, Secretary of the New York Yacht club, that "owing to the general impression that my challenge might be construed as an expression of opinion on the result of the last race I must regret having to ask you to withdraw the same." This was followed by a similar notification on the part of the Secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht club.

There is no disposition on the part of the officers of the New York Yacht club to criticise Mr. Rose's action. That it was entirely unexpected and that it has been brought about by some peculiar combination of circumstances goes without saying. Mr. Rose's change of sentiment has all taken place since Lord Dunraven arrived in England.

The news was like another bombshell cast among yachtsmen. At the Stock Exchange during the day and at the clubs tonight Mr. Rose's action was discussed. To say they were surprised would but faintly express it. Knowing from reports what a good sportsman the challenger is they were all the more surprised he should back out after arrangements had been completed. At first they thought he had withdrawn after reading the conditions, but it soon became evident he had not received them.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America Cup committee, when told of the news said: "I am much surprised at Mr. Rose's action, as I think all yachtsmen will be. At the same time I am sorry it has occurred. The challenge was made promptly and accepted promptly and its terms were remarkably sportsmanlike and free from any attempt to dictate. I presume the comments of the English press on his challenge caused him to withdraw. It does not make the slightest difference, however, as the coming or going of any two or three men will not affect the grand international sport of yacht racing."

Vice-Commodore Fred T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht club said: "I am exceedingly sorry to hear of the withdrawal of the challenge, for I think it is a blow to international yacht racing, but I must say I hardly expected Rose's challenge to hold, so it is not so much of a surprise to me. The papers in England have done nothing but throw cold water on Rose and his motives ever since his challenge, and it was probably more than he could stand."

H. Maitland Kersey, Earl Dunraven's representative in New York, said: "I was never more surprised in my life than when I heard of Rose's withdrawal. Having challenged, he should certainly stand by his colors."

"Do you think Lord Dunraven influenced him in his decision?"

"No. I don't believe he had anything to do with it. I am sorry it has happened, and I hope some one will challenge again. I don't believe the Royal Yacht Squadron will, however. It will probably prefer to let some of the other clubs take the matter up. The largest clubs over there are the Royal Thames, Royal Northern, and Royal Clyde. It is not likely this will interfere in any way with the racing in the Mediterranean, as some have intimated."

ENOUGH TO DISHEARTEN ANYBODY.

Attacks by the English Press Doubtless the Cause of the Withdrawal.

London, Oct. 23.—The receipt of the cable dispatch from New York announcing that Charles D. Rose had withdrawn his challenge issued through the Royal Victoria Yacht club for a series of races for the America cup next year did not cause as much surprise here as might be generally expected. The attacks made upon Mr. Rose in the English press were enough to dishearten anybody, and it is now generally believed the question of a challenge for races in 1896 will be left in the hands of Lord Dunraven and the Royal Yacht Squadron, as it is not thought likely any other club will take up the challenge in view of the attitude in which the Royal Victoria Yacht club has been put by Mr. Rose's action.

However, Herbert Moir, the well-known colonial yachtsman, who raised $150,000 in a short time to build a yacht, to be named West Australia, for 1897, may now challenge for 1896. Then, again, Sir George Newnes may issue a challenge, as he announced himself as being ready to do so soon after Lord Dunraven's yacht was defeated.

Percy Thellusen, Secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht club, has telegraphed from Ryde, Isle of Wight, saying the Royal Victoria Yacht club has no other challenge for the cup.

Lord Dunraven this evening declined to talk on the subject, saying: "It is useless to ask me questions. I absolutely refuse to say a word on the subject of the cup at present."

The Times tomorrow will publish the letter of Charles D. Rose to Percy Thellusson, secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht club, dated Newmarket, Oct. 23, which is as follows:

In view of repeated comments to the effect that my challenge for the America cup might be construed as an expression of opinion on Lord Dunraven's action in connection with the last race, I beg you will kindly cable the New York Yacht club committee I desire to withdraw my challenge. I should like to add that when I decided to challenge, I did so entirely in the interest of sport, and with a desire to win back the cup, and that no question concerning any incident of the last series of races in any way influenced me. I therefore naturally deplore my action having been misconstrued.

The Times' editorial on the same subject says:

Mr. Rose's challenge was not accepted by a portion of the American public in the spirit it was given, and assurances that it implied no censure of Lord Dunraven were given in vain. Perhaps it would be unjust to read in Messrs. Smith and Canfield's compliments to Mr. Rose an attempt to suggest a contrast between his attitude and the attitude of Lord Dunraven; but the words are not insusceptible of such an interpretation, and they might have been selected more carefully. The persistent misconstruction of his motives has compelled Mr. Rose to the step which makes further misunderstanding impossible. A little reflection might perhaps have warned him of the possible consequences before he sent the challenge, but, having challenged, no other course was open than that taken, doubtless to his own regret and regret of all honorable yachtsmen both here and in America.

TO ABOLISH OVERHANG PENALTY.

Questions Before Coming Lake Michigan Yachting Association Meeting.

The call for the annual meeting of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association was issued yesterday. This association, formed of all the yacht clubs along the west shore of the lake, will have its meeting at the Sherman House, on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock p. m. The election of officers for the coming year will be the first order of business, annd there are several amendments to the by-laws to come up for consideration. Among those are one to Sec. 3, where it is desired by some to abolish the tax on overhang in measuring boats for racing, and to Sec. 7, to make classification by load waterline length, and to abolish the separate classification of open and cabin sloops of the smaller classes. Delegates from all the clubs are supposed to be instructed before attending the meeting.

The steam yacht Mina, which is a Burgess-built boat, has been sold by Ralph C. Brittain and W. C. Edgcom of Saugatuk, Mich., to John G. Lobstein Jr. The Mina ran for several years in the Chicago yacht fleet before it was taken to the east shore of Lake Michigan.

WON'T ENTER CHICAGO TOURNEYS.

Ives Declares Himself in New York—His Response to Schaefer's Offer.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Frank Ives and A. F. Troescher had an uneventful meeting today. Troescher said his company wished to hold Ives to the terms of the contract, which called for playing in two tournaments. In reply Ives asked for his release and it was refused. He then declined to enter the tournament proposed by the Brunswick company, but said he would play in the two tournaments for which he had arranged and thereby comply with his contract. When asked what table he would use he said: "I suppose I'll have to play on a Brunswick table, or violate my contract." Troescher asked what cushion would be used and was informed the selection of a cushion was a matter under consideration but not yet determined.

"If you will enter and say when you will play we will let the players arrange our tournaments," said Troescher. To this Ives replied: "We have already arranged ours." Although urged to state his wishes and intentions Ives refused to say anything more respecting the tournaments or contracts in the absence of witnesses and abruptly terminated the interview.

Speaking about Schaefer's proposition to play him a balk-line and a cushion carrom match after Dec. 9 Ives said: "Schaefer does not accept any of my propositions. He said he would play me and named four games. I chose two, the 14-inch and 18-inch balk line, but said nothing about cushion carroms. If he was correctly quoted in a Chicago paper he said less than a week ago he would not play cushion carroms. Now he is ready to make a match at cushion carroms, and I will do nothing of the kind. But he can get four games. Daly will play him two games at cushions for $500 or $1,000 a side, and I will play him the other two at the lines. I know nothing about the 18-inch game, but will play it. When he says he was always ready to play for $500 he appears to have forgotten that last winter he refused to play Fournil for $1,000, and named $2,500 as the smallest amount for which he would meet the Frenchman. I don't believe Jake is doing all the talking that he is credited to him. It looks to me as if somebody was talking for him. I have no quarrel with Jake and don't intend to make a fight against him."

"That's right," said Daly, "we have no fight with Schaefer, but it looks to me as if the manufacturers were trying to shift the issue and get up a quarrel between the players, and are using Schaefer to that end. If Schaefer is willing to play billiards why doesn't he enter our tournaments? He will have the same chance as everybody else to stimulate the game and make money. I will play him two cushion carrom matches, but not until there is a chance for tournaments."

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL DATES OPEN.

Neither Ives Nor Bensinger Have Yet Secured It for a Tournament.

Billiard tournaments are generally held indoors, and if the manufacturers or Ives and Daly fail to secure Central Music Hall at once they will be compelled to hold their tourneys in the open air, have them take place in some obscure hall in the city, or abandon them altogether. M. Bensinger stated a few days ago he had secured Central Music Hall for the week of Dec. 9. Dispatches from the East say Ives had rented the hall for the same week, when the truth of the matter is the hall is still for rent for the week of Dec. 9. Manager Harmon of the hall said yesterday: "This hall is engaged for every week during the coming season excepting the second week in December, which I reserved for a billiard tourney. Both Bensinger and Ives said they would like to secure the hall for that week, but have not done so. I wired Ives Oct. 18 to the effect that I had received an application for the hall for the week he appeared so anxious to secure it, but have not heard from him. The hall is still vacant for the date stated, and will be rented to the first party that comes along, let it be Bensinger or Ives—first come, first served."

Manager Harmon's statement does not jibe with the tournament promoters', who it appears are playing hide and seek with Chicago billiard lovers. Ives is placed in rather a peculiar position just at present regarding these tournaments. Being under contract to the manufacturers until Dec. 1, he will, according to his contract, be compelled to do the billiard manufacturers' bidding until that date, and failing to do so forfeits $1,000. The question which now presents itself is, Will he break his contract, forfeit the above amount, or enter the tournament? Should he consent to do the latter he will insist upon the game being fourteen-inch balk line instead of eighteen-inch, as proposed by the billiard firm. This, however, will cause no hitch, as Schaefer, Slosson, and Spinks have notified the manufacturers any game that suits Ives will suit them. Spinks and Slosson had much rather play at eighteen-inch balk line, thinking their chances to get inside of the money would be better.

CHARLES SLOSSON DIES INSANE.

Well-Known Billiardist's Brother Dead on Blackwell's Island.

New York, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Word was received at Bellevue Hospital at 1:30 o'clock this morning that Charles Slosson, the billiardist, had died in the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island at 11:45 o'clock last night. Slosson lived at No. 315 West Forty-ninth street, and was a brother of George F. Slosson. In 1878 Charles Slosson was in charge of the billiard room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

JAMES R. LOWELL TAKES HONORS.

Playing Off the Tie with Flagg at Morristown He Wins the Championship.

New York, Oct. 23.—W. Allston Flagg and James R. Lowell, who tied last Saturday for championship honors in the tournament held at the Morristown Golf club, played off the tie yesterday and the palm of victory fell to Mr. Lowell. Neither of the men did the course as well as on Saturday, when each made the eighteen holes in ninety-two strokes. Today Lowell's score was 108 and Flagg's 112. The bunkers bothered the men more than usual, and the strong wind also interfered to some extent. Lowell in going to the fourth hole made a grand drive from the turf of fully 200 yards, one of the finest ever done on the Morristown courses. In coming across the road to the fourteenth hole he made another long one of fully 190 yards, but he overdrove it this time. Lowell had the worst misfortune at the twelfth hole, for twice he drove his ball into the bushes, and each time he had to take it out, losing in all four strokes. It was, however, a close match, and was even at the twelfth hole. Henry P. Phipps was umpire. The scores follow:

J. R. Lowell—5, 9, 8, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 0—55; 9, 4, 11, 6, 5, 4, 4, 4, 6, 0—53. Total, 108.
W. A. Flagg—6, 6, 10, 6, 8, 6, 6, 5, 7, 0—60; 8, 5, 6, 8, 5, 6, 4, 5, 5, 0—52. Total, 112.

HALSEY TAKES THE SECOND PRIZE.

Defeats Condee in an Extraordinary Exhibition of Tennis Playing.

Second prize in the last of the Kenwood Country club's tennis tournaments was settled yesterday. It was won by C. D. W. Halsey, who made one of the most remarkable rallies seen during the season in his match against R. W. Condee. When play was begun Condee was the leader by two sets to one from a previous day's play. He started in well, but Halsey soon began to put up splendid tennis and won the first set, 6—3, making the score of sets 2—all.

The deciding set was one of the most interesting in the tournament. After the first two games Halsey struck a decidedly wild streak and put so many balls out of court that Condee's excellent play soon ran the score up to 5—1. With the score 40—15 in Condee's favor the latter tried to run in on his own service and take the last point necessary for the match. But Halsey passed him three times in as many strokes and finally won the game. From that time on Halsey played splendid tennis, taking game after game until he won the set, 7—5. Condee had bad luck in his bounces, but kept playing good tennis to the end, losing only by Halsey's extraordinary play. This victory gives Halsey second prize, as Hamilton Turner has already defaulted to him. The score of the entire match in Halsey's favor was 8—10, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

WANTS THE HOSPITAL INVESTIGATED.

Result of the Fight Between Physicians at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. A. L. Levy, the house surgeon of the Emergency Hospital, as a result of the feud which has sprung up between him and Dr. W. J. Cronyn, has written a letter to the trustees of the hospital demanding the conduct of the hospital be investigated.

Dr. French, the President of the board, says he made a personal investigation of the case when he learned through the papers of the trouble and he found Dr. Levy had acted in accordance with the rules of the hospital.

The hospital is under the government of a Board of Trustees and this board is responsible for the conduct of the hospital and cannot allow any physician except those on the staff to care for the patients.

He denies there was any cruelty in the treatment of Farrell, and says as far as he knows there is nothing to investigate, as the feud between Dr. Levy and Cronyn is a personal affair.

Secretary Loeffler and Judge Noyes, also members of the board, have made independent personal investigations and commend the course of Dr. Levy. The matter of an investigation will come up at the next meeting of the board.

Dr. Levy sent his resignation as house surgeon to the board three weeks ago and it is still pending, but he will not retire under fire.

ARE SPLIT ON A REFEREE.

ONLY BAR TO FITZSIMMONS AND CORBETT MEETING ANYHOW.

Julian and Brady Meet the Hot Springs Citizens' Committee and Agree to Have Their Champions Fight Under the Auspices of the Local Club—Selection of a Referee Upsets Matters—Arkansas Supreme Court Declares the Anti-Prize-Fight Law Valid.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Citizens' committee and the officers of the Hot Springs Athletic Association tonight, at which Managers Brady and Julian were present, it was proposed the men fight under the local club's auspices for a purse to be determined upon by next Monday. It is understood Dan Stuart shall manage the affair, all other members of the club, and Joseph H. Vendig in particular, having no interest therein. The proposition was agreeable to Brady and Julian. The managers, however, could not come to an agreement in the selection of a referee out of names proposed as follows: John L. Sullivan, "Jake" Kilrain, George Siler, "Mike" Donovan, Prof. John Duffy, "Yank" Sullivan, Arthur Moore, "Tom" Hunt, Amos Kelly, "Phil" Dwyer, "Macon" McCormick, Herman Oelrichs, "Billy" Edwards, Jere Dunn, and John H. Clarke. It narrowed down to Clarke and Kilrain.

Brady then made the following announcement, which he reduced to writing and to which Julian made no definite response:

Unless Robert Fitzsimmons or his representatives agrees to a referee before 12 o'clock tomorrow, Thursday, and deposits $10,000 by 12 o'clock Friday, Oct. 25, making his deposit good and rendering the fight an absolute certainty, I declare the match off. I will not train another moment. I have named for his consideration these fair-minded sportsmen: "Tim" Hurst, Herman Oelrichs, "Macon" McCormick, "Billy" Edwards, Jere Dunn, "Phil" Dwyer, John H. Clarke, John Kelly, and "Jimmy" Colville, and I have offered to toss a penny whether "Jake" Kilrain, named by him, or John H. Clarke, named by me, shall be the man selected. This is positively my ultimatum. JAMES J. CORBETT.

After two weeks of wrangling uncertainty the pugilistic situation has resolved itself into exactly what it was when the enterprise was first sprung upon the community. Dan Stuart left for Dallas today and Vendig will go tomorrow. Corbett and party are here and will remain to await developments. Martin Julian leaves for Corpus Christi tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock, and will bring Fitzsimmons here, arriving Oct. 30, and announces he will be ready to do battle with Corbett on the 31st. W. A. Brady said tonight Corbett had done no training today.

Notwithstanding the apparent hopeless tangle things are in people have not abandoned hope the contest will be pulled off at Hot Springs. The Citizens' committee, in connection with the Hot Springs Athletic Association, will make a proposition for the men to meet under the auspices of the local association some time in the near future. The people here understand the action of the Supreme Court to mean that the law of 1893 is constitutional, and if the fight is pulled off the principals in the contest will be held amenable to its provisions. It makes prize-fighting a misdemeanor, subject only to a fine of from $1,000 to $2,500. For this contingency the local powers will be duly prepared.

After the action of the Supreme Court was announced here today Chancellor Leatherman talked as follows: "I care nothing about the prize-fight. I think Gov. Clarke has put himself into a ridiculous attitude in view of the inconsistent position he has taken."

Martin Julian this evening gave out an open letter in which, after declaring certain members of the press had allowed prejudice to interfere with fair play and charging them with being salaried agents of the Corbett combination, he says:

I want to do everything in my power to show the world that Fitz is really ready to fight and is not afraid to meet any man in the world. After the 31st of October I hereby agree that Fitzsimmons shall fight James Corbett in private, in public before any club, or on any spot of this earth, for fun or $10,000 a side. I will agree to any fair proposition, but will insist that the Florida Athletic club or any of its members, especially Joe Vendig, has nothing at all to do with the contest. I make this provision simply because I want to see whether Corbett and Brady will agree to fight without being surrounded by their prejudiced heelers. By Corbett accepting this proposition he will have an opportunity to show the public whether he is anxious to fight the man who now holds the middleweight championship of the world, and who has every reason to believe, should he get fair play, will hold the title of heavyweight champion. I have a new $10,000 side bet, which I will place in the hands of any responsible person or any bank six hours after Corbett signs articles of agreement. I am fully convinced this proposition will not be accepted, from the fact that the "gang" will continue its game of bluff all the way through and crawl, as it has heretofore done, out of any square and fair proposition for a battle.

ANTI-PRIZE-FIGHT LAW SUSTAINED.

Arkansas Supreme Court Upsets Leatherman's Decision.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The prize-fight law is valid. That was the decision handed down in the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock this morning. Chancellor Leatherman was overruled and the Sheriff of Garland County was ordered to rearrest James J. Corbett. Chief Justice Bunn rendered the decision, in which he holds the law of 1891 is valid in all parts. He said the Chancellor had no right to examine the matter and was in error in taking jurisdiction. The order of the court is that the Sheriff of Garland County proceed to execute the writ issued by the justice of the peace in the first instance, as if the Chancellor had never had anything to do with the matter.

Immediately after the decision had been rendered Gov. Clarke hastened to Attorney-General Kinsworthy and he was overheard to say:

"The court has not decided the difference between a prize fight and a glove contest; that is the decision I wanted." Gen. Kinsworthy immediately went to Chief Justice Bunn, and asked him to rule on this question, but the Judge did not grant the request, saying that was not the question in the case.

Gov. Clarke tonight said: "I believe the fight is off. I also hope Corbett is satisfied the Executive is higher in authority than any athletic club in the country. In case of further efforts to pull off a mill at Hot Springs I shall stop it at once."

The Governor will call on the militia in case further effort is made to pull off a fight.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Martin Julian today telegraphed Fitzsimmons he would start for Corpus Christi tonight. Fitz now thinks there will be no meeting, but he will continue training and when the time comes present himself to claim the forfeit. He repeats his challenge to the world and claims the championship.

ONE CHANCE CORBETT DODGED.

Offer of a New Orleans Man Which Was Ignored by the Champion.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The following letters, which were printed simultaneously in New York and New Orleans Oct. 21, 1894, which Corbett ignored, plainly show Corbett is playing the rôle of star in the "great world's championship coward and crawfish act":

New Orleans, La., Oct. 15, 1894.—James J. Corbett, New York—Dear Sir: Having witnessed the farce comedy in the New York Herald office, which should have for its title "How to Avoid a Contest," I take the liberty of addressing you as follows: The plot was original and staged by the well-known theatrical manager, William A. Brady. You, as the star, carried the leading rôle through to perfection, ably supported by Mr. Al Smith, Mr. Phil Dwyer, and "Circular" Joe Vendig. O, it was simply great! Sharing the belief of leading newspapers and the public throughout the world that the combined ingenuity of yourself and fellow-actors in this great "farce comedy" brought forth the "Florida Athletic club," and that you are trying to avoid a meeting with Mr. Fitzsimmons in a contest for the fistic supremacy, your profitable theatrical-engagement-excuse for delaying the contest for such an indefinite age will scarcely hold water.

You have often said: "What a sure thing it would be for me to beat Mr. Fitzsimmons." As we do not think alike on that point, however, I will back Mr. Fitzsimmons against you in a side bet for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or as much more as you can raise, so that you can win from me alone more than enough to cover any loss you may incur by canceling your theatrical engagements, without including the purse and bet you have with Mr. Fitzsimmons, provided you agree to contest before an impartial bona fide club in New Orleans not later than February, 1895, with either Mr. John P. Eckhardt of New York or Prof. John Duffy of this city as referee, or both of these gentlemen.

To guarantee my part of the above I have this day deposited with the New Orleans Daily Item, to be forwarded to the New York World, my certified check on the Hibernian National Bank of this city for ten thousand dollars ($10,000), this check to remain in the New York World's hands thirty days awaiting your acceptance; the balance of whatever sum you care to wager to be in the final stakeholder's hands at least forty-eight (48) hours before the contest, otherwise the money put up to be forfeited to the other. Hoping to hear from you favorably at once, and may the best man win, I am, very respectfully, yours,

L. A. GOURDAIN.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 17, 1894.—Robert Fitzsimmons, New York—Dear Sir: Inclosed find copy of a letter I have this day written to Mr. James Corbett offering to wager fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or as much more as he can raise, on you to defeat him in a contest for fistic supremacy, championship of the world, which he (Mr. Corbett), said he had locked up in his safety deposit vaults, as per my promise to you at Lamothe's restaurant the night you defeated Mr. Dan Creedon, only I have increased the amount a trifle. Wishing you success and knowing you will readily agree to as early a meeting as Mr. Corbett will consent to, I am yours very truly,

L. A. GOURDAIN.

End of the Needham-Moore Case.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 23.—The case of the State against Capt. J. C. Smith, George Thilby, Michael Bosley, and P. F. Ritchie was dismissed in the Municipal Court today. These are the men who are alleged to have aided and abetted the prize fight between Moore and Needham in preparing to run boats down the river for the accommodation of the attending public.

WILL MEET IN THE MOUND CITY.

League of American Wheelmen Wish to Find Out Where They Stand.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—A. C. Willison, President of the League of American Wheelmen, arrived in this city this morning to attend a meeting of the National Executive committee of the cyclists' organization. When asked as to the nature of the business the Executive committee would transact here Mr. Willison said:

"The meeting will be devoted largely to the finances of the League of American Wheelmen. We simply want to get together to find where we stand. Of course we can transact more business in an hour personally than we could in three weeks by correspondence. We have met in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and now we want to meet in the West, and St. Louis in particular, because of the great growth of the L. A. W. here."

CHESS CRACKS ARE CHALLENGED.

Brooklyn Club Sends a Message to Sir George Newnes.

New York, Oct. 23.—The following message has been sent to London:

Sir George Newnes, British Chess club, London: The Brooklyn Chess club, in behalf of the American chess players, challenges the British Chess club, representing the chess players of Great Britain, to a match for chess supremacy, to be played by cable Nov. 14, if possible. Teams of eight players and terms to be agreed upon. Early date will accommodate Mr. Pillsbury's departure for St. Petersburg.

MAREAN, President.

WATERWAYS CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Close of Effective Meeting Marked by Comprehensive Recommendations.

Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The National Waterways convention completed its labors at 2 o'clock this afternoon and adjourned sine die, after a most effective session. There was a sharp struggle between Davenport, Ia., and Cairo for the next convention, but Davenport won. The features of the closing session were the addresses of Capt. J. F. Drave of Pittsburg and of Maj. J. H. Willard of the United States engineers. A resolution in favor of the Nicaragua canal was adopted by acclamation.

Judge L. P. Clinton of Louisiana presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declaring in substance that the necessity for the improvement of waterways becomes more urgent yearly and should be treated liberally by Congress. The Mississippi system is recommended to consideration, and the work of the River Commission indorsed, with the plan of continuous appropriations. The fostering of the commerce of the great lakes is also advocated, as well as that of waterways generally, and the work of the Deep Waterways Association is approved.

Legislatures are recommended to create the office of Commissioner of Deep Water Channels to represent the States in future conventions and to call the attention of Congress to the necessities of the streams of each State. The resolutions also set apart the second Tuesday of each year as "waterways day," at which time the commercial bodies of the Mississippi Valley and the lake region, as well as their press and people, are urged to take action in the interest of internal improvements.

OLD SOLDIERS OF THE TENTH REUNITE.

Many Veterans Present at the Meeting at Galva.

Galva, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Tenth Congressional District reunion of the old soldiers has been in session here today.

Capt. J. W. Swickard called the meeting to order in the opera-house at 11 o'clock. Commander Fitch of Galva Post presided. Attorney Anderson welcomed the old soldiers. Capt. Freer of Galesburg made a hearty response, and Gen. T. J. Henderson made an appropriate address.

The afternoon session was opened by Commander W. H. Powell of the Department of Illinois.

Gen. J. C. Black of Chicago was introduced and made a strong speech, which was listened to with interest by a large audience. Col. Horace Clark of Mattoon and Congressman Prince of Galesburg also spoke.

At a meeting to effect a district organization Thomas Campbell of Rock Island was elected President, W. P. Quail of Rock Island Secretary, and F. G. Welton of Henry Treasurer.

A rousing camp-fire was held in the evening with good music and captivating addresses from Chaplain Ailing, Gen. Henderson, Gen. Powell, and Mrs. Flora Jamieson Miller.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES.

At Oshkosh the first case of prosecution for illegal fishing under the new law resulted in conviction.

E. A. Thompson of Minneapolis claims to be one of the heirs to the $80,000,000 estate of the Earl of Antrim of Ireland.

The official count of the population of Minnesota by counties shows 1,574,910, an increase of 273,084 over the count of 1890.

At Carrollton, O., Charles Knight was shot, probably fatally, by Marshal Jacob Miller, for riding on the sidewalk on a bicycle.

At Ida Grove, Ia., F. F. Kiner, Justice of the Peace, has sued the Rev. George Gleason for $5,000 for slander from the pulpit.

At Peoria a meeting of the managers of the Royal Neighbors of America, the women's auxiliary of the Modern Woodmen, is being held.

At Rock Island, Ill., Joseph J. Murphy, Keeper of the Records and Seals of Metropolitan Lodge, K. P., was arrested for misappropriating $100.

At Whitehall, Wis., the suit of Helen Smith of Milwaukee against A. Lindrud and O. H. Christianson was decided in favor of the defendants.

Near Green Bay on the Oneida Indian Reservation the body of a young woman who had been murdered was found. Her name is unknown.

At Cripple Creek, Colo., Joseph Hart, a gambler, was shot and killed today by Clem Schmidt, a bartender in the Denver Beer Hall Lodging House.

At St. Louis Gustav Kruger, a guard in the workhouse, is charged with causing the death of Joseph Marcus by beating him and setting his dog on him.

In Waushara County, Wis., fully 400,000 bushels of potatoes have been frozen in the ground in that section by the sharp frosts of the last few nights.

The applications for divorce in Michigan were 55 per cent greater in 1894 than in 1884, although the increase in population is only 20 per cent greater.

Gov. Altgeld issued requisitions for the extradition of Bernhard Rosenow and William Alexander, wanted at Chicago for arson, and under arrest at Kenosha, Wis.

At Waukesha, Wis., Patrick Girarde, alias Bailey, and John O'Brien, alias "Red John," made their escape from jail. They were awaiting trial on a charge of burglary.

The Raven Tunnel and Mining company property on Raven Hill at Cripple Creek has been sold to C. G. Hathaway, Eben Smith, and D. H. Moffatt. The price is $400,000.

At Pierre, S. D., in the trial of S. A. Wheeler, Commissioner of Census, the defendant denied he had ever divided salary with anybody or had demanded pay from employés.

At Bismarck, N. D., in the Pepke habeas corpus case, wherein Attorney Apooner of Minneapolis attacked the prohibition law, the Supreme Court dismissed the writ. This sustains the law.

At Lacon, Ill., Josie Richler, aged 12 years, stepped outside her home last night and disappeared. Hundreds are scouring the hills and ravines, but their search is so far fruitless.

At Moline, Ill., important changes are being made in the government water-power wall by which power will be supplied for electricity to operate all the factories in Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport.

Mrs. Marguerite Vidal of Fargo, N. D., who recently took the Keeley cure for the morphine habit, has been appointed national lecturer for the National Keeley League of Virginia. She is the first woman ever appointed to that position.

MAKE THE FEATHERS FLY

SOME REMARKABLE SCORES MADE IN THE BIG DUPONT SHOOT.

More Crack Shots Arrive and Face the Traps at Baltimore—Ties for First Money Are So Numerous That the Money in Every Case Is Divided—Names of the Successful Marksmen Who Succeed in Getting Their Share of the Moneys Shot For.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The second day of the big Dupont shoot was attended by more gunners than yesterday, there being a number of new arrivals. Among the late comers was Elmer E. Shaney of Pittsburg and Capt. A. W. Money of New York. The scores made were remarkable, the ties for first money in every event being so great that a shoot-off would have consumed too much time and so the moneys were divided. Phil Daly, Bland Ballard, and Mepuer arrived today and will join in the big shoot tomorrow. Today's summary:

FIRST EVENT—FIVE BIRDS, $5 ENTRANCE.
First money, $80.50; second, $8.30; third, $32.20.

Green	5	Burkhard	4
Brewster	5	Upson	4
Schenk	5	Corning	4
Wagner	5	Willey	4
A. H. King	5	Gibbs	4
Quimby	5	Porterfield	4
Woodruff	5	Rothacre	4
Hayward	5	Colden	4
Capt. Money	5	Bird	4
Coe	5	Ashbrook	4
Grimm	5	Ducker	4
Fulford	5	Ewing	4
Bingham	5	Esterly	3
Gilbert	5	C. R. Diggs	3
Shepherd	5	Heiskell	3
Rice	4	Meliott	3
Gemmett	4	Clark	3
Verges	4	Denny	2
Claridge	4	Hopkins	2
Brewer	4	Wood	2
Bergner	4	Class	2
Bodefield	4		

SECOND EVENT—7 BIRDS, $7 ENTRANCE.
Moneys—First, $110.25; second, $66.15; third, $44.10.

Bingham	7	Bergner	6
Brewer	7	Burkhard	6
Coe	7	Shepherd	6
Claridge	7	Gilbert	6
Gemmett	7	Fulford	6
Woodruff	7	Grimm	6
Hayward	7	Rice	5
King	7	Clark	5
Corning	7	Verges	5
Upson	7	Bodefield	5
Gibbs	7	Malone	5
Wagner	7	Easterly	5
Ducker	7	Rothacker	5
Green	7	Heiskell	4
A. C. Irvins	7	Brewster	4
Bunday	7	Schmuk	4
Class	7	Ashbrook	4
Coldren	6	Willey	4
Porterfield	6	Denny	4
Mellott	6	Money	3
Quimby	6		

THIRD EVENT—10 BIRDS, $10 ENTRANCE.
Resulted practically as the second.

FOURTH EVENT—20 BIRDS, $20 ENTRANCE.
Monies—First, $198.50; second, $148.50; third, $99; fourth, $49.50.

Fulford	19	Barker	18
Bingham	19	Rothacker	17
Brewer	19	Verges	17
Money	19	Mellott	17
King	19	Class	17
Timmons	19	Upson	17
Willey	19	Ducker	17
Porterfield	19	Clark	16
Irvins	18	Burkhard	16
Grimm	18	Hayward	16
Gilbert	18	Gibbs	15
Claridge	18	Shepherd	15
Woodruff	18	Coe	14
Wagner	18	Bodefield	14
Ashbrook	18	Bergner	13
Schmuk	18	Brown	13

5TH EVENT—MISS AND OUT, $5 ENTRANCE.
$54.50 in the purse divided by the six, it having grown too dark to continue.

Money	7	Mellott	6
Hayward	7	Burkhard	5
Cockey	7	Verges	3
Upson	7	Ashbrook	3
Cooper	7	Fulford	2
Brewer	7	Denny	2
Clark	6		

KENTUCKY GUN CLUB'S ANNUAL.

J. D. Gay of Pine Grove Is Kentuck's Champion Shot.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The second annual shoot of Kentucky Gun club for the championship of Kentucky was shot today on the club's grounds. The conditions were twenty-five live birds per man, $25 entrance, and fifty yards boundary. The shoot was not the success it was last year, and it fell far short of expectations, over twenty-five shooters having signified their intention of contesting for the honor. When the shoot started this morning, however, there were but eleven entries, and but two men who were residents of Louisville. The birds were secured in Chicago, and most of them were sluggish, only about one out of every ten being good. Samuel Hutching and W. W. Weston of Louisville and O. W. Dubray of Dayton tied for first, with twenty-four kills to their credit. Dubray lost out on the first five, and Watson and Hutchings each missed one on the next. In the third five Watson killed straight, while Hutchings lost one. A $150 silver cup went to the winner. J. D. Gay of Pine Grove, Allen Houston, H. J. Lyons, and Norvin Harris got second with twenty-three; Bland Ballard twenty-two, and W. Fawcett, fourth, twenty-one.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT DIXON

Targets and Live Birds Go Down Before the Experts.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. James Pankhurst gave his seventeenth annual shoot at his park at Grand Detour today.

First shoot, 12 targets—Smith of Polo, Forder of Sterling, and Pankhurst divided first; Benjamin of Polo and Kolanesszik of Compton divided second Steel of Dixon third.

Second shoot, 12 targets—Forder first money, Benjamin and Kolanesszik divided second. Smith third.

Third shoot, 12 targets—Forder first, Smith of Polo and Pankhurst divided second, Kolanesszik third money.

Fourth shoot, 10 live birds, $5 entrance—Smith of Polo, Pankhurst, Oppoht, and Sterling divided first money; Kolanesszik second; Westmiller, Compton, Gault Sterling, Arraves, and Compton divided third money.

Fifth shoot, ten live birds—Benjamin of Polo and Oppoht divided first money, Kolanesszik and Smith divided second, and Pankhurst, Miller, and Westmiller divided third.

General Sporting Notes.

Bowdoin defeated the Phillips Exeter College eleven yesterday at Exeter, N. H., by 36 to 0.

Patria ran away for four miles in the second race at Latonia yesterday and then finished among the also rans.

A cablegram from London says G. Jordan has been elected President of the Oxford University Athletic club.

A meeting will be held at No. 22 North Lincoln street, Friday night, for the purpose of organizing a quoits club.

It is said Billy O'Donnell of St. Paul has been matched to fight George Dixon before the National club at London.

Owing to repairs in the building the three-cushion carrom tournament at the Bensinger billiard hall has been postponed for one week.

The Armour second team will play Lake Forest Academy at Lake Forest today. The Academy has been defeated but once this season.

A. G. Butler attempted to give Herb White odds of ten in thirty-four at three-cushion carroms at Bensinger's hall yesterday and was beaten two games at $10 each.

My Luck, the jumper purchased by 'Gene Leigh, was the favorite for the second race at Morris Park yesterday. He finished without his jockey, who was thrown at the last hurdle.

Lucille in the first race and Tribula in the sixth were the only favorites to win at St. Asaph yesterday. Lester, in the closing race, fell on the stretch turn, her rider escaping unharmed.

Messrs. Gentry and Ramey of Sedalia, Mo., who brought out the famous pacer, John R. Gentry, will go out of the racing business and on Nov. 22 will sell their stables at St. Louis. They include a brother and a sister to John R. Gentry and twelve of his colts.

Preparations are being rushed at Cumberland Park, Nashville, Tenn., for the fall running meeting which will begin about the middle of November and continue two weeks. Secretary Palmer is now visiting Northern and Eastern tracks in search of entries.

H. O. Messier will manage a six days', 142 hours, go-as-you-please walking match at Minneapolis, Minn., Thanksgiving week, commencing at midnight Nov. 24. One-half of the gate receipts will be divided among the pedestrians who cover the limit of 475 miles and upward. New York Madison Square Garden rules will govern.

Wisconsin Wants Its Money.

Ashland, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The State administration is after $40,000 belonging to the State of Wisconsin, and what is worse, it doesn't expect to get it. Attorney-General Mylrea passed through the city this morning on his way to Superior, where he will have an interview with various bondsmen of some of the Superior banks that went to the wall in which some $40,000 belonging to the State was deposited by the Peck administration.

Peoria Concern Confesses Judgment.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Cassell-Garside Manufacturing company confessed judgment today for $9,801 in favor of the Bank of Commerce. The concern is a large one, and its officers say they hope to resume in ten days, as soon as they can make arrangements with some minor creditors who have been crowding them.

Corbett's Literary Style Is Poor.

The public is losing confidence in Mr. Corbett's prowess. His literary style in recent efforts has not been up to that of Mr. Fitzsimmons.—Van Buren (Ark.) Venture.

OUT FROM PRISON WALLS.

[Continued from first page.]

his future conduct, provided a pardon could be secured.

Steps were at once taken to attain this end. Miss McLaughlin visited the boy at Joliet, and his gratitude at this part of unexpected friendship could hardly be expressed. The signatures of members of the State Board of Management were secured to the petition for a pardon, which was finally placed before Gov. Altgeld.

Yesterday morning word was received by the benefactors of the boy that the Governor would extend executive clemency, and Miss McLaughlin, accompanied by Mr. Gorman, a man in the office of Mr. Mills, started for Joliet at once to convey the tidings.

Breaks Down with Emotion.

But the good news had already been communicated to Blunck, whose feelings could hardly be suppressed, but were manifested in a nervousness of manner which in his enfeebled condition brought on a fit of exhaustion so severe he was forced to retire to his couch at 6 o'clock that evening.

It was there he was found by Miss McLaughlin when she arrived at the penitentiary. Tears were in his eyes and emotion choked his utterance. He was soon prepared for the journey to Chicago and reached here at 9:15 o'clock last night, being received at the station by Mr. Mills and son, Matthew.

Mr. Mills held a short interview with Blunck, in which he outlined the plans of Mr. Smith, and then escorted him to the Home for Incurables, where all possible will be done to restore his health. Mr. Smith will educate the boy and every advantage which money can afford will be offered him.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—William Blunck was pardoned today by Gov. Altgeld. He has served thirty months of the sentence of forty years. The Governor says the pardon is granted because the prisoner has consumption so far advanced that there is no hope for his recovery.

MANY SKELETONS FOUND IN A MOUND.

Peculiar Find of a Couple of Amateur Archaeologists in Ohio.

Toledo, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A mound has been frequently pointed out on the farm of Henry T. Niles, on the bay shore, just outside the city limits.

Mr. Niles and a niece of New York are both students of archæology and it was determined to make excavations.

The most remarkable feature of the discoveries was no less than twenty skeletons, all in a sitting posture. Beside each one, the face of which was invariably toward the east, was a curious piece of pottery ware. These bowls would hold perhaps a gallon each. The edges instead of being plain and crude, as is usually the case, are fluted or crimped in rough ornamental style, while on the sides are curiously wrought figures, but whether pictorial or hieroglyphic can scarcely be determined.

Many of the skeletons were preserved in sections and one or two skulls are kept intact. Besides the skeletons and unique pottery ware segments of flint of various sizes and a few small implements were also turned up. The lower jaws of the skeletons are larger, heavier, and stronger and the teeth about half as large again as those of the people of today.

ANNUAL BALL OF SECOND REGIMENT.

Two Hundred Couples in Attendance at the West Side Armory.

The West Side Armory of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., at Washington boulevard and Curtis street, was the scene last night of the annual reception and ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of that regiment. Two hundred couples were present.

Dancing began at 9:30 o'clock and continued until after midnight. The armory was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers.

The committee in charge of the affair consisted of First Sergt. J. R. Mayestsle, Sergt. A. E. Ericson, Sergt. A. A. Haussner, Sergt. T. E. Erb, Color Sergt. J. Holden, Sergt. Kelly, and Corp. C. O. Johnson.

TRIED TO AVOID MISCONSTRUCTION.

Garfield Requested Col. Holloway Not to Repeat a Compromising Remark.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—Col. W. R. Holloway of this city said today that on the second day of the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1880 he dined with Gen. Garfield and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Holloway expressed the belief that Garfield would be nominated at the end of a hard fight. Garfield turned to Holloway and said: "That is not possible, and I hope you will not talk that way. I am here for Sherman and am doing everything that it is possible for me to do to secure his nomination. You are known to be a friend of mine and if you should repeat that remark it might be misunderstood."

Thinks Altgeld Will Be Renominated.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—David Ross, the Illinois orator who has been addressing Republican meetings in this city, says that Altgeld will be nominated by the Illinois Democrats next year. "There is a strong feeling against him in many parts of the State," said Ross, "but he has a pull with the big radical element in Chicago. The Democrats want that vote, and to get it they will place him at the head of the ticket again."

Bryan Is Too Radical.

Vandalia, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fewer than 500 persons assembled in the opera-house this afternoon to listen to W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, who opened the Democratic campaign in Fayette County. The speech was largely in the interest of Edward Lane, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighteenth District. Thus far very little interest has been manifested in the campaign. Mr. Bryan was rather too radical on the silver question to suit many of his hearers. The Hon. R. P. Bland will address a mass-meeting in this city next Saturday.

May Have the Gold Democrats.

Shelbyville, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republican County Central committee met here today to arrange details for the Congressional campaign. W. F. L. Hadley, Republican candidate for Congress, was present and in a short speech outlined his plans. He is hopeful, and made a good impression not only upon the Republicans but upon the anti-free silver Democrats as well.

Republican Club Meets in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republican Club of Massachusetts gave its fifth annual dinner in Music Hall tonight, attracting a large gathering in the galleries as well as at the tables. The speakers were Gov. Greenhalge, Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and William A. Smith of Michigan.

Political Notes.

Ex-Gov. Campbell's sore throat is better and he hopes to take the stump again in the Ohio campaign next Monday, living in a private car.

At Columbia, S. C., the Constitutional convention decided new counties should have taxable property worth $2,000,000 and not exceed 400 square miles in area.

At Alton, Ill., the Rev. M. M. Cooper of Troy, Ill., Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District, spoke animatedly on the issues of the day to an interested audience of fifteen persons, most of them women.

If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

50 cents and $1.00.
Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

KIRK'S

VICTORY ASSURED.

Thousands of People Now Convinced of the Value of His Latest Discovery,

EOS (Elixir of Soap).

1,721 Chicago People Report Favorably After Using It.

The Grocery Trade Overrun with Customers—Kirk's Name on Everybody's Lips.

Ten days ago Kirk's Eos was unknown to the people of Chicago. Today it is the most-talked-of preparation in the city. The retail grocery trade are astounded at the unparalleled demand for Kirk's Eos. Never in the history of the grocery trade of this city has anything been known like it. Hardly a dealer is able to keep his supply up to the demand.

Said one lady: "I have driven ten miles today to procure a package of your preparation. I have heard so much about it, one of my friends having bought a package nearly a week ago, and she told me that it was the most wonderful preparation she had ever heard of. It took her only half the usual time to do her washing, and she had not used a particle of soap, and her clothes were whiter and in every way better washed than they had ever been before."

Is it any wonder that this lady was so anxious to have a package of this magic preparation?

READ WHAT

The Calumet Laundry, Whose Place of Business Is Located at 813 West Madison-st., Say After Thoroughly Testing Kirk's Eos:

Gentlemen: We have tested your Eos on flannels, and the result was surprising. Some of the pieces were hard and yellow, but after being washed in water prepared with your new preparation they came out as soft and nice as new.

We have experimented with almost everything in the market today, but none of the so-called washing powders does what Eos does. We shall continue to use it, and be glad to recommend it to every one.

Probably No Part of a Lady's Anatomy Is More Closely Scrutinized than Her Hands.

Frequently putting her hands in ordinary water, either washing clothes, dishes, etc., makes them rough and the appearance decidedly unladylike. All this can be avoided by preparing the water with Kirk's Eos, which renders it soft and velvety.

Use Eos in doing your family washing!
Use Eos to wash your dishes and for general kitchen work!
Use Eos to scour your milk pans!
Use Eos to clean your paint!
Use Eos when you scrub your floor, and your work will be done better than it has ever been done heretofore at half the labor and expense.

Do not use any soap when you use Eos; it does its work better without it.

Kirk's Eos Is For Sale

BY ALL GROCERS.

Two sizes, 5 and 10 cents. Try a package and you will never be without it.

No More $2.98 Men's Shoes...

After Nov. 1.



All those wearing

Smith & Stoughton Shoes

Will rush for them before it's too late. It's less than half price. It's lost us $50,000. It's made our line Men's Shoes famous. It's wedded the Solid, Dressy, Smart Men of Chicago to us—Men who will always wear our Shoes in future.

Be Quick or Miss the Greatest Chance of Your Life.

TWO STORES—PALMER HOUSE. 80 ADAMS-ST.

Smith & Stoughton

Mail orders filled when cash comes too.

Gunther's

FINE CONFECTIONS. Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,



82 STATE-ST., Opp. Marshall Field's. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic Goods.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

MONARCH BICYCLES.

Best in the World. 280 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER

$100—BICYCLES—$100

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st.



"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies. Equipped with Pratt Lace Fastener. All widths.

CYCLE SHOE CO., 14 Jackson-st., Leland Hotel. C. H. FARGO & CO., Mfgrs.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES and HARNESS.

Special Broughams (new), $900.00.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG. CO. Michigan Avenue.

EASY TO FIND THE MEN.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS GET ENOUGH JUDGES AND CLERKS.

Do Not Have to Depend on Party Committeemen to Fill Out Vacancies in the Precincts—Returns Show a Heavy Registration—Ruling Is Desired in the Method of Voting for Drainage Trustees —Dispute Over Payment of Election Expenses.

Chief Clerk Powell of the Election Board has demonstrated that the Election Commissioners can exist and that the election machinery can be kept in operation without the assistance of the Central committees of the political parties. Friday morning it was discovered that there were over 500 vacancies in the lists of judges and clerks, and the board authorized Mr. Powell to send out the employés of the office and find men to fill their places. The result was that by Monday evening there were only eighteen vacancies among the Republican judges and forty-one vacancies among the Democratic judges, while the Republicans were short twenty-one clerks and the Democrats thirty-five. It has been customary on the day of registration to be short 600 or 700 judges and clerks.

It has been the practice for a number of years for the Central committees of the parties to recommend the judges and clerks for election. They practically named them. The system has been for the Commissioners to notify the Republican committee of the number of vacancies among the Republican judges and clerks and the Democratic committee the number of vacancies among the Democratic judges and clerks preceding each election. The law directs that the Republicans shall have one judge and one clerk in each precinct and the Democrats one judge and one clerk. The third judge is given to a third party if there is one, and if not the Republicans have the third judge in the even numbered precincts and the Democrats the third judge in the odd numbered precincts. Last fall the People's party was allowed to name the third judge in as many precincts as it could.

When the committee received the notification from the Commissioners of the vacancies they usually called a meeting and each committeeman was asked to send in the names of the men in his ward he wanted to fill the vacancies. This system practically placed the judges and clerks of each ward in the control of the Democratic and Republican committeemen. The Republican judges were responsible to the Republican city and county committeemen of the ward in which they served for their official existence, and the Democratic judges and clerks owed their places to the two Democratic committeemen. This was exceedingly handy for the committeemen when a primary election was on, and it made it easy for a committeeman to control his delegation and deliver the delegates to the candidate of his choice in the convention. There are a number of wards in the city where the scheme would not work and where a fairly honest count always has been obtained at a primary, but there are other wards in which committeemen have perpetuated their power from year to year by reason of the fact that they were able to control the judges and clerks. Chief Clerk Powell has demonstrated the board does not need to depend upon the committeemen. This point has been frequently raised and the Commissioners always have raised both hands and replied: "We cannot select 4,000 or 5,000 judges and clerks. We have no means of ascertaining who would serve."

This fall the board became tired of the delay attending the time-honored system, as the committeemen often found some trouble in getting just the kind of men they wanted, and when registration day came around it has often been the case that the board was short from 500 to 800 judges and clerks. They directed Chief Clerk Powell to see what he could do, and in three days he found almost enough men to fill all the vacancies. It is apparent that in a couple of weeks he could find enough men to fill the 4,700 places if the occasion demanded it.

RETURNS SHOW BIG REGISTRATION.

Figures Far in Excess of Those of Two Years Ago.

With thirteen precincts yet to hear from the total number of voters registered Tuesday was 48,618. These figures include 518 votes registered in Cicero. Two years ago—an off year registration—the thirty-four wards registered 34,613. Tuesday's registration goes considerably over the 1893 figures.

Following is the number registered by wards:

Ward.	No. registered.	Ward.	No. registered.
1	1,486	21	1,047
2	1,488	22	939
3	1,488	23	940
4	1,418	24	1,564
5	1,082	25	1,663
6	860	26	1,383
7	729	27	536
8	618	28	569
9	1,065	29	922
10	1,641	30	2,400
11	1,636	31	1,455
12	2,920	32	2,848
13	1,680	33	982
14	1,239	34	2,224
15	1,240		
16	766	Total	45,100
17	725	Cicero	518
18	1,758		
19	1,097	Total	45,618
20	820		

There are thirteen precincts missing in the foregoing returns, one in the First Ward, one in the Fourth, two in the Tenth, one in the Thirteenth, one in the Eighteenth, one in the Twenty-third, one in the Twenty-fourth, two in the Twenty-ninth, one in the Thirtieth, one in the Thirty-second, and one in the Thirty-fourth.

It is believed at the election office between 90,000 and 100,000 women will be stricken from the registry books Saturday night when the precinct boards will sit to revise the lists.

The total number of women on the lists last spring after revision was 352,275. These figures includes Cicero with about 30,000 women. The estimate of Chief Clerk Powell, that between 90,000 and 100,000 women will be dropped, is based upon the demands of the election clerks for stamps with which to send out suspect notices. A few clerks had completed the canvass of their precincts last evening and applied to the Commissioners for stamps. Each clerk has to make affidavit as to the number of stamps necessary and a double check is kept on the clerks of each precinct at the election office. A few scattering precincts will illustrate the demand for stamps.

FIRST WARD.

Precinct.	No. stamps given out.	Precinct.	No. stamps given out.
1	122	5	247
3	265	15	236
4	109	20	400

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Precinct.	No. stamps given out.	Precinct.	No. stamps given out.
1	102	17	177
3	152	26	270
10	164	19	312

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

Precinct.	No stamps given out.	Precinct.	No. stamps given out.
14	129	20	125
15	115	30	120

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Precinct.	No. stamps given out.	Precinct.	No. stamps given out.
10	132	12	120

TWELFTH WARD.

Precinct.	No. stamps given out.	Precinct.	No. stamps given out.
6	130	24	85
16	103	43	116
19	92	45	137
21	120		

Voters who receive suspect notices if they are not disqualified will have their names stricken from the lists unless they appear before the board of their precinct and show why it should not be. It is not surprising that the number of suspect notices sent out in the First and Eighteenth Wards should be large, as they are lodging-house wards and have a large floating population. The Democrats colonized voters in those wards last spring and last fall.

The expectations of the Election Commissioners and officials were almost fully realized in the registration and the estimates made by some were justified by the figures, ranging as they did between 45,000 and 50,000. In some of the wards the results were surprising. The Twelfth Ward, which registered 2,920, headed the list for the city, with the Thirty-second a close second with 2,848, while the Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth had 2,400 and 2,224 respectively. Chief Clerk Powell's estimate was the closest of any of the officials of the Election Commissioners' office, figuring as he did upon an average of fifty for each precinct, while the average was within a fraction of that number.

In speaking of the registration President Baird said: "My figures were a little high, but the calculation was based upon the ward in which I live, there being more changes and removals than ever before, which was the case, I understand, in many of the wards, noticeably in the South Side."

Late last night stamps had been given out for 210 of the 933 precincts, and the average was 120 stamps to a precinct. This is the largest demand for stamps on record.

DESIRE A DECISION ON THE LAW.

Election Board Asked to Make a Ruling on the Manner of Voting.

Chairman Lorimer of the Republican Executive committee and a committee composed of Henry L. Hertz, William Giffert, and Philip Knopf appeared before the Election Board yesterday and asked for a ruling as to the manner of voting for Drainage Trustees. Chairman Lorimer said the opinion recently given by Attorney Wheelock did not cover the point as to whether a voter had a right to cast one vote for less than five candidates. He said while some of the members of the committee thought a voter, if he was so disposed, could cast one vote each for four candidates, or one vote each for any number less than nine, he did not press the point, but simply asked for a ruling so the public could understand whether a voter who cast one vote each for four candidates would have it counted. Mr. Wheelock in his recent opinion held as follows:

A voter may at his option vote for nine candidates for trustee, giving to each candidate one vote, or he may distribute his vote among not less than five candidates giving to each candidate the same number of votes, or fractional parts of votes, thus: He may vote for five candidates giving to each one and four-fifths votes; he may vote for six candidates giving to each one and one-half votes; he may vote for seven candidates, giving to each one and two-sevenths votes; he may vote for eight candidates giving to each one and one-eighth votes.

Ballots giving more than one and four-fifths votes to any one person or candidate would be irregular and ought not to be counted; also any ballot not giving to each person or candidate the same number of votes or fractional parts of votes would be irregular and ought not to be counted.

The section of the law covering this point says:

In each sanitary district organized under this act there shall be elected nine Trustees, who shall hold their offices for five years and until their successors are elected and qualified, except the term of office of the first Trustees elected shall be until five years after the first Monday in December after their election. The election of Trustees after the first shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every fifth year. In all elections for Trustees each qualified voter may vote for as many candidates as there are Trustees to be elected, or he may distribute his vote among not less than five-ninths of the candidates to be elected, giving to each of the candidates among whom he distributes the same the same number of votes or fractional parts of votes. The Trustees shall choose one of their number President, and such sanitary district shall from the time of the first election held by it under this act be construed in law and equity a body corporate and politic, and by the name and style of the Sanitary District of —, and by such name and style may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real estate and personal property necessary for corporate purposes, and adopt a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

After discussing it for some time the board referred the matter to its attorney, who will render an opinion at the meeting this afternoon if he can get it ready. It is understood Mr. Wheelock believes a man cannot under the law cast one vote for each of four candidates, and that he regards this particular section of the law unconstitutional. Six years ago when the first Board of Trustees was elected the Commissioners ruled that when a voter cast one vote for each of any number of candidates it should be counted.

DISPUTE OVER ELECTION EXPENSES.

County Opposed to Paying for Precincts in Drainage Districts.

There seems to be some question as to whether the city or county shall pay the expenses of the coming election. President Healy of the County Board says the county will bear only that part of the expense that is incurred in the precincts outside of the Drainage District. This will amount to $8,000 or $9,000. The whole expense of the election will run considerably over $50,000, the cost of the judges and clerks alone being near $48,000. The county has $43,000 in the election and contingent fund available for the purpose.

The election law says the Election Commissioners and the chief clerk shall be paid by the county, but regarding expenses of the board it has this to say:

In counties of the third class—to wit: In Cook County, such Election Commissioners shall each receive a salary of $1,500, and such chief clerk a salary of $3,500 per annum.

All expenses incurred by said Board of Election Commissioners shall be paid by such city. Such salaries and expenditures are to be audited by the County Judge, and such salaries shall be paid by the County Treasurer upon the warrant of such County Judge out of any money in the County Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and such expenditures shall be paid by the City Treasurer upon the warrant of such County Judge out of any money in the City Treasury not otherwise appropriated. It shall also be the duty of the governing authority of such counties and cities respectively to make provision for the prompt payment of such salaries and expenses, as the case may be.

This is what it says as to the pay of judges and clerks:

At all general county and State elections, which include officers elected through the whole county, though other than State and county officers are also elected, and at all exclusively judicial elections and all special elections for a county or State officer, or member of Congress, or member of the Legislature, such county shall pay such judges and clerks of election for their services under this act.

Six years ago the city paid the expense of this Drainage Trustee election, but this question was in dispute for a long time. This year it is contended that as there are two Judges to be elected the county will have to pay for the judges and clerks and the ballots.

Has Not Met Pennsylvania Officials.

Mayor Swift said yesterday he had not seen the Pennsylvania railroad company officials who arrived in the city on Tuesday and that an appointment had not been made for a conference in reference to the elevation of the company's tracks in this city. "It was the understanding Commissioner Kent, who is East," the Mayor continued, "would see them at Pittsburg or Philadelphia and arrange for a conference. If they are in the city I will try and get word to them that I am ready to take up the track elevation question with them."

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS CLASH.

State Troops Served with Warrants Because of a Sham Battle.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A curious clash has arisen between the civil authorities of the Parish of Orleans and the military authorities.

On Sunday most of the State troops located in New Orleans were marshaled in the old city park in the rear of the city to take part in a sham battle. Gov. Foster, attended by a brilliant staff, was present, and there were also a number of military dignitaries.

An admission fee was charged, the purpose being to raise funds for the erection of a statue to the late Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard.

There was nothing particularly exciting about the contest, though it pleased the large crowd present. Today Special Officer Lofaragano, who is detailed for police duty at the park, went to the lower district police court and swore out warrants against Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon Jr., Brig.-Gen. Euclid Borland, and nineteen other military officers, charging them with violating a city ordinance at the sham battle which prohibits the discharging of firearms within the city limits.

Convicted Bigamist Asks New Trial.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Today Henry F. Kitnic, who yesterday was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $100, made application for a new trial, and was released on $1,000 bail, pending argument of the motion. Two of the jurors in the case today made oath that while they were in the court-room yesterday after the close of the trial they were accosted by John T. Hiller of Chicago, who cursed them for rendering such a verdict. A writ was at once issued by Judge Tipton for Hiller's arrest for contempt of court. He had left the city when the writ was issued for his arrest today and an officer has been sent after him.

Guarantor of a Note Wins His Case.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 23.—Judge Templeton of the District Court has decided the case of the First National Bank of Portage, Wis., which brought suit against John R. Payne of Palouse, Wash., on his written guarantee of payment of a note. An attachment was issued and levied on certain property and summons ordered published. Judge Templeton decides in favor of the defendant. The decision settles a point of considerable interest to bankers and others engaged in the loaning of money.

FIND A FOREIGN MARKET

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS SECURE AN OUTLET FOR THEIR GOODS.

Annual Meeting of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers—Important Subjects Brought Up and Discussed, Chief Among Which Is the Trade with Other Countries—Election of Officers for the Year.

The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers concluded its business yesterday, and the delegates had a banquet at the Palmer House in the evening.

At the morning session of the convention A. C. Bird, Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, read a paper on the subject of classifications, in which he dwelt upon the differences in classification and the difficulties encountered by both railroad men and shippers in keeping track of them.

A resolution was adopted providing for the presentation of a memorial to Congress favoring the enactment of a law requiring all railroads to adopt a uniform classification throughout the States and Territories.

The report of the Committee on Collections was read by J. A. Bradley, advocating a uniform rule in dealing with attorneys. General discussion of the propositions in the report occupied the remainder of the forenoon.

Ralph Grant on Foreign Trade.

The most important paper of the day was read by Ralph W. Grant on the subject of "American Manufactures and Foreign Trade." Mr. Grant, in the course of his address, urged American manufacturers of agricultural implements and vehicles to use the same care and energy in soliciting trade that they exercise here.

"Case goods as closely and carefully as possible," he said, "and prevent fines on the other side of the water for carelessness. Do not compete with a man you regard as your customer. Protect prices, maintain the quality of goods, and stand by those who cooperate with you abroad. Send members of your staff and go yourselves to the trade in foreign cities."

After these preliminary remarks he continued:

There is no denying that there is no market in the world equal to that of the United States for our American manufacturers, but the fact is nevertheless patent that the law of supply and demand in our own market has been such during the last few years as to force us to seek outside markets in which to dispose of our surplus production. If we do not cater to and cultivate such markets then we must expect and count upon the shutting down of our mills and factories for a greater or less period of time each year, thereby forcing upon our workmen a period of enforced idleness; or, on the other hand, accumulate stocks which the anxiety of the manufacturer to dispose of inaugurates a system of dating bills ahead and long-time credits, anything but healthy or satisfactory, to say nothing of the cutting or slaughtering of prices.

Two Marked Epochs.

"Two very marked epochs in the history of our country have made the present time a most propitious one for giving foreign trade consideration. The first renowned the world over, and of which this city may well be proud, the World's Fair, continues to impress itself upon the inhabitants of the world's remotest nations; and, while many exhibitors and participants in that glorious exposition have been quick to condemn and to express themselves as disappointed with the results secured, the returns from abroad keep coming and increasing as a result of the tutorship of the late World's Fair Exposition.

"The second epoch is represented by the timber depression in our home market. This may seem an extraordinary statement, but it is true that the inability to market goods at home, plus the greatly reduced prices at which many staple lines have been sold, have interested foreign buyers and enabled our merchants to dispose of their wares. This condition of affairs has resulted beneficially to the trade of the country in two ways: First, by forcing the American manufacturer to realize there were other markets in which he might sell his goods; second, it has demonstrated to the foreign buyer that he has been securing better merchandise for the same or less money than he has heretofore been paying for inferior lines purchased elsewhere, and as a result his confidence has been strengthened and of his own accord he has increased the volume and variety of his purchases, until it is safe to say more new lines of American goods have been introduced and started the last year than were ever sold abroad in a decade before. These statements are also substantiated by government statistics, which show the volume of our trade with foreign countries for the present year has increased by many millions of dollars over that of any previous year in the history of our country."

H. J. Hodge of Champaign, Secretary of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, and Henry Trevett, President of the Illinois Retail Implement Dealers' Association, told of the relation of the retailer to the trade generally, and the obstacles encountered in making profits while favors are shown to scalpers.

Officers Elected for the Year.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. C. Staver, Chicago.

Vice-Presidents—C. P. Huhlein, Louisville, Ky.; E. C. Sooy, Kansas City, Mo.; Clement Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; E. P. Curtis, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Cavanah, Canton, O.; W. W. Collier, Detroit, Mich.; G. W. French, Davenport, Ia.; H. M. Kinney, Winona, Minn.; P. A. Myers, Ashland, O.; F. T. Tinkem, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Mockford, Batavia, N. Y.; G. H. DeGolyer, Cincinnati, O.

Secretary—O. D. Frory, Chicago.

Treasurer—Christoph Hotz, Chicago.

Chairman of Executive Committee—W. H. Parlin, Canton, Ill.

Members of the Executive committee for three years—Frank K. Bull, Racine, Wis.; James R. Deering, Chicago; A. L. Conger, Akron, O.

The following members of the Executive committee hold over: J. W. Stoddard, Thomas A. Galt, W. T. Lewis, Charles H. Deere, and C. W. Jones.

Nashville was selected as the place for the next annual meeting of the association.

Meet at a Banquet.

Delegates to the number of 250 sat down to a banquet at the Palmer House in the evening. The tables were handsomely decorated. The Linden Quartet furnished instrumental and vocal music. When "America" was rendered a large American flag was uncovered at the entrance, and as the applause continued "Dixie" was given in honor of the South having secured the next convention.

It was late before the speaking began. President Conger happily opened the talking, and announced the following program:

"Agriculture and Commerce"..... John S. Runnells
"Kindred Associations"..... Col. J. G. Stowe
"Chicago"..... .....
..... William C. Seale, representing Mayor Swift
"Our Mothers, Wives, and Daughters, the Pride of the Nation"..... J. G. Stowe
"The World's Fair as an Educator of Manufacturers"..... Willard A. Smith
"Our Flag and Its Relation to Commerce"..... .....
..... Rev. E. A. White
"The New South,"..... Maj. A. O. Wells

The Rev. Mr. White said:

"Here in America the plow and the thrasher have pioneered the westering way of our social forces. Steadily commerce has pushed westward until where once rose only the thin smoke of the wigwam above forests now rises the blinding smoke of factories, and where ran only the tortuous trail of the savage now sweep the great pack horses of commerce panoplied with steel, with wheels of thunder and banners of flame, trailing after them the higher and holier interests of a great civilization. China and India need the missionary less than they need the plow and the thrasher. They need the smoke of industries more than the smoke of incense, and when at last these nations shall have been gathered into the fold of a higher civilization it will be by the baptism of commerce, and not alone by the incantation of the priest. But no less is commerce indebted for its phenomenal successes in this country to the flag and what it symbolizes. For the real flag is something more than waving silk and flashing colors. It represents the mightiest forces of a well-ordered social and commercial life.

Mrs. McCreary Now Gets Nothing.

A jury in Judge Smith's court yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty in favor of the Chicago City railway company in the suit in which Mrs. Anna McCreary is plaintiff. The case has been tried three times. Aug. 5, 1888, Mrs. McCreary claimed she was severely injured at Wabash avenue and Twelfth street by the car, in which she was riding, suddenly starting up just as she was about to alight. Upon the first trial of the case Judge McConnell ordered a non-suit. When it came up for trial on the second occasion before Judge Adams a verdict of $6,000 was returned in favor of the plaintiff, but it was subsequently reversed by the Appellate Court.

WORK OF THE WEEK IS THE MILLS.

Flour Output at Leading Points Compared with a Year Ago.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 23.—The Northwestern Miller gives the following epitome of the week's milling news:

The flour output last week at four points, with comparisons, was:

	Oct. 18, '95.	Oct. 20, '94.
Minneapolis	273,905	233,295
Superior-Duluth	84,830	79,155
Milwaukee	30,705	30,810
St. Louis	68,350	68,200
Total	463,840	416,560

Minneapolis' output may show another sham decrease this week. Most of the mills experienced more or less improvement in the demand for flour last week, and though it came in a quiet way the aggregate sales were only about 15,000 barrels short of the production. The volume of orders taken varied with different firms. The export trade was generally light, though one concern sold freely. In one or two cases good export orders had to be turned down because the miller was uncertain as to his ability to get the flour in transit before the close of navigation. A majority of the mills found domestic business quite good, good orders coming from all directions and being indicative of a good healthy situation for millers. "It was not noticeable that buyers when placing orders were urgent to have the flour shipped at once. Some millers have become a trifle easier as to capacity for handling an increased number of orders, the minimum price on patent being quotable about five cents lower. With some firms first clear is not selling readily at full prices, but second clear goes almost without effort. Red dog is easier in price, as are all grades of feed. The possibility of an advance of freights is a sort of nightmare to the miller, as it would greatly disorganize his business to have rates put up any higher. Export shipments of flour were 82,300 barrels against 93,800 the week before and 38,300 barrels in 1894.

At Superior-Duluth the production this week may reach 100,000 barrels. Lack of storage and scarcity of lake tonnage interfered with operations last week. All the mills had a good trade, both domestic and export. Some of them are sold so far ahead that they are practically out of the market. Prices are held firm. Clear is actively sought after, and some parties are sold farther ahead on this grade than on any other. Feed is steady. Total stock flour at mills and in transit was 308,000 barrels, against 259,000 in 1894. Expert shipments were 84,800 barrels, against 97,154 in 1894.

Milwaukee promises to turn out as much flour this week as last. Trade in flour was not as good as the previous week, though shipping directions on old orders came in more freely than for some time. Foreign business was light, transactions being mainly domestic. Shortage of cars handicapped the mills more or less.

Millers in the Southwest had a varying business. It was a dull week for St. Louis, while Southern Illinois enjoyed a good trade to the South and Southeast. The Southern trade has been very brisk, but the mills which depend on export trade have fared poorly, offers being too low. Southeastern buyers were active, and several Southern Illinois mills got rid of their output exclusively in this direction.

Valley of the Ohio—Despite the short supply a more satisfactory feeling pervaded milling circles.

Michigan—The business done was quite large, but owing to scarcity of wheat and low waters millers worked at little or no profit.

Tennessee—Trade was unusually good, the week at Nashville being the best of the season.

New York City—Spring wheat flour was not in heavy demand, but winter wheat goods were strong and wanted.

Philadelphia—The feature of this market was the steadily increasing strength of winter wheat flour.

Baltimore—Richard G. MacGill, President of the Gambrill Manufacturing company, died suddenly Saturday. Trade at this point was very quiet for the week.

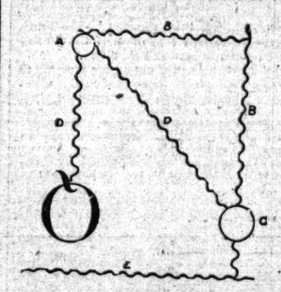
Chicago—While the warm weather has affected business to some extent flour sold quite well on the whole.

Buffalo—All the mills ran on practically full time and flour moved much more satisfactorily than it has in the last few weeks.

PUMPKINS RAISED BY A DERRICK.

Startling Combination of Agricultural and Physical Statements from Winamac.

Winamac, Ind., Oct. 23.—[From The Tribune's Own Correspondent.]—John F. Cooper, a farmer residing one mile south of town, has on



A—Pulley. BB—Derrick. C—Windlass. DD—Rope. E—Ground. Q—Pumpkin.

exhibition a pumpkin at the office of Charles Wait, ex-County Surveyor, said to weigh 301 pounds and to be 3 feet in height and 7 feet in circumference.* Wait and Cooper claim they had to build a derrick to raise the pumpkin. The weight was so great that the derrick trembled beneath the load and the ground undulated as if a seismic wave was sweeping over it. Both these gentlemen are loyal Republicans and they would not prevaricate about a pumpkin. Besides they took a snapshot at the derrick and caught the tremolo motion in the act.

*It is the supposition this refers to the pumpkin.

WILL IT BE A WEDDING OR SUICIDE?

Love Romance of an Instructor in the Moody Bible Institute.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. Reed Newell, an instructor in the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, and Miss Mellie Woodsworth, a school teacher of Wooster, O., while students in Wooster University, met and loved. They were to have been wedded years ago, but Mr. Newell became temporarily insane through overstudy and the wedding did not take place.

It is said Miss Woodsworth's mother was opposed to the match and would not permit her daughter to see Newell. The pair were seen to leave Wooster together on Saturday night, and it was street talk they had eloped. The report was denied when they returned on Monday evening.

Last night Dr. E. J. Barrett, a cousin of Miss Woodsworth, procured a license for them. The wedding did not take place, as it is stated that Mrs. Woodsworth threatened suicide if the marriage was solemnized.

The directory gives W. R. Newell as the Assistant Superintendent at the Bible Institute, No. 80 Institute place, having charge of the assignment of missionaries.

His father is said to be a clergyman at Granahan, near Kinsman, O. One of his associates at the institute said last night:

"This story is a complete surprise to us. None of us had heard Mr. Newell was engaged to any one or contemplated matrimony. His age is about 30. For some time he has been visiting in Ohio and wrote he would probably return tonight."

Fat Places Are Given Out.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today made the following appointments: Thomas H. Cannon of the Chicago Times-Herald, a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners to succeed W. A. S. Graham, resigned; William H. Fitzgerald of Chicago, a member of the State Board of Education to succeed Clinton Rosette of De Kalb, resigned; Theodore Schaar of Beardstown, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy to succeed William Stemwedell, resigned. Secretary of State Hinrichsen has appointed William E. Withers of Carrollton to a position in the corporation department to succeed Charles Duncan, who has resigned to become a State Mine Inspector.

Private Bank in Missouri Fails.

Liberty, Mo., Oct. 23.—The bank of Kemp M. Woods Jr. & Co., a private concern with $11,000 in deposits, assigned this morning. Withdrawals came too swift after Oct. 12 and the bank had no ready capital on hand. The assets are placed at $13,000.

SAY STUDY IS TOO HARD.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISCUSS BIOLOGY.

Contention of Chicago Teachers That University Requirements Are More Difficult than Those of Eastern Institutions Is Talked of Also—Question Is Declared to Be Unintelligible—All Pupils Are Admitted on a Diploma from the High School—Report of the Cost of Buildings.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last night Halle, under the head of unfinished business, offered a supplement to the report of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings at the last meeting, giving a statement of the cost of school buildings as follows:

UNEXPENDED FUND.

Appropriation for 1895	$ 290,000
Appropriation for 1896	1,500,000
Total	$1,790,000
Liabilities on seventeen buildings in course of erection	344,000
Cost of fourteen buildings ordered by the board	813,000
Total	$1,157,000
Leaving for future expenditure on new buildings during 1896	633,000

A report from the Committee of Buildings and Grounds was adopted, recommending that the new school in Leavitt street, between Lubeck and Coblentz streets, be named the Pulaski School; and the new school at Hope avenue and Grace street be named the Walter Scott School.

The Committee on Judiciary reported recommending that the claims against delinquent lessees of school property be turned over to the attorney of the board with instructions to begin legal proceedings against them at once, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on School Fund Property recommended the acceptance of the offer of Alice F. Chambers and Ava W. Farwell, by their agent, John A. Farwell, concerning the lease of lots 20 and 21 of block 142 of the school section addition. This is the property immediately south of the alley, on the east side of Dearborn street, between Madison and Monroe streets. The lessees offered and the committee recommended the board to accept the following annual rental: $11,220 until 1905; $11,781 for the next thirty years, and $12,370 for the balance of the term, which expires in 1985.

The committee recommended the rejection of the offers of the following parties for leases on the ground that they offered an advance of only 5 per cent for waiving revaluation:

Executor of the estate of James J. Gore.
Executor of the estate of Catherine Boomer.
Executor of the estate of Job Delaney.
Executor of the estate of Thomas Mackin.
John Coniglian and Thomas Coughlan.
Daniel Crilly.
Charles W. Lasher.
Henry Weil.
Rosalie Cavanna.
Wilhelmina Schwartz.
L. B. Otis.
Joseph E. Otis.
J. H. Van Ingen.
George B. Jenkinson.

The committee also reported without recommendation an offer of Harry Brown, another applicant for lease, to pay an advance of 5 per cent for waiving revaluation, on a fixed sum of $530 quarterly.

The entire report was laid over on the motion and second of Mr. Ewart and Mr. Hotz on the ground that the agreement with the Farwells needed further study by some members of the committee.

After adjournment the attention of Brenan and others was called to the proceedings yesterday of the teachers of the Chicago and Cook County High Schools, in which it was complained of the University of Chicago that in its examination for entrance the questions on Latin prose were harder than those of Michigan, Yale, or Harvard University, and that it was a discrimination against the graduates of the Chicago and Cook County High Schools. Brenan and the others said the debate was unintelligible to them for the reason that President Harper had long ago agreed, after two separate conferences with the school management committee, to admit any one to the university on a high school diploma.

Numerous members of the board were sounded as to their feelings in regard to the teaching of biology in the schools and the recent action of the High School committee recommending its discontinuance. The result was that all of them were more or less opposed to the study. Messrs. Thornton, Ewart, Halle, Lindblom, and Cusack opposed it on the ground that it was too difficult and under the present circumstances too costly. Cameron thought it should be optional. Mrs. Sherman thought the text-book should be changed and then it should be optional. Kirk said he was studying the subject, but that he was inclined to favor it.

NOT A BLOW AT CARDINAL GIBBONS

Recent Papal Encyclical Not Aimed at Attendants on Religious Parliament.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—It has been suggested that the Papal encyclical published a few days ago warning Catholics that they must not promiscuously associate in public meeting with Protestants was a blow at Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and Bishop Keane of the Catholic University. All these were prominent in the Congress of Religions held in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition.

The Rev. Father Thomas Ducey, rector of St. Leo's Church, said tonight: "A short time ago Leo XIII. sent out an encyclical to the whole world asking prayers for Christian unity. Numbers of Protestant gentlemen have called on me since the appearance of this last encyclical and asked me its meaning. I have received no official communication about the alleged late encyclical. I do not believe it is aimed at Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, or the rector of the Catholic University. Some enemy has thrown this hint out to the public.

"I have received a letter recently from my Roman correspondent in which he says:

"'In a short time matter will be given to the American press asserting that a hard blow is about to be administered to certain eminent ecclesiastics. Perhaps it might soften the blame to have it known and repeated that others besides the Cardinal and Archbishop Ireland were interested in the convention of religions in Chicago.'

"This letter," said Mgr. Ducey, "comes from one closely in touch with the highest authorities in Rome."

First Suit of the Kind in the State.

In Judge Ewing's court the first damage suit for alleged damage to real estate by reason of the construction of an elevated road in Chicago is being tried. The case is that of Blum & Harris against the Lake Street Elevated railroad company. The plaintiffs seek to recover $15,000 damages, as they claimed the construction and operation of the road has damaged their property to the amount sued for. The property in question is at Nos. 315 and 317 West Lake street. The case is without precedent in this State.

Dear Sir:::
Be careful what
Perfume
You select for your lady friend. You might be as great a failure as she is at buying cigars for you.
As to what Perfume is Popular or Proper—
You can get that information at the
Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Mail orders promptly filled.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS For House and Window Decoration. Vaughan's Seed Store, 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH ST.

FURS J. A. Bishop & Co. 209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams.



Over 180 Girls Were Educated Free
At the best colleges and conservatories under the Free Educational Plan of
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
Every girl has the same chance now for any kind of education she wants. Not a penny need she expend. Let her simply write to
The Ladies' Home Journal
Philadelphia

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Ladies' box coats.
Direct from the foremost tailoring establishments of two continents. Chicago's only complete showing of the correct London effects—made by men and sold by Mandel's for less money than the ordinary product of the cloak factories command elsewhere. Thus:
New box front coats of fine English kersey cloth—full ripple back—melon sleeves—high storm collar—extra wide box front—in black, navy and brown—satin lined throughout—the value, $28.00—the price 20.00
New box front coats of very fine black English curl boucle cloth—lined throughout with very fine satin—full ripple back—melon sleeves—high storm collar—fac simile of a London tailor's $25.00 coat at 18.00
New box front coats of the finest English boucle—wide box front—ripple back—extra full draped sleeves—new style reveres—very chic coat—a correct copy of a $30 London coat—for 23.00
The new box coat suits—the new Paris capes—and other fashionable frocks as you see them nowhere this side of the foreign shops.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
WOMEN'S WINTER OUTER GARMENTS.

The bright, busy second floor reflects Paris, London, and Berlin. The stocks are matchless. *Whatever the price it's right*—less than elsewhere or don't buy.
At $10—Fine Kersey Box Coat, ripple back, broad front, English collar, mandolin sleeves, lined with satin rhadame silk. *Try to match it under $15.*
At $15—Box Coat, roughish Persian effects, black and navy, silk-lined throughout. *Try to equal it under $22.*
At $20—and $25—Box Coats in the most wanted and hardest to find rough cloths, all silk lined, some with fancy printed warp Taffeta Silks. *Can't match them at all.*
At $8.50—The "Malbrook" Cape of fine English Kersey, wide sweep, strap seams. *Try to match it under $12.50.*
At $10—at $15—at $25—The most attractive line of Silk Velvet, Velour, Broadcloth, Kersey, and Beaver Capes, mostly imported styles. More than a score of freshly new conceits embraced in these three prices.
At $10—at $15—at $25—Women's Dress and Walking Suits that have just stepped out of the ateliers of world-famous man tailors. Describe them?—too many styles to count, best way is come and see.
The Fur Store is saving rolls of money to wide awake folks. Saves also the disappointments that often go with other fur selling.

Pomeroy, Son & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL TODAY
231 Wabash-av.,
1,000
Oriental Rugs
AT AUCTION.
SALE WILL CONTINUE
All this week at 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. each day.
Lovers of Oriental Art
Are invited to inspect this unusually beautiful collection.
ROBERT McCANN of Buffalo will conduct the sale. By order of
YUZUKJIAN BROS.,
53 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 66 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1868—The Old Reliable—1895.

HATS BARNES' FALL STYLES Silks and Derbys. CHAS. W. BARNES 71 MONROE-ST.

By Flersheim, Barker & Severn,
186 WABASH-AV.
THE AUCTION SALE
OF THE GEROME COLLECTION OF
Oil Paintings
WILL CONTINUE
This Day, Thursday,
At 10:30 and 2:30 O'Clock.
Many Fine Pictures in the Sale.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, Auctioneers.

Kasper & Barnes,
JEWELERS,
McVicker's Theater Building.
Solicit your patronage in
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and STERLING SILVER.
Open Evenings.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HIS PLEA FOR CUBA.

Don M. Dickinson Urges Recognition by Uncle Sam.

MAKES A STRONG CASE.

Relations to Cleveland Make Statement Significant.

HOW THE ISLAND IS ROBBED.

He Points Out the High Character of Men Now in Revolt.

ITS ONLY HOPE IS IN FREEDOM.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—One of the strongest pleas yet made in behalf of the Cuban insurgents was given utterance to today by Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States. The fact that Mr. Dickinson is a close personal friend of the President leads to the belief that his views on the question of Cuban recognition are shared by Mr. Cleveland. At any rate the statements of Mr. Dickinson on public questions have come to be regarded here as a direct reflection of the President's views. The publication of the statement of Mr. Dickinson on the Cuban war was authorized by him and can be emphatically announced as correct.

"I know something of Cuba and its relations to Spain and the world," he said, "both from considerable examination of the subject and from conversations with reliable representative Cubans and with representative Spaniards. The Spaniards will say, as well as the Spanish defenders in the United States (and there are some), the people now engaged in the insurrection in Cuba are ignorant blacks and bandits; that the ignorant blacks largely predominate in the island, and that Cuban independence means the domination of the worst elements.

"Your conservative Cuban native will tell you that when the present insurrection started it was premature. He will state that it was commenced without the concurrence of the best native Cubans, because while the entire native Cuban population and the holders of material interests in the island, whether Cuban or not, are for free Cuba, and while they, at all times, have contemplated throwing off the Spanish yoke, yet they were not ready at the time of the commencement of this rebellion. But they will say that since it commenced the best young men of the island have gone into the patriot army and that it now has the universal sympathy of all the best elements there.

Ignorant Not in Control.

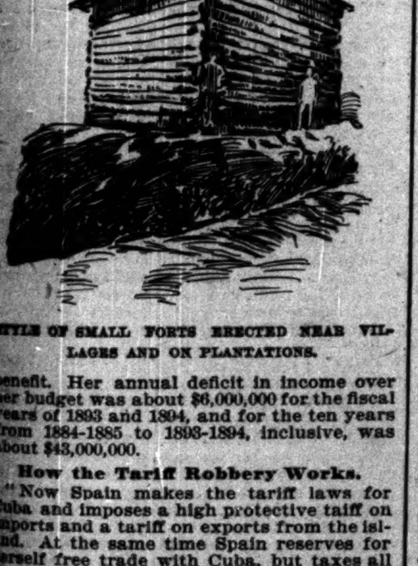
"The talk about the domination of ignorant blacks is absurd. The population of Cuba is about 1,700,000, of which of the ignorant and intelligent colored people there are only 600,000. In the present Cuban force the whites predominate in the proportion of four to one. The whites of Cuba are an intelligent people and in every way more advanced, progressive, civilized, and enterprising than the Spanish.

"The President is a large landed proprietor and is a man of cultivation, rare intelligence and ability, and a patriot from principle. The predominating influence in the insurrection now comes from men who are risking their lives, property, and everything that is dear to them for the salvation of their country.

"It must be so, for while Cuba has an area larger than all New England, with no barren soil, with rich natural resources in every foot of it, in the mountains as well as on the plains, in the interior as well as on her coast, and while she is in a geographical position which opens the world's markets to her products as a successful competing seller with the producers of the earth, she lies prostrate, undeveloped, and utterly without hope, except in the escape from Spanish rule.

"She has been made the prey of Spain herself, of Spanish merchants, and of Spanish officialism. Through Spanish rule, within a little over twenty years, she has been saddled with a debt of $700,000,000, for which money there are no public improvements in the island or other benefits to be shown. It is made up of the cost of suppressing other insurrections, of the expense of riveting the chains of Cubans more firmly, and of the corrupt exactions of Spanish officials.

"Cuba is not permitted to derive the benefit of revenue laws, imposed ostensibly for her benefit. Her annual deficit in income over her budget was about $6,000,000 for the fiscal years of 1893 and 1894, and for the ten years from 1884-1885 to 1893-1894, inclusive, was about $43,000,000.



STYLE OF SMALL FORTS ERECTED NEAR VILLAGES AND ON PLANTATIONS.

How the Tariff Robbery Works.

"Now Spain makes the tariff laws for Cuba and imposes a high protective taiff on imports and a tariff on exports from the island. At the same time Spain reserves for herself free trade with Cuba, but taxes all the latter's imports to Spain. Let me illustrate how it works and how Spain and the Spaniards pluck Cuba under this tariff. I get this information from a statement made by a member of the Cortes at Madrid in open parliamentary session. Cuba and Spain, under Spanish legislation, both have a protective tariff on rice, as under the Spanish imposition of duties even American flour, or any flour, is not afforded in Cuba families, and the reason I will give you in a moment, so that as a cheaper article of food the importation of rice was attempted.

"Forty thousand bags of rice were landed in Havana as of Spanish production, and therefore free of duty. Note that high protection was levied upon rice from every other country except Spain. Under that tariff if that quantity of rice had been imported from any other country than Spain the duties to the Cuban Treasury would have amounted to $13,000.

"Spain raises no rice, but she took the 40,000 bags imported into Spain from other countries, collected the duties on it herself, and then shipped it to Cuba free of duty, selling it, of course, to Cuba at a large profit under the protective tariff to Spanish merchants, and with the snug sum in the Spanish Treasury import duty to Spain. So Cuba loses her revenue, her consumers pay a profit to Spanish merchants, and pay an oppressive tax into the Spanish Treasury.

"Of course in this case it was a false pretense that rice was of Spanish production, but Spain, in order to rob Cuba in this, as in other instances, went through the process of 'nationalizing' (as they call it) rice raised and shipped to the mother country from the East Indies.

"Take the case of American flour. Consul-General Williams, in his report to this government on Feb. 9, 1895, says:

"'I do not exaggerate when I say that I have never known of a family in Cuba that cooks its bread in its own house. . . . The only retail sale made of flour in Cuba is limited to such quantities as the cooks may need for the thickening of gravies or for the making of tarts. . . . This limits the retail of flour to packages of a few ounces at most.'

"Now Spain, having free trade with Cuba, and having a high protective tariff on importations from other countries—especially on American flour into Cuba—imports American flour to Spain and then reships it back to Cuba free of duty. I am assured of the fact that flour is landed from Spain in Cuba with the miller's mark of Minneapolis, Minn., still on the bags.

How Flour Is Shipped to Cuba.

"To illustrate further the way Cuba is treated I will give a practical transaction in 1,000 bags of flour shipped in 1894. One thousand bags of flour, if brought direct from the United States to Cuba in 1894, after paying the duties, would have cost $7,577, without commissions or insurance. Now this flour cost in the United States $3,247. It went to Spain, paying into the Spanish Treasury $2,200 in duties and $590 for freight and lighterage. So that it can be seen that under Spain's tariff law, prepared for Cuba, the latter can get 1,000 bags of flour from the United States by way of Spain $1,540 cheaper than she can get it direct from New York and New Orleans, and so on ad infinitum in the treatment of Cuba.

"If a man wants to sell a piece of real estate in Cuba he has to pay the Spanish Government or its officials about 10 per cent of the purchase price. Spain calls for but 3 per cent for the Spanish Treasury, but there can be no transfer without the official notary, who with the other charges will bring it up to 10 per cent.

"If you want to build a railroad in Cuba you first have to get what is called a concession from Spanish officialism, and then you are made to deposit a large sum, as much as, by delaying you, or by any other method, they can get out of you, as 'security' for your good faith in agreeing to construct the road. The pretense is that you will get the deposit back, but the invariable rule is that you do not, and the fund is absorbed by Spanish officials, who will ruin your enterprise if you make any trouble about it, and have the power to do it.



STREET SCENE IN HAVANA.
[Showing the general form of inclosures of residences.]

No Hope Except in Freedom.

"Thus Cuba's enterprise and her trade are stifled, and I repeat that there is no hope for this rich country, save in freedom. I do not think our people owe Spain much consideration on the record. While ostensibly friendly during the revolutionary war, at the close of it she insisted and intrigued with France and England, to fix the Alleghanies as the boundary of our possessions when we achieved independence. This would have given us for the United States of America, according to the Spanish plan, as testified to by Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, the New England States, New York, a portion of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and a thin strip of Georgia.

"Spain occupied St. Joseph, Mich., in 1781, taking it from the English as our ally. She made that occupation a pretext for attempting to divide with England and France all the rest of the continent, except the strip on the Atlantic coast that I have described.

"It is a matter now of public record, on the publication twenty-five years ago of the correspondence and records of the Spanish Foreign Office, that after we had achieved our independence, and from that time up to what was called the Burr conspiracy, Spain had in her pay agents throughout the western territory, inciting the settlers west of the Alleghanies and south of the Ohio to insurrection against the government, and that she corrupted the officer of the American forces in command of the military department embracing all that territory.

"While we must maintain the laws of neutrality, yet the law of humanity is higher, and whether or not the United States recognizes the belligerency or the independence of Cuba, this country should certainly intervene in the interest of civilization to restrain the atrocities upon persons and property daily perpetrated in the Island of Cuba. This is what Cubans are hoping and praying for. No law can restrain the expression of our natural feeling of sympathy, nor should it restrain, in my opinion, such an expression from this country.

Duty of Uncle Sam to Cuba.

"Cuba is at our doors, in the highway of our commerce—so near that as the murders go on we can hear the shrieks of women and children and can see the horrors renewed in Cuba that were practiced by Alva in the Netherlands. We can send our sympathies to Greece, to Poland, to Hungary, but here at home, at our very doors, shall this struggling people—

"'Toss their fettered arms on high
And groan for freedom's gift in vain?'

"When, in 1824, Mr. Webster proposed a national expression of sympathy for Greece in her fight against the Turk he was met with the gibe that he was a second Don Quixote. It was argued that an expression from this country would be made ridiculous when Turkey should subdue Greece, precisely as it is urged now that Spain may subdue Cuba. Webster's reply is memorable and I quote it," and at that Mr. Dickinson sprang to his feet and with great dramatic force recited the following:

"'I cannot say, sir, that they will succeed. That rests with heaven. But, for myself, if I should hear tomorrow that they have failed; that their last phalanx had sunk beneath the Turkish scimitar; that the flames of their last city had gone down into its ashes, and that naught remained but the wide, melancholy waste where Greece once was, I should still reflect, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that I have asked you, in the name of 7,000,000 of free men, that you would give them at least the cheering of one friendly voice.'"

SELL NO VEGETABLES IN HAYMARKET.

Justice Everett Fines a Woman for Peddling Garden Truck There.

Justice Everett rendered an important opinion yesterday in the case of the city against Mrs. Theresa Miller, which involves the constitutionality of the ordinance prohibiting non-producers from selling garden truck in the Haymarket square.

The ordinance was upheld and Mrs. Miller was ordered to pay a judgment of $10 and costs, though her attorneys say they will take the matter to the Supreme Court. The suit was an action for debt to recover a penalty claimed to have been incurred by the woman for violations of the ordinance.

Some time ago the case was before Judge Goggin in another form and the latter held the law unconstitutional. Mrs. Miller had been arrested and committed to the County Jail by Justice Chott. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in the Superior Court and Judge Goggin discharged the woman, at the same time scoring the police for having made the arrest. On this holding Justice Chott refused to issue any more warrants and the city decided to fight Mrs. Miller on a civil ground. As Justice Everett's decision is in direct opposition to that of Judge Goggin the action of the Supreme Court will be awaited with interest.

Accused of Causing His Child's Death.

William Haley was accused by his wife in Justice Glennon's court yesterday morning of being the cause of their 3-months-old child's death a short time ago. She said he had never contributed anything to her support and spent his time in saloons. This so preyed upon her she became ill and was unable to administer to the wants of her child, who, for want of proper nourishment and care, died. He was given a chance to reform by Justice Glennon.

CABINET TO TAKE IT UP.

TWO NEW GUNBOATS MAY BE CONSTRUCTED AT DETROIT.

Arrangement with Great Britain Was Only an Agreement Terminable on Six Months' Notice—Will Be Discussed After the Return from Atlanta—Contractor Hyde Must Hasten Construction of the New Postoffice Building—Washington News.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Despite stories to the contrary, nothing has been done by the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the proposition to build two gunboats at Detroit. Before starting for the Atlanta exposition Secretary Herbert was outspoken in expressing a desire to accommodate the Detroit concern that wants this contract, but he thought it was a matter which required careful consideration.

Inasmuch as an early treaty with Great Britain was involved it was no more than right that the Secretary of the State and Attorney-General should be consulted in the matter before it was submitted to the President. Consequently the subject would in all probability be brought up at the Cabinet meeting on Friday of this week. An exhaustive brief on the subject has been filed at the Navy Department by Don Dickinson, the attorney in the case, in which it is claimed that the United States has power to abrogate the provisions of the formal arrangement entered into between Mr. Bagot and Secretary Rush in 1817, which at best was only in the nature of an agreement, and could be terminated on six months' notice.

One peculiarity of this arrangement is that it was proclaimed by President Monroe with the statement, "Whereas, The Senate of the United States has approved of the arrangement and recommended that it should be carried into effect, the same having received the sanction of his Royal Highness." It may be contended that although the President does not say that the arrangement was "ratified" by the Senate, which is the formal term to indicate the Senate's approval of a treaty, that this is really the nature of the arrangement, and therefore that it cannot be terminated or violated save after the prescribed six months' notice, but this is a point which the State Department must settle for itself when the matter is brought formally before it, which has not yet been done.

The Board of Bureau Chiefs has, however, under the belief that the company intended to assemble the vessels on the Pacific coast, recommended that an inspector be sent to Seattle, where this work was to be done according to the original program.

The purpose of the Detroit company in establishing the Seattle branch was not only to avoid any possible objections that might arise under treaty, but also to secure contracts from the Russian Government for supplying a number of big ice breakers such as they have built for lake use, to keep the Russian harbors on the Pacific open in winter.

Now that the company has abandoned the plan of assembling the gunboats on the Pacific the question as to the violation of treaty stipulations has again been brought forward. Once before the Navy Department was obliged to reject the lowest proposals for building the little practice ship Bancroft, a miniature man-of-war, on the ground that any naval construction on the lakes was estopped by treaty, but it is held that this decision is not now binding.

As a matter of fact the prohibition is not contained in a treaty but in a formal agreement entered into in 1817 between Mr. Bagot for Great Britain and Secretary Rush for the United States, and it appears from the correspondence as printed that it was our own proposition that was accepted by Great Britain. The agreement, according to its terms, was terminable after six months' notice from either party.

* * *

An intimation was given Contractor Hyde this afternoon by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury that work must be expedited on the temporary Postoffice Building at Chicago. It was stated in the communication from the Treasury Department that the promises about completing the building have not been kept, and the report showed that only about twenty-five or thirty men are employed on the structure.

"More men will be necessary," says the Supervising Architect, "if the contractor proposes to turn this building over to postoffice officials by Jan. 1. Already the time has expired that was stipulated in the contract for the work to be completed. One of the strongest arguments advanced for awarding the contract was that three shifts of men working eight hours each would be employed so as to insure possession of the building by the middle of October, 1895. This has not been carried out, and the Treasury Department insists upon the employment of a larger force, if the building is to be finished this winter."

Contractor Hyde is likely to have another job on his hands. According to figures submitted at the Treasury Department this afternoon for a mailing platform and inclosure at the Detroit public building Mr. Hyde of Chicago was the lowest bidder at $7,940. Whitehead & Lewis of Detroit gave him a close rub with $7,957. Both firms agreed to do the work within four months, and the same time was asked by the Russell Wheel and Foundry company, whose offer was $8,531.

MR. HARMON'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

Elicits the Statement from Justice Gray That He Is Not a Bird.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Attorney-General Harmon made his initial appearance in his official capacity before the United States Supreme Court today, making the opening argument in the Greer County case, involving the question of the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Harmon outlined the claims of the General Government to the territory in question, including all of what is known as Greer County in Texas, containing about 2,400 square miles. "A princely domain," he said, "and worthy the attention of the supreme tribunal of the United States."

Some confusion arose at the beginning of Mr. Harmon's presentation of the case because of the small scale of the maps exhibited for the guidance of the court. One or two of the Justices called attention to this defect, and Justice Gray declared that he could not determine the map lines from his seat.

"It is," said Mr. Harmon, "only a bird's-eye view."

"But," responded the Justice, "I am not a bird."

Mr. Harmon was equal to the occasion and replied saying he only hoped that the points which he would try to make would not be as obscure as the map.

The court assigned four hours to the argument of the case on each side. Ex-Attorney-General Garland is one of the attorneys in the interest of the State.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Internal Revenue Department Shows Heavy Falling-Off.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—The report of the Internal Revenue Department for the three months ending Sept. 30 shows:

	Total receipts.	Inc. same period 1894.	Dec. same period 1894.
Spirits	$18,852,028	$........	$21,302,364
Tobacco	8,075,545	460,600	....
Ferm'd liquors	10,389,100	792,630	....
Oleomargarine	338,334	....	137,504
Miscellaneous	89,470	....	113,992
Total	$37,744,477	$1,253,230	$21,553,860

Net decrease from same period 1894...$20,300,600

The following showing is made for September, 1895:

		Increase over Sept., 1894.	Decrease over Sept., 1894.
Spirits	$6,109,499	$5,661,292	$........
Tobacco	2,676,066	85,655	....
Fermented liquors	3,088,522	329,422	....
Oleomargarine	97,932	....	59,634
Miscellaneous	29,945	....	134,493
Total	$12,001,964	$6,076,369	$194,127

Net increase over Sept., 1894...$5,882,242

The month of October shows receipts of $9,668,260, a slight gain over October, 1894.

Wants the Illinois Back.

Acting Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department has addressed a letter to Gov. Altgeld of Illinois asking point blank whether the State has sold the brick ship Illinois, given for the use of the naval militia, precedent to a representation of the demands of the Navy Department for a return of the ship and its equipments.

Silver Coinage Discontinued.

Coinage at the New Orelans Mint is discontinued, and the force given furloughs without pay. The appropriation for recoining worn and uncurrent silver is nearly exhausted. It is not believed any silver bullion will be coined until the currency question is nearer settlement.

Chicago Headquarters Secured.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the proposition of Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago for the rental of temporary quarters in their building for the use of government officers now quartered in the Postoffice Building. The rent is $16,150.

News Notes from the Capital.

Mrs. John A. Logan will sail for Europe Nov. 6, and will make a tour of Italy and the Holy Land.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, the latter having been Miss Mollie Garfield, are receiving congratulations on the addition of another little member to their family circle.

Secretary Carlisle goes to Covington, Ky., to register next Monday, leaving here Sunday and returning Tuesday. He will return to vote the straight ticket, Hardin and all, Nov. 5.

Nicaragua now requires a written permit before allowing any one to board a vessel in its harbors, and purposes searching all who take advantage of this. The government says it is to prevent smuggling.

Representative J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago has leased a house near the Chinese Embassy on Stoughton street, and will set up his household goods there this winter instead of staying at a hotel.

The State of Alabama and the Interior Department are in a controversy over the land about the salt springs of the Commonwealth, the Governor asking that patents issued for such lands granted by Congress in 1809 be revoked, and that all about new vents be deeded the State. Seven sections are involved in the first and 242 tracts in the second request, the latter of which will probably be decided against Alabama.

HARPER TALKS TO THE STUDENTS.

Say the University Rules Will Be Enforced Rigidly Hereafter.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago addressed the students of the academic colleges of that university yesterday noon upon the subject of rules and requirements that the university expected to enforce more rigidly in the future.

Dr. Harper announced that no student who fails to pass successfully any examination will be debarred from appearing in any public exhibition of the university and that this law shall fully apply to all athletic contests. He also stated that one old law that would henceforth be in active force is that no student carrying three courses of study and failing in one of these shall be permitted, in the future, to carry more than two studies, and that no student, who, by special permission of the dean, is allowed to carry four studies, and fails to pass in one of these shall be allowed to carry more than three courses.

"There have been too many failures," he said, "and some remedy must be applied. The academic student should follow the course mapped out by the university. Students in the freshman and sophomore years are hardly capable of choosing a course of study. They should be laying a foundation, broad and firm, upon which in the university colleges and graduate schools work in the special lines may be safely pursued. I would also urge upon the student that most irksome of all courses—that of physical culture. I have known very few men to die of overwork. Students are lazy, physically, and failure to properly carry on a course of study can in the majority of cases be traced to lack of physical exercise."

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago left yesterday afternoon for Atlanta, Ga., where he will deliver an address before the Educational Congress which is now in convention in that city.

CHILD EATS PILLS AND SOON DIES.

Commissioner Kerr's Attention Called to the Matter and He Will Investigate.

Commissioner of Health Kerr received a letter yesterday from W. H. Mackintosh-Smith of No. 6013 Washington avenue regarding the death of a young daughter a short time ago from eating pills. They were supposed to be harmless and were bought for the use of adult members of the family. Unfortunately, without the knowledge of the parents, the child secured possession of some of the pills and died within half an hour after eating them.

The writer asserts the box was not labeled poison nor was there any instructions of that character, except that they were a remedy for blood, nerves, and complexion.

In answer to the communication Commissioner Kerr sent the following reply:

W. H. Mackintosh-Smith, No. 6013 Washington avenue, city—My Dear Mr. Smith: I have your letter of the 21st inst. concerning the deplorable death of your little daughter, and beg to express my sympathy with you. In reply to your question whether there is a poison act in this country prohibiting the sale of medicines—patent, proprietary, or other—containing poisonous drugs, except on a physician's prescription, or without some warning label, I regret to be compelled to say that there is nothing of the kind. Repeated efforts to secure such restriction by health authorities, physicians, and even by druggists, have been frustrated by the patent medicine makers of a certain class, who maintain powerful lobbies to prevent what they call "adverse legislation."

I propose to have an analysis of the pills made by the City Chemist, and shall make public their composition, so as to prevent, so far as publicity may prevent, a repetition of the calamity which has befallen your household. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. KERR,
Commissioner of Health.

POLICEMEN GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

Judge Brentano Says It Was Not Shown They Hindered Voters.

Judge Brentano yesterday granted the motion for a new trial for Policemen George Storms and Fred G. Holzer. They were convicted of participating in an alleged conspiracy to prevent a number of voters of the Thirtieth Precinct of the Thirty-fourth Ward from voting at the general election in 1894. On July 23 the defendants were convicted, the jury fixing the punishment. Storms was given two years and Holzer four years in the penitentiary.

In his opinion granting a new trial Judge Brentano dwelt upon the gravity of the offense charged and upon the evidence against the accused policemen adduced at the trial.

"That there was a conspiracy to do the acts and things charged in this indictment is established beyond question," said the court, "for the ringleaders in the iniquity, Ramadge, Stapleton, and Queenan, self-confessed thugs, pleaded guilty to the charges in the indictment and submitted to the sentence of the court.

"I think, however, it is conceded by the prosecution that it has not been shown that these defendants had any part in or were in any manner engaged in planning or formulating the conspiracy by which the voters of the precinct were to be hindered and prevented from exercising their right of suffrage."

Holzer and Storms appeared before Judge Gibbons and gave bonds in the sum of $1,200 each. Henry Sikhoff and Joseph Schrerr signed Holzer's bond, and Fred Harper and John L. Storms signed Storms'.

UPSET BY COL. CROFTON.

LIEUT. PAGUE AND HIS COUNSEL TREATED TO A SURPRISE.

On the Witness Stand the Commandant Asserts That the Prisoner Has Been Confined in the Military Guard-House at the Special Request of His Wife and to Prevent Him from Drinking—Evidence as to the Shooting and Events Following.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton was on the stand at Fort Sheridan yesterday morning and testified to the circumstances connected with the attempt of Lieut. Samuel S. Pague to kill him the evening of Oct. 3 last. He made one statement that seemed to completely upset the defense, and it was some time before Counsel Blair could recover from his surprise. Judge-Advocate Clous had finished the direct examination of Fort Sheridan's commanding officer and turned the witness over to the defense for cross-questioning.

The defense is endeavoring, evidently, to show malice on the part of Col. Crofton toward Lieut. Pague. It started out the first day with a complaint alleging an unmilitary proceeding is being carried out in confining Lieut. Pague in the post guard-house like a common military convict. Counsel Blair adroitly led up to this in the questions he submitted to Col. Crofton.

"An isolation hospital is located at Fort Sheridan, is it not?" asked Counsel Blair.

"Yes," was Col. Crofton's answer.

"And you have 700 or 800 soldiers here to guard it if necessary, have you not?"

"There are."

"Have you ever heard in your military career of an officer being confined in time of peace in a military guard-house with a lot of military convicts under such conditions as exist in Fort Sheridan's guard-house?" asked Counsel Blair.

"I don't know that I have," was the Colonel's answer.

"Why, then, do you consider it necessary to put Lieut. Pague in such rigorous confinement?"

"There were two or three good reasons. One was that I did not know of any other place to put him to keep him from getting whisky to drink."

"And the other reason, Colonel."

"Mrs. Pague had requested it," was Crofton's reply.

Defense Is Surprised.

"Mrs. Pague had requested it!" repeated Counsel Blair, plainly showing his astonishment at the unexpected answer. He rested himself upon the table around which Pague and Assistant Counsel Quigley sat and gave a quick and perturbed look at the accused Lieutenant, who was even more surprised at the unexpected statement of his commanding officer than his counsel was.

"Was it because she feared him?" continued Counsel Blair.

"I presume so, as she sent a message to me preferring the request."

"How soon after the shooting affray of Oct. 3 did Mrs. Pague prefer that request?"

"The second morning after."

"Prior to yesterday had Lieut. Pague's wife ever asked to see him?"

"Not until yesterday. She then asked permission through Mr. Fraser to see him at the guard-house, and I granted her request."

It was admitted at the close of yesterday afternoon's proceedings by Lieut. Pague's counsel that his wife's alleged action was a revelation to them. It is a hard thing to get around, as in military as well as in common law, Assistant Counsel Quigley says, a wife cannot testify in an action against her husband. In that event Col. Crofton's statement that the imprisonment of Lieut. Pague was at his wife's request may go uncontradicted so far as Mrs. Pague is concerned.

Lieut. Pague's legal representatives insist that his treatment is unprecedented in military history. They say there is no warrant whatever in the articles of war for the rigorous confinement he is being subjected to. They assert that the articles provide that an officer under arrest for a military offense should be confined in his quarters or in the barracks under guard, and if the command is in camp he should be confined in a tent on the field. Yesterday the accused Lieutenant was marched from the guard-house to the court-martial and back escorted by an armed guard, as on the first day.

At the afternoon session Lieut. Blom and Private McKenzie, who took Pague in charge after the shooting, gave evidence tending to show the Lieutenant was fully aware of what he was doing when he shot at Col. Crofton. In telling what Pague said after he was placed under arrest Lieut. Blom testified that he indulged in this expression: "That's all right, old man; I would have killed him if the pistol hadn't snapped the first time."

Private McKenzie said Pague, in speaking of his pistol failing to explode, remarked: "I only regret the d—d thing hung fire." As to the particular time Pague's weapon failed to act the testimony was indefinite.

Slow Method of an Army Trial.

The court-martial met promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, adjourned for luncheon, and at 2:30 in the afternoon the prosecution had closed its case, and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning. The slow, deliberate methods that obtain when an army trial board is convened were in evidence yesterday. Judge-Advocate Clous, suave, dignified, and a stickler for etiquette, opened the proceedings by calling the roll of the trial board. Then every word of yesterday's proceedings and evidence was read and approved. At the conclusion of each man's testimony yesterday the stenographer read his notes to the witness for his approval before he left the stand. This is done to prevent errors creeping into the record.

Col. Crofton was the first witness called. When Col. Clous told the orderly to summon the commanding officer of the post there was an eager desire on the part of the young officers who were among the spectators to get as close to the witness as possible. Chairs were moved up behind the press table and ears were turned to catch every word. Two women were in the audience, an elderly one and a younger one, the latter apparently taking great pleasure in the proceedings.

The orderly returned and announced that Col. Crofton was getting into his uniform down-stairs and would appear as soon as possible. When he did come in he nodded to the members of the board and was suavely waved to the witness chair by Judge-Advocate Clous. He looked the picture of health, his florid complexion and white mustache and long goatee standing out in contrast with the gold trappings of his uniform.

The Judge-Advocate first asked his name, rank, and command, and then said:

"Do you know the accused?"

He deliberately turned his head to the left, gave the prisoner a scorching look that failed to disconcert the latter in the least, and answered:

"I do; Lieut. Pague of the Fifteenth Infantry."

Col. Crofton then recited the incidents of the day previous to the shooting and of the assault on himself by Lieut. Pague the evening of Oct. 3. He told of having seen the prisoner on the parade ground the afternoon of Oct. 2. He said Capt. McGunnigle of Pague's company had reported to him that Pague was drunk on dress parade; that he himself had seen the Lieutenant stagger as he went across the parade ground to his residence among the officers' quartrs. He considered some action necessary, and as Maj. Girard, the post surgeon, had attended Lieut. Pague on a previous occasion for similar derelictions, he had ordered the Major to take the prisoner to the post hospital for treatment, and to save him if possible.

The Judge-Advocate then asked Col. Crofton to narrate the circumstances attending the shooting of the evening followin, Oct. 3.

Col. Crofton Tells of the Shooting.

Mrs. Pague had called on him, said Col. Crofton, in the morning to see him and asked permission to visit her husband in the hospital. Maj. Girard had protested against her going there, and he had promised to call on her and let her know if she might go. While in Lieut. Pague's quarters looking out of a window he heard the screams of Mrs. Pague. He looked around and saw Pague advancing toward him with a revolver. He rushed upon him, and, with the assistance of Mrs. Pague, disarmed him. The only thing Pague said was:

"Look out; it's a self-cocker."

"I left the house at once," continued Col. Crofton, "and intended to send immediately for the officer of the day to place Pague under arrest. I had already ordered him back to the hospital, where I supposed he was confined. I gave the pistol to the Quartermaster."

Col. Crofton said he had gone some distance from the house when Mrs. Pague called him back to reason with her husband. His reply was that he would not under the circumstances go into the house at that time. In the meantime Pague had joined his wife on the porch and he also asked the Colonel to return. Pague was told he had been ordered under arrest and it was his duty to go at once. Mrs. Pague said she had detained him to speak to him. Pague came down the steps, and as he passed Crofton he ill-naturedly addressed his superior, asking, "What for?"

"I turned to speak to Mrs. Pague after he had passed me to say that I was sorry for what had occurred," continued Col. Crofton. "I had my back to him, and was startled to hear Mrs. Pague scream a second time. Turning around quickly I saw Lieut. Pague approaching me in the act of drawing another pistol from his pocket. I rushed upon him, hoping to knock him down with a cane I carried, but he was too quick for me. He fired two shots at me. Mrs. Pague rushed upon her husband, and I sprang across the road with the intention of getting behind him. A third shot was fired, apparently into the ground. Some soldiers were attracted by the shots and hurriedly came up. I ordered them to disarm Lieut. Pague and take him to the guard-house. The second pistol I also gave to the Quartermaster."

Col. Crofton testified to finding two holes in his overcoat, and believed they were caused by the bullets from Lieut. Pague's pistol. The overcoat was brought in and examined. In answer to a question as to his relations with Lieut. Pague Col. Crofton replied they had been "very friendly." The witness told of the prisoner's drinking habits and of his having been given a leave of absence to go to Dwight for treatment. He did not order Lieut. Pague under arrest the evening of Oct. 3, but when he heard he had left the hospital against his orders he had ordered him under arrest. The prisoner did not strike him as being in an excited condition the evening of the assault.

"Has the prisoner discharged his duties intelligently in the past?" asked the Judge-Advocate.

"He is a bright young officer and very intelligent," was the commendatory reply.

Several questions were asked by Counsel Blair in cross-examination as to Lieut. Pague's mental condition the night of the shooting. It appeared the defense would endeavor to prove that the prisoner was temporarily irresponsible for his actions at the time. Neither Col. Crofton's replies nor those of subsequent witnesses were of a nature calculated to establish any such contention on the part of the defense.

Pistols Produced in Court.

Before Col. Crofton was dismissed Capt. Francis P. Jones, Quartermaster of the regiment, was called to the stand. In a sealed package he carried the two revolvers taken from Lieut. Pague. They were identified by Col. Crofton and himself, but the identification was carried on to the evident alarm of the grizzled heroes of the trial board in front and the stripling Lieutenants in the rear. They acted as though a loaded weapon was a thing unknown to them. The larger revolver, from which the shots were fired, had four empty chambers and two loaded ones. Counsel Blair took especial pains to show Col. Crofton that the hammer of the small revolver was imbedded in a cartridge and contended that when taken from him in the house it was practically incapable of doing any deadly work. Col. Crofton said he had opened the revolver before turning it over to Capt. Jones, and perhaps the hammer might have been resting on an empty chamber before the prisoner pointed it at him.

Four witnesses were examined at the afternoon session and their testimony was corroborative of Col. Crofton's as to the incidents connected with the shooting outside of Lieut. Pague's quarters. Lieut. William N. Blom said he heard the shots, and his first impression was that four were fired. Since he has become convinced that but three cartridges were exploded. He placed Lieut. Pague under arrest at Col. Crofton's orders and turned him over to the officer of the day. It was while on the way to the guard-house Pague told his if his pistol had not snapped the first time he would have killed Crofton.

After Lieut. Frank D. McKenna had testified that Pague was drunk the evening of Oct. 2 at dress parade, Judge-Advocate Clous announced that the prosecution was through, and inasmuch as the stenographer would require considerable time to transcribe his notes, an adjournment would be taken until today at 10 a. m. It will require a good portion of the morning's session to read and approve yesterday's record, so the defense will not get fairly started with its evidence until this afternoon. It looks now as though the case would be disposed of this week.

"What will be your defense?" was asked of one of Lieut. Pague's counsel yesterday.

"That we cannot divulge yet. We have a defense or we would not be engaged in this trial. It will come to the surface when our turn comes."

WILLIAM DEERING AROUSES INTEREST IN EVANSTON'S Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

He Will Give $15,000 Toward the Construction Provided $60,000 Is Raised by Members—Committee Named to Canvass for Funds.



NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT EVANSTON.

The offer of William Deering to give $15,000 towards a new Y. M. C. A. Building at Evanston, provided $60,000 was raised by members of the association, has aroused much enthusiasm in that city. A Canvassing Committee will be appointed at once and the work of raising the money be begun. The association already has a lot. This was purchased two years ago and put into the hands of John R. Lindgren as trustee. It cost $22,500 and is on Orrington avenue, near Davis street. On the Building committee are William Boyd, John R. Lindgren, John M. Ewen, and C. B. Congdon. The plans for the proposed building show a frontage of 132 feet on Orrington avenue and a depth of 210 feet. The building will be pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings and tiled roof. On the first floor of the front section will be stores. On the second floor will be the association rooms, including an audience-room seating 300. On the third floor will be additional association rooms, studios, and apartments for young men and a gymnasium and natatorium. In the rear section there will be an auditorium, 74x97 feet, seating 1,300. The income from stores and apartments is expected to pay the operating expenses of the building, while memberships and special subscriptions will defray association expenses.

TAKE OFF THE MASK

Union Loop Promoters Reveal Their Real Plans.

WANT A NEW FRANCHISE

Will Ask for Right of Way in Van Buren Street.

TRY TO OBTAIN CONSENTS.

Agents Are Purchasing Permission of Property-Owners.

MUCH OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED.

The Union Loop company will not use Harrison street for the southern side of its elevated parallelogram—if it can secure a street further north. Yesterday all disguise was thrown off and an active campaign began among Van Buren street property-owners for their consents to the structure.

"We have got our solicitors out on Van Buren street," said a high official of the loop company, "and hope to get the requisite consents. The loop is to be used by the Northwestern, Lake Street, Metropolitan, and Alley 'L' roads, and thus people from all parts of the city will ride over it. The people of the West and North Sides demand better facilities than can be afforded by the use of Harrison street, which is too far away from the heart of town where most of the persons who ride on the roads do business. They are entitled to the best and so we have changed our plans and shall try to get permission to use Van Buren or a street further north."

There is every appearance that the effort to secure this will meet with an opposition to which the long fight against the loop on Wabash avenue will seem tame. Yesterday energetic steps to organize property-owners on Van Buren street were begun by L. B. Otis, who drafted the circular of warning to the owners which was printed yesterday.

Sends Men Out.

Otis sent out men to measure the frontage between Market street and Wabash avenue and obtained a list of the owners with their respective frontage. A paper pledging them to refuse to yield to the blandishments of the loop promoters was drawn up ready for signatures and a conference took place between a number of the owners. Some of them consulted attorneys as to the legal aspect of the matter.

"We have talked with many of the large property-owners on the street," said Otis, "and shall see more before tomorrow. Owners of fully two-thirds of the frontage are opposed to the loop. They have expressed their willingness to sign the paper prepared and think well of the protective association that will be formed. Leiter, who owns considerable frontage, has sent a second cable to his representatives here expressing his attitude against the loop in Van Buren street. I don't think the loop company will find it so easy to overcome all this opposition."

According to a story in financial circles the change in plans admitted as said by an official of the loop company was made some time ago. It was even stated there never was any strong intention of using Harrison street and that gossip to that effect was allowed to continue to conceal the real purpose, which was that of capturing a street where there would be no necessity to lay a walk on certain parts of the road. Yesterday it was hinted further that Jackson or Adams street would suit the loop promoters better than Van Buren and it was suggested that a great flourish might be made on the latter street while diverting attention from an attempt to secure one of the other two. The supposition was not confirmed unless the remark of the official before quoted throws some light on it.

Consents May Not Be Valid.

Consents for the loop in Wabash and Fifth avenues and also in Lake street were acquired by purchase. It is no longer concealed by insiders that the loop promoters were advised long since that consents obtained by purchase were questionable in law. Various methods of what was said to be a safe evasion of the doubt were employed by the loop company. In Lake street several persons were employed to get property-owners' signatures and paid by the loop company, which left to its agent the task of making his bargain for the frontage. In Wabash avenue owners were promised $100 for the "inconvenience" they would be subjected to.

Competent lawyers have said the ordinances based on those consents is a fit subject of attack by the Attorney-General or State's Attorney. So much doubt is raised that yesterday it was surmised the loop company would not risk buying further consents.

"If it does," said Mr. Otis, "we are advised the consents so obtained will not be legal. The City Council cannot act until a petition is before it and while it is true the Council would accept the petition as prima facie evidence that a majority of the frontage had consented to the road it is also true there are ways, through the courts, of preventing a petition which is illegal from reaching the Council."

Mayor Swift's Surmises.

Mayor Swift said yesterday he had not seen any of the Union Elevated company's officers and had no knowledge of their intention to make an effort to get the frontage in Van Buren street except the reports in the papers. So far as the Council is concerned it would make little difference to the Aldermen whether the road was on Harrison street or Van Buren, and it is not probable any of them would wait for their constituents to hold mass-meetings before deciding as to how they would vote. There might be some who would vote for a franchise on Van Buren street who would oppose Jackson street or Adams. Some might insist that if the right to build a road in Van Buren street or some thoroughfare north was granted that the company relinquish its rights in Wabash and Fifth avenues south of the street selected for the last section of the loop and Harrison street. Under the Northwestern Elevated company's ordinance its rights extend as far south as Harrison street in Fifth avenue and the Union Elevated company has a franchise in Wabash avenue to Harrison.

The Mayor and the Council might conclude that it would be inexpedient for the elevated companies to hold their rights and not use the two or three blocks in each street covered by their franchises. It is not expected at the City Hall that the Union Elevated company will be ready for an ordinance for some time to come.

SEARCHING FOR SMUGGLERS OF OPIUM.

Bayfield, Wis., Believed to Be Headquarters of a Bad Gang.

Ashland, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A special revenue officer was taken from Ashland to Bayfield last night on a tug to investigate an alleged case of smuggling.

United States officers say that for several years smuggling from Canada on south shore ports has been going on, and that since the high duty of some $12 per pound on opium, which passed Congress in 1890, it has been smuggled across the border at every available place.

The smuggling into Bayfield is said to have been made in sailboats by fishermen. It is comparatively easy for alleged fishermen to leave Port Arthur and other ports on the north shore with no suspicion of smuggling.

It is thought by the officers that thousands of dollars' worth of opium and whisky have been smuggled into Bayfield during the last year in this manner.

The Ashland tug returned this morning. No arrests have been made, but the officers obtained some valuable evidence.

TO BRING UP THE BABIES

MOTHERS MEET AND TALK OF WAYS OF CHILD TRAINING.

Interesting Gathering of Progressive Women Who Desire to Inform Themselves of the Best Methods of Educating the Little Ones in Goodness That They May Attain to Greatness—An All-Day and Evening Session of Enthusiasts.

A Convocation of Mothers is the name of an essentially modern and most interesting gathering of progressive women inaugurated yesterday morning at Handel Hall, No. 40 Randolph street, under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College. The hall was completely filled with hundreds of bright, happy mothers who improved every opportunity to tell their nearest neighbors of the cute sayings of Baby Dorothy or the manly acts of Brother John, which, perhaps, precipitated an enthusiastic discussion of some intricate point in the training of both Baby Dorothy and Brother John. It was a genuine experience meeting.

The assemblage was made up of kindergarten enthusiasts from the four parts of the city as well as representatives from schools in other cities. Forty persons from out of town registered yesterday, and more are expected before the convention closes. Among those present from abroad are:

Miss E. Andrew, Cleveland, O.
Miss Kate Vail, Miss Hattie Miller, and Miss Grace Fahnestock, La Porte, Ind.
Mrs. J. W. Heninger, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. W. W. Card, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mrs. C. W. Thompson, La Crosse, Wis.
Mrs. John Gilleson, Wheaton, Ill.
Mrs. T. D. Stimson, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. J. P. Andrews, Honolulu.
Mrs. C. A. Swineford, Baraboo, Wis.

Conversation subsided when at 10:30 o'clock Mrs. John N. Crouse, director of the Chicago Kindergarten College, called the meeting to order. For sixteen years Mrs. Crouse has been interested in kindergarten work, and five years ago, in coöperation with Miss Elizabeth Harrison, principal of the college, inaugurated a course of kindergarten training, the most extensive of its kind in the country. The enrollment in the teachers' department last year was 100, and that of the mothers' department, including classes in neighboring cities, was 800.

She Greets the Delegates.

Mrs. Crouse extended a cordial greeting, referring particularly to the necessity of coöperation of teacher, as well as both father and mother, in the bringing up of the child. Among other things she said:

I am glad to know the day has passed when a woman will trust merely to instinct in the training of her child, but studies child nature from a truly scientific standpoint. There are two points to be emphasized: First, a mother should not be satisfied to study the question alone. It is not enough for the husband to be the breadwinner, but he must be a helper in the bringing up of the child. Second, the parent should coöperate with the teacher. It is a lamentable fact that it is so universally believed that the child should be trained by the teacher without the help of the parent. The ideal education of the child necessitates the intelligent coöperation of parent and teacher.

The feature of the morning session was a talk by Mrs. Alice Putnam, President of the Froebel Kindergarten Association and distinguished as the oldest kindergarten teacher in the city. She is at present in charge of the kindergarten recently moved to Hull House. Her subject, "The Vital Significance of the Child's Companions," was considered under three divisions—the mother, the nurse, the playmate. She said:

The baby first has the companionship of the mother. There is so often a lack of insight into the child's needs in this particular, and the mother who is equal to all emergencies is not common. At the same time the mother, in analyzing the child's nature, should be careful not to make it feel it is the subject of study else it will feel oppressed.

As to the companionship of the nurse, I may say I have sometimes doubted the advisability of the trained nurse. I may be annihilated by saying it, but I will venture the assertion and put a question mark after it. It is a question as to whether the mentality of the child had better not be left alone in early years, leaving the child to manifest its own nature. At least part of the time the child must be in an atmosphere of comparative freedom. Above all the first qualification of the nurse must be thorough conscientiousness, which is more than mentality.

They Need Playmates.

As to playmates I often wonder if it is not a mistake to keep a child too much to himself. Unfortunate language that may be picked up on the street will not materially affect the child if the parents and teachers have right ideals. For instance, I recently heard a little girl refer to "d—d cows" upon her return from the country. This caused the mother to ask all sorts of anxious questions, which I doubt was wise. If no notice had been taken of the expression it would no doubt have slipped from her mind. As a child is bound to hear such words it is well, not by direct interference but by indirect teaching, to lead the child away from such knowledge.

As mothers we are so anxious not to be unprofitable servants. Having planted the seed we must wait for the harvest. The trouble is we look for results in the springtime. We will have to practice courage. After all we can plant, we can water, but the increase must come from above.

Mrs. Fred Bagley, a graduate of the mother's department of the Chicago Kindergarten College, presented a paper on "The Poetic Instinct and Its Relation to the Ethical Training of the Child." She said:

The poetic instinct is universal among normal children. Their play is not merely pleasure but the creation of ideals. This tendency of child life has a solemn significance to parents. Nature is the supreme teacher for it throws emphasis upon the infancy of man, and society is made possible by the slow development of the human child. Plato urged that their should be music in the air as children played and were happy, so that they might cultivate the taste.

We are forced to believe that the paramount ethical influence is the character of the parents. This means they cannot talk religion and live vanity. The finest moral education a parent can bestow on a child is the life of sincerity—the simple brave life which you hope to see in your children and children's children.

Sunshine and Serenity.

Mrs. John Buckingham gave an interesting paper on "Value of Sunshine and Serenity." The cultivation of a sense of humor was recommended.

"Few oils so quickly smooth troubled waters," she said, "as a little humor wisely used in nursery squalls. Fanny Kemble says, 'Cultivate in your child a sense of the good, the beautiful, and the ridiculous.' Mothers have to make so many corrections in trivial matters, and if it could be done in a humorous way the results would be better, for the temper of both mother and child would be unruffled. One mother whom I know usually reproves her small boy in little faults by putting them in a humorous way. How greatly he appreciated this method he evidenced by whispering to his mother as she tucked him in bed, 'Mamma, my wife is to be just like you, only she must ride horseback; and particularly she must have that little thing inside her so she can give smart answers to the children.'

"The mother should laugh with and not at her children. Many a child escapes a well merited rebuke because the mother indulges in ill-timed mirth. Goethe's mother said: 'He who laughs can commit no deadly sin,' and a laugh over an annoyance not only materially lessens it but often adds fresh courage to remedy it. The harmonious development of all the faculties of the child, physically, mentally, spiritually, is true serenity. It cannot be attained by a few spasmodic efforts but is the result of failures as well as successes. And although we may never hope to reach the height of our ideal let us remember the old saying, 'aim at the sun; you cannot reach it but you will go higher than if you aim at a bush.'"

The Well-Arranged Nursery.

"Value of an Orderly Nursery" was the subject presented by Mrs. H. W. Chappell. She declared that inasmuch as "order is heaven's first law" the value of system should be impressed on the child. "There should be a well-arranged nursery," she said, "with simple and necessary furniture, plenty of sunshine and an orderly nurse." It was maintained that a child should learn when old enough to care for its wardrobe, beginning by putting its shoes in place. And what is more, the nursery should always be near the mother's apartment.

Mrs. Abby Stewart spoke of the "Value of Employments Which Bring Out the Child's Own Activity." It was declared that the child's crude efforts to create was a divine spark and should be encouraged. Proffers of help from children should not be rebuffed, but rather fostered.

"Value of Pets and Playthings" was discussed by Miss Annie E. Allen, a kindergarten teacher of the Cook County Normal School. She said:

Pets may be made a source of great profit and enjoyment to the child if grown people in the home know how best to treat them. Every child should be taught to care for a little animal regularly and systematically. As to toys, we grown folk satisfy our own longing for perfection when we buy the latest productions of the French artists for our children's amusement. The perfect little engine that will go and the exquisite doll appeals to the father and mother, but are too perfect for the use of the little one, blocking up his imagination and making him by degrees the prosaic, practical realist, the natural result of the unnatural means used for his development.

Almost every mother will agree that the favorite playthings in the nursery and the ones of which the children never tire are blocks. Acting upon this observation of children Frederick Froebel, the German philosopher, created his series of simple playthings for the little ones. Recent investigation in child study proves that the cruder and simpler and more natural toys are the truer are the avenues for the development of the child.

At the Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was a delightfully informal affair. It was a round table discussion on the topics of the morning. Mrs. Harriet C. Robbins, one of the instructors at the Chicago Kindergarten College, set the ball rolling by saying:

I want to emphasize the fact that the coöperation of father and mother is absolutely necessary in the training of the child. I have noticed this spirit in the humble homes of women who attend my mission kindergarten classes. In turn the parents must coöperate with the children in order to secure success in child culture.

Mrs. S. L. Moore had something to say about the self-activity of the child. She declared the kindergarten work to be a psychological science, with the mother the maker of nations, and continued:

Children need to be free in thought and action. As the child imitates the activities about himself his environment cannot be overrated. A great fault of parents is thoughtlessness and a consequent infringement on the rights of the child. They sometimes forget they are intrusted with a human soul.

"Are there many trained nurses?" asked a woman at this point, who had not forgotten the assertions made by Mrs. Putnam in the morning. So the discussion turned on this interesting subject. Trained nurses were declared to be scarce and Mrs. C. D. Hill said:

The average nurse has three ways of governing the child—by coaxing, threatening, or by telling the child what she does not want it to do. For instance, she said "Now cry," which has the effect of keeping the child from crying.

Another mother added her testimony. She said she had a trained nurse for years, and found her far preferable, for she possesses the right ideas of training.

"We all know a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," added another enthusiastic mother. "We want training in nurses that will go to the root. It is said the trained nurse does not encourage self-helpfulness in the child because she finds it easier to do it herself than to teach the child. The mother can remedy this by making the nurse more intelligent of her duties."

Against Uneducated Nurses.

Mrs. W. S. Bates followed with an urgent protest against uneducated nurses. "I believe we should take nurses of intelligence into our homes," she maintained, "to be companions to our children. My experience has been that foreign nurses are not so devoted to the truth as they might be and teach children vulgarities."

Mrs. Crouse had something to add about trained nurses. "For three years we have tried at the Chicago Kindergarten College to get nurses to train," she said. "Last winter only three took the course and they accompanied mothers who were also studying. Almost every day we are asked if we can furnish trained nurses, so there is a demand."

"Perhaps the day will come when the work of the nursery will be raised to the dignity of a profession," declared Mrs. Grace Green Bohn, and the women all looked as though they thought, "Them's my sentiments, too."

"Don't be a slave to your first baby," entreated a sweet-faced woman who confessed her first baby was a tyrant when six months old. "I have been reaping my reward ever since," she continued.

The crowning feature of the afternoon was the reading of two poems by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson of Hull House from her book entitled "In This Our World." She was enthusiastically received. One stanza from a poem on motherhood is as follows:

O mother! Noble mother, yet to come!
How shall thy child point to the bright career
Of her of whom he boasts to be thy son—
Not for assiduous service spent on him,
But for the wisdom which has set him forth
A clear-brained, pure-souled, noble-hearted man,
With health and strength and beauty for his own.
And, more, for the wide record of her life,
Great work well done, that makes him praise her name
And long to make as great a one his own!
And how shall all the children of the world,
Feeling all mothers love them, loving all,
Rise up and call her blessed! This shall be.

Speeches in the Evening.

At the evening session of the convocation the first speaker was Miss Anna Bryan, training teacher in the kindergarten department of Armour Institute. Her subject was "How Natural Things Affect the Spiritual Life of the Child." She said:

"Under the system of the past, which still survives, spiritual education is held to consist mainly of theological teaching; the equipment for the struggle of life supposed to be a memory filled with mature and formulated statements of truth, incapable of being assimilated by the undeveloped nature of the child, but laid away as food for the future, while the hungry soul starves in the present. However, spiritual life must be developed from within and not imposed from without. The germs of an intelligent faith are found in sensitive and reverent feeling, and the securing of such a condition is the work for childhood. In contrast to the direct method of imparting abstract religious instruction is the slow developing one of the kindergarten, which respects equally the earlier and the later stages—the blade as well as the full ear of corn. It therefore provides experiences of such a nature as that by self activity the inmost life may unfold. The spiritual training of the child begins with the first eager reaching out of his nature and insists that every effort the child puts forth is of spiritual significance. We need not therefore ascend into heaven, nor descend into the earth to find proper aid for training a child spiritually. No supernatural means need be sought, when all about are the easy, natural ones of everyday life. The kindergarten recognizing these subtle influences and conditions for spiritual growth furnishes ideal surroundings."

Miss Eva Whitmore, training teacher of the Free Kindergarten Association, spoke on the subject, "Difference Between Kindergarten Gifts and Other Playthings." Miss Bertha Payne, Secretary of the Froebel Kindergarten Association, spoke on "How Kindergarten Games Differ from the Historic Games of the Street." The last address was on the subject, "Why Kindergarten Stories Are Based on the Experience of the Race." The speaker was Denton J. Snider.

Following is the interesting program for today, the hour of the morning session having been changed to 10:30 o'clock and that of the afternoon to 2 o'clock:

Morning session — "How Kindergarten Material Can Be Utilized by the Mother," Mrs. Harriet C. Robbins and Miss Mary McDowell; "Gift Lesson," Miss Grace Fulmer.

Afternoon session — "How to Develop Power in the Child Through Physical Training," Martha Fleming, with discussion led by Dr. John Ridlon; "Dress; Its Relation to Physical and Moral Development," Mrs. Kate Watson; "Self Consciousness," Col. Francis Parker, with discussion led by Prof. S. H. Clark.

Evening session—"Food: Its Moral and Intellectual Value," Dr. J. H. Kellogg; "Healthful and Unhealthful Activities," Dr. W. O. Krohn, with discussion led by Dr. Bayard Holmes.



NEW PATENT SPRING-HEELED "BIKE" FOR THE HUNTING FIELD.
—London Punch.

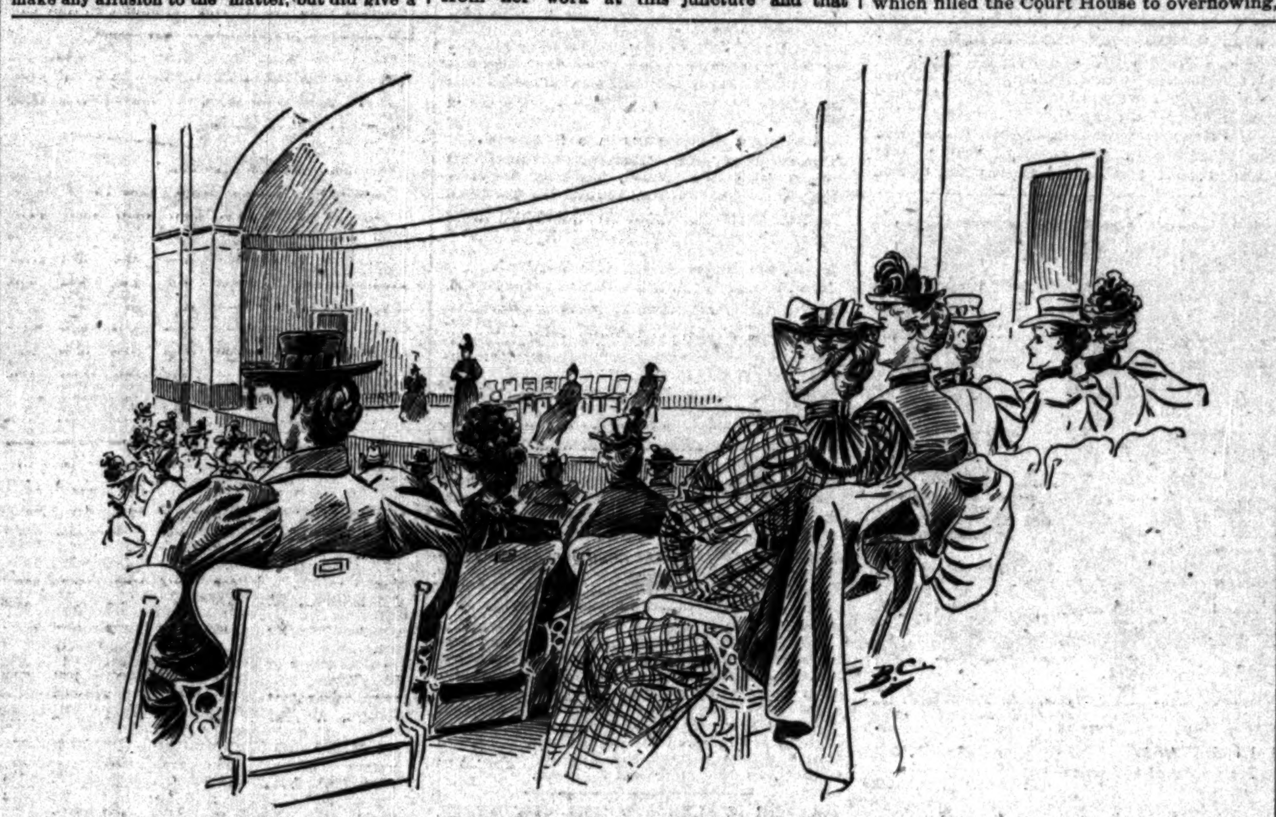
TO STUDY ART IN ALL PHASES.

Women's Class Meets to Hear Mrs. Herman J. Hall's Talk.

For the first time this season the art study class of the Woman's club met yesterday morning under leadership of Mrs. Herman J. Hall. Forty art enthusiasts were present. After Mrs. Hall had spoken of "The Object of Art," three pictures were exhibited and discussed by the class—"A Sand Pit," by Raffaelli; "An Interior of a Dutch Home," by Blommers; and "A Study in Values," by Vanderpoel. The "realist" and "idealist" were thoroughly discussed, Mrs. Hall reading a letter written to her by Raffaelli especially for this opening meeting. These studies of well-known pictures will be continued through the winter on the fourth Wednesday morning of each month.

From an Olioite.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your morning issue in the "Realm of Woman" appears an article, which, in the interest of truth and fair play, ought not to be permitted to pass without a denial at least. I am an Olioite and was present during the entire session, consequently know of that which I state. It is true the question of renting a room was up for discussion, likewise that Mrs. Thomas withdrew her former offer. It is true that a committee waited upon Mrs. Thomas. I don't know that "there was a succession of osculatory performances and long-lingering adieux." If it is true, what of it? In my judgment that were infinitely better than hair-pulling or the indulgence of an all-around fight such as men sometimes indulge in. The so-called attack on Mrs. Flower was not discussed, neither did the Chairman of our delegation in her report make any allusion to the matter, but did give a comprehensive account of the Federation of Clubs. Many more statements in the printed report are as far from the truth as the ones pointed out. AN OLIOITE.



SCENE DURING THE CONVENTION OF MOTHERS AT HANDEL HALL.

Of Interest to Women.

Mrs. Emma Carroll will talk before the Woodlawn Woman's club at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon on "Home Reading."

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson will lecture on Monday, Nov. 4, before the Evanston Woman's club on "The Royal Road to Learning."

At a meeting of the Thursday club to be held this afternoon at the Wellington the Charity committee will present plans for the winter.

La Matinée Française of Evanston will meet this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Alton Parkhurst, No. 1819 Orrington avenue. An address will be given by Prof. La Croix.

Mrs. Mary H. Ford will give her lectures on "German Art and Literature" before the Monday morning art class. The first one will be given at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning at the First Baptist Church.

The West Side Young Woman's Christian Association will be formally opened this evening with a reception at headquarters, No. 55 Ada street. One of the features of the new association is a training school for women who wish to become general secretaries for similar associations throughout the country. The school is the only one of its kind in the United States, such work having formerly been done at short sessions of summer schools at popular resorts. Mrs. William Boyd will have charge of this department.

COUNTIES CANNOT PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Western Kansas in Bad Shape and Bonds Will Be Repudiated.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The attempt of the county officers of Scott County to repudiate its bonded indebtedness will simply hurry the publicity of the bankrupt condition of more than a score of counties in the extreme western part of the State.

The assessed valuation of Scott County, for instance, is but $764,631.55, while its total bonded indebtedness, exclusive of municipal, school, district, and township bonds, is $244,469.80.

On this assessed valuation only a small proportion of the taxes levied are paid, and the property is bid in year after year by the county at tax sales.

Railroads and non-resident owners pay practically all the taxes and the sum realized is growing less yearly, so that it is but a question of a short time before it will be impossible to collect sufficient to defray the running expenses of the county.

When that time arrives the large share of the population that now derives its livelihood from offices and court fees will be compelled to emigrate, and the county organization will be dissolved.

This is the story of all the neighboring upland counties, only the valley lands being fit even with irrigation for farming purposes. The tendency now is to consolidate the lands in large bodies and return them to the cattlemen for grazing purposes, which is all that they can be used for at a profit.

As soon as non-resident property-owners cease paying taxes, as they will soon do, the bonds of a large number of counties will be defaulted and the counties become bankrupt.

The counties will be consolidated and the expense of maintaining four-fifths of the county governments dispensed with, which will reduce expenses enormously, although it will drive the political population to other climes.

J. M. Simpson, State Railroad Commissioner, in an interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent today said the county lines in existence before the boom period would have to be restored and five county governments take the place of twenty-five.

That in his opinion will be the only salvation of the county. He does not think it possible for the counties to ever pay their indebtedness.

STORY OF A STOLEN KISS.

IT COST OFFICER THOMAS $100, BUT IT WAS A GOOD ONE.

Pretty Mrs. Brombeck Tells a Cincinnati Court How It All Happened and How the Osculatory Exercise Failed to Turn Gray the Hair of the Demonstrative Policeman—Wife of the Accused Tries to Help Her Husband Establish an Alibi—An Ironing-Day Episode.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Officer Grant Thomas was before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday to answer charges preferred by Mrs. Charles Brombeck, who alleged the officer had kissed her in her house at No. 1550 Linn street on the afternoon of Oct. 4. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, to be deducted from his salary at the rate of $10 a month.

Mrs. Brombeck is a pretty brunette about 22 years old. The tale of the stolen kiss, as told by Mrs. Brombeck, is as follows:

Thomas, who was an old acquaintance, came to her home Oct. 4 while she was ironing. The following dialogue ensued:

"That's a nice stove you have there."
"Do you think so?"
"Yes, I would like to have one like it."
"Is that so?"
"Yes, but I would rather have a nice wife like you."

Mrs. Brombeck testified she turned around from her work at this juncture and that Thomas took hold of her and kissed her. Then Mrs. Brombeck testified that she said:

"If your wife knew that it would turn her hair gray."

"Yes, but it won't turn my hair gray," said the officer.

The witness said after this occurred Thomas handed her some keys which he requested her to give to his children, who were at school. The Thomas family then lived on the first floor of the house at No. 1550 Linn street. Mrs. Brombeck says she took the keys without looking at the officer, saying at the time she would deliver the keys for the sake of the Thomas children. The witness said Thomas then left her and stated that he was going down stairs to go to bed. She told her husband, who reported the matter to Chief of Police Deitsch, but did not file charges.

Thomas and his wife, according to Brombeck, had tried to entice the latter not to press the matter, and had also enlisted the sympathies of Jacob Frost, whose bookkeeper Brombeck is. Chief Deitsch, however, insisted that the case could not be dropped, and that Thomas must be given a chance to vindicate himself publicly if the charges were untrue.

Officer Thomas denied everything that Mrs. Brombeck had said. He said he had bought a house on Gest street, below Harriet, and was at that place the entire afternoon. Mrs. Brombeck claimed he kissed her.

The officer had six witnesses in court to prove an alibi. Only two of these witnesses were unshaken in their testimony. They were Mrs. Lizzie Thomas, the officer's wife, and Mrs. Emma Barrett, from whom Thomas bought the house. They insisted Thomas had been there all day.

Mrs. McGlory said she was scrubbing the house that day and had seen Thomas mount his bicycle and ride in the direction of the scene of the kissing. He was gone half an hour.

Three of the Police Commissioners thought Thomas guilty and two favored his dismissal. The fine of $100 was a compromise.

NOT DEAD BUT DRAWING PENSIONS.

Two Wisconsin Women Who Are Alive Reported to Have Died.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alvira Harkness, a soldier's widow at Weyauwega, Waupaca County, Wis., and Mrs. Mary L. Cline, a widow whose home is at Garvin, Minn., are dead according to records in the Government Pension Office, but are alive and well according to their own statements and the statements of witnesses.

Why they are recorded dead, as the result of notifications to that effect, is something Capt. Woodnorth of the Pension Office cannot make out, unless it is a piece of spite work, as no one can possibly gain anything by making the report and having the two women marked dead on the pension rolls.

Both had been receiving pensions for some years. On Aug. 2 last Capt. Woodnorth received a letter stating Mrs. Harkness had just died. As is always done in case of the death of a pensioner, the supposed fact was sent to Washington and the name was checked off the list. As there were no heirs, the pension was discontinued.

A similar notice was received as to Mrs. Mary L. Cline of Garvin, Minn., on Sept. 21. Recently letters were received from the "dead" women asking why their pensions had been discontinued.

Capt. Woodnorth began an investigation and received affidavits and other proofs that the women were the original pensioners and were not dead.

CATTLETHIEVES DIE AT A ROPE'S END

Cowboys Hang Two Desperadoes in Oklahoma Without Trial.

Hennessy, Ok., Oct. 23.—Jim Umbra and Mexican John, two Mexicans who have been engaged in cattle stealing and various lawless enterprises, were lynched by enraged cattlemen who have suffered greatly at their hands.

The two men had stolen fifty head belonging to B. F. Chapman and his cowboys gave chase. They closed in on the desperadoes fifteen miles from Cantonment and after a fusillade of bullets the bandits surrendered.

The cowboys identified the cattle and, taking a rope, pulled the two men up to the first tree. A label was attached to their clothing warning other members of the band to quit this work or suffer the same penalty.

CHARGED WITH WHITEWASHING.

Efforts to Defeat Justice in the Bridge Combine Case at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct 23.—[Special.]—It is being openly charged on the streets that a big job of whitewashing is to be done in the office of the United States District-Attorney in the case of the St. Louis bridge combine. From the manner in which District-Attorney Clopton and his assistants have taken hold of the case it seems hardly probable that indictments will be returned against the men who formed the pool.

On the eve of the calling of the case Mr. Clopton suddenly left the city. He has gone to Jefferson City ostensibly on business. It is argued that Mr. Clopton has not been in the habit of presenting cases to the grand jury, and that this work was always done by his assistants.

It is a big drop from the United States Attorney-General to one of Mr. Clopton's assistants. The case was to come up at 10 o'clock this morning, but was postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Among witnesses subpoenaed, in addition to the list given yesterday, are John J. Baulch, general freight agent of the Wiggins Ferry company; Henry W. Gays, general freight agent of the Bluff line, who was formerly general freight agent of one of the companies in the combine; William C. Merry, traffic manager for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company; and Mr. Muehlberg, an employé of the Anheuser-Busch company, who makes out the rebate bills against the bridge combine and the railroads, and attends to the collection of the money.

The reason the bridge combine is making such strenuous efforts to keep indictments from being returned is not only to prevent the forfeiture of the merchants' bridge, but because of the penalty of the inter-State commerce law.

HAVE TO GO BACK TO CANDLES.

Portland, Ind., Citizens Fighting a Heat and Light Trust.

Portland, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The war which the citizens of this city have been waging against the schedule of prices promulgated by the Portland Natural Gas and Oil company and the Citizens' Gas and Oil Mining company culminated in a mass-meeting at the Court House last night to take some action and to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting.

The committee made a strong effort to obtain gas from the Central Contract and Finance company, but were not successful, and so reported. They also said if the people would stand by them they would shut off their gas supply and burn wood.

This met with the approbation of the crowd which filled the Court House to overflowing, and papers, of which the following is a copy, except for the change in name to suit the two companies, were circulated for signatures;

"We, the undersigned, consumers of natural gas of the Citizens' Gas and Oil Mining company, do hereby order and direct said company to turn off all gas we have heretofore been using from your company, and direct that said supply be turned off at the street box on Nov. 1, 1895."

A large number of signatures were obtained immediately, and the papers are being actively circulated. The City Prosecuting Attorney, Frank H. Snyder, is one of the leaders in the movement.

An advance in prices has brought about the present state of affairs. On the first day of the month the companies named announced a raise of from 25 to 33 per cent.

This resulted in much dissatisfaction, and a meeting was called at which the companies were denounced and the Prosecuting Attorney directed to make information against the companies for entering into a trust.

This was done as soon as the necessary papers could be prepared, and the suits to bring about the result sought are now pending in the Jay Circuit Court. The City Council also took part in the fight, and declared the contract which it has with the Portland Natural Gas and Oil Mining company for lighting the streets forfeited.

Both companies are composed of prominent citizens of this place. The Portland Natural Gas and Oil Mining company was organized Dec. 2, 1886, and the Citizens' Gas and Oil Mining company Dec. 18, 1887. Neither have thus far taken any action, but when the suits to forfeit their charters come up for trial a bitter legal struggle will be the result.

There is much disappointment that arrangements could not be made with the Central Contract and Finance company. Its lines run only three miles south of here. The overtures of the Citizens' committee were at first received with favor by its President, but after the matter had been taken into consideration by the New York office the conclusion was reached that nothing could be done for Portland.

LOOK AT PEORIA'S POINTS FOR SITE.

Commissioners for the New Insane Asylum Make Examination.

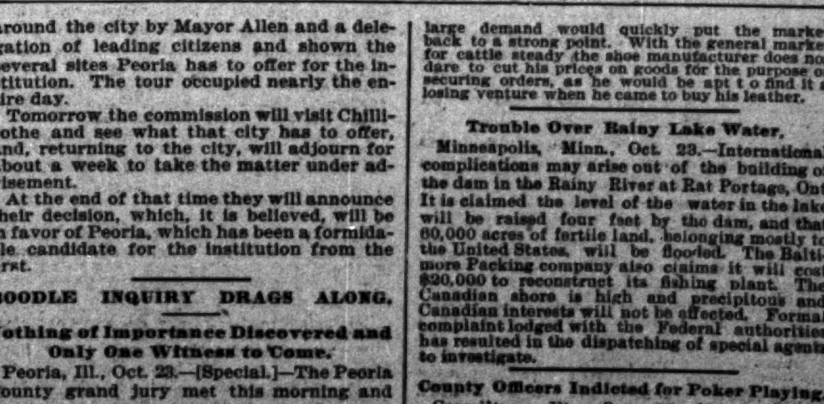
Peoria, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The commission having charge of the locating of the new State asylum for the incurably insane met here this morning, with John Finley of Peoria in the chair and Henry Alexander of Joliet the Secretary and James McAndrews, Chicago, present.

After a short session they were escorted around the city by Mayor Allen and a delegation of leading citizens and shown the several sites Peoria has to offer for the institution. The tour occupied nearly the entire day.

Tomorrow the commission will visit Chillicothe and see what that city has to offer, and, returning to the city, will adjourn for about a week to take the matter under advisement.

At the end of that time they will announce their decision, which, it is believed, will be in favor of Peoria, which has been a formidable candidate for the institution from the first.

BUCKING AGAINST A STONE WALL.



FITZ } "LET'S QUIT!"
JIM }

—New York Press.

BOODLE INQUIRY DRAGS ALONG.

Nothing of Importance Discovered and Only One Witness to Come.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Peoria County grand jury met this morning and again took up the question of legislative boodling. There was very little testimony, however. One or two witnesses were recalled for further examination on certain points, when the hearing was adjourned for the day.

But one witness remains to be heard and he is Col. John Warner, a prominent Democratic politician and for many years Mayor of the city. He was to have been heard today, but was busy with the Insane Asylum Commission, and will be placed on the stand early tomorrow morning.

He will be examined more especially concerning the alleged attempts of the Senate Slop Feed committee to secure a bribe. After hearing routine matters the jury took up the matter of indictments, but has submitted no report yet.

BURGLARS CAPTURED BY BICYCLERS

Two Chicago Crooks Lead a Wild Chase in Connecticut.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Two Chicago burglars were chased through the streets for two miles by a corps of bicycle riders this afternoon and finally captured in the heart of the city.

They gave the names of J. C. Renguis and Charles Walker and their home as Chicago, but further than this would not talk.

The police have a suspicion they may be two of the highwaymen who held up an Evanston electric car in Chicago two weeks ago. Their description tallies somewhat with the descriptions of two of the alleged highwaymen received here.

The burglars were seen attempting to break into a house in Cornell avenue this afternoon and opened fire on a neighbor who went to see what they wanted.

They broke and ran and were followed by Harry Rader on his wheel to Woodruff place, where they jumped on a Clifford avenue car bound for down-town. Rader notified the police by telephone and then with a number of boys on wheels overtook the car.

The burglars left the car at the Massachusetts avenue station and started through alleys and cross streets to escape. The crowd kept increasing and one of the men turned and fired at the bicyclers. The wheelmen kept the fugitives in sight until the patrol wagon with a squad of police came in sight. wagon with a squad of police came up.

The burglars ran right into the officers and were covered with revolvers before they had a chance to fight.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF INDIANA.

Meeting at Fort Wayne Largely Attended by Prominent Workers.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The attendance at the State Convention of Associated Charities was so large this morning that the meeting place was changed from the Fort Wayne Clubhouse to the City Hall.

E. A. K. Hackett, proprietor of the Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel, is President of the organization. Among those in attendance were T. J. Charlton, Superintendent of the State Reform School for boys, Plainfield; Dr. S. E. Smith, Superintendent of the Indiana Eastern Insane Hospital, Richmond; Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of the State School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne; E. P. Bicknell, Secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities, Indianapolis; and Mr. Part of St. Paul, Minn., Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

At today's session Richmond was unanimously chosen as the next place of holding the convention, the date not being fixed. The subjects discussed this forenoon were: "Care of the Insane" and "Management of County Poor Asylums." This afternoon was spent in visiting the charitable institutions in the city.

This evening the subject was "Child Saving Work."

Papers were read by Mrs. Julia H. Goodhart of Indianapolis, Mrs. M. T. Dykeman of Logansport, the Rev. J. H. Guendling of Lafayette, and James Smith of Cincinnati, Superintendent of the Ohio Humane Society.

IS SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Miss Belle Avery of Fond du Lac, Wis., After an Iowa Man.

Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A case of peculiar interest has just been docketed for trial at the November term in court here. It is a suit for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Belle N. Avery of Fond du Lac, Wis., against David J. Evans of this city. She asks $5,000 damages.

Evans is a prominent business-man and capitalist and has resided here thirty years. He was married in 1883 and is still living with his wife, though he says his marital career has been unhappy. He admits having carried on correspondence with the Wisconsin girl and visiting her several times.

She alleges he represented himself as a single man and promised to marry her about two years ago. This he denies and claims it is a case of blackmail. Little is known of the girl.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET IS FAIR.

Moderate Business in Western Wools at Former Prices.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct 23.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade: "There has been a fair business done the last week at previous prices. In some lines stocks have been pretty well cut into, and had there been a better selection it is likely that a larger business would have resulted. Territorial wools have sold well, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and New Mexico being well represented in transactions. Sales in New York, Boston, Philadelphia aggregate 8,576,950 lbs, of which 4,526,000 lbs were domestic and 4,050,950 foreign, as compared with a total of 9,962,500 lbs for the previous week. There is a lull in the market and a waiting disposition is clearly apparent. Foreign wools have sold well both in New York and Boston. There has been a general demand for wool in the Boston market, but transactions have been fewer and smaller than for some weeks, as far as domestic wool is concerned. Sales of foreign stocks show an increase as compared with the previous week. The market is at present a waiting one. Territorial and certain California wools have, on the whole, been the best sellers. There is no particular demand for anything below a three-eighths grade of any sort of wool. Fleeces have sold fairly well. Some good blocks of Australian have been moved. Cape wools have sold well. Carpet wools are slow and featureless."

CLEVELAND LEATHER MARKET DULL.

Rise in Prices Has Shut Off the Demand.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The leather market in this city is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The rise in the price has practically put a damper on the market, and manufacturers are buying only as they want. A Cleveland shoe manufacturer is authority for the statement that so long as there is a prospect of prices breaking shoe jobbers are not disposed to place orders for footwear at present prices. The cost of leather to the manufacturer is practically the same as it was two or three months ago, but any large demand would quickly put the market back to a strong point. With the general market for cattle steady the shoe manufacturer does not dare to cut his prices on goods for the purpose of securing orders, as he would be apt to find it a losing venture when he came to buy his leather.

Trouble Over Rainy Lake Water.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 23.—International complications may arise out of the building of the dam in the Rainy River at Rat Portage, Ont. It is claimed the level of the water in the lake will be raised four feet by the dam, and that 60,000 acres of fertile land, belonging mostly to the United States, will be flooded. The Baltimore Packing company also claims it will cost $20,000 to reconstruct its fishing plant. The Canadian shore is high and precipitous and Canadian interests will not be affected. Formal complaint lodged with the Federal authorities has resulted in the dispatching of special agents to investigate.

County Officers Indicted for Poker Playing.

Carrollton, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The grand jury of Calhoun County has just adjourned and returned indictments for gambling against George L. Aderton, Sheriff; Frank J. Bizaillion, Circuit Clerk; Charles Flamm, County Clerk; Carl Beatty, Postmaster; Thomas Bare, editor of the Leader; and scores of other prominent citizens of Hardin and neighboring towns. Mr. Bizaillion was Assessor and Treasurer for nine years before being elected Circuit Clerk. The charge against most of the defendants is shooting craps while others are indicted for playing poker.

BLAND TO AID OF LANE.

SILVER-DOLLAR STATESMAN MAKES A TYPICAL FINANCE SPEECH.

His Audience at Nokomis, Ill., Consists of About 400, Many Being Populists and Greenbackers—He Flatters Them by Saying the Eye of the Nation Was on the Election in That District—Bryan Not Getting a Warm Reception—Republican Prospects Bright.

Nokomis, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Bryan-Lane combination is not drawing large audiences in Moultrie and Shelby. Bryan seems to delight in rasping Mr. Carlisle, thus reaching out for the President without mentioning his name. This has made the administration Democrats bitter against Bryan, and Lane as well. These criticisms on Mr. Carlisle's financial views invariably meet with Lane's approval. The gentleman is evidently pleased as the Nebraska man touches upon the distinguished Kentuckian. The Federal officeholders, the other administration Democrats, who regard Cleveland in high favor, are more and more disgusted with the free silver campaign as conducted by the Democratic State Central committee. Moultrie County is loaded with old time hard money, hard shell Democrats, who will not go to the polls on election day. It is said on good authority there is not a silverite Democrat in the Moultrie County Court-House, where Democrats predominate.

Any number of names of Bourbons who will not vote for Lane can be given. Most of them will stay at home and not go to the polls at all. The Republicans will get Hadley through Democratic Moultrie with a majority. All the frantic efforts of the Democrats to rally the party in Lane's support in Moultrie and Shelby will prove unavailing. He must carry Madison by at least 1,500 or 1,800 to win out.

Frost for Mr. Bryan.

Not over 150 men listened to Mr. Bryan in Sullivan yesterday, and curiosity brought the greater number of these. Under ordinary circumstances the Democrats would have come in thousands to hear Mr. Bryan. There would have been processions and bonfires, companies of horsemen, and all that sort of thing. The Moultrie Democrats are not in love with free silver, and will disappoint Gov. Altgeld and Mr. Hinrichsen election day. The Democrats in Montgomery are in little better condition. Montgomery is Mr. Lane's home, and local pride is in his favor. It is the headquarters of an old greenback Populist sentiment, and the Democrats hope to hold this in Lane's support. The Democratic State Central committee is endeavoring to induce the Germans to take an active part against Hadley.

The county is being flooded with letters addressed to the Germans who worked for Altgeld with great effect three years ago. The Democratic literature bureau in Litchfield is getting in its work. The situation from a Republican standpoint gets better and brighter every day. If Mr. Hadley holds anywhere near the party strength in Madison it's all over with Mr. Lane and free silver in the Eighteenth.

The Republicans are not wasting any time or money on speeches or boodle. They are aware of the fact that the Republicans in the district are keenly alive to the issue, and every effort is being made to get out a free party vote.

Bland Makes a Little Speech.

Silver Dollar Bland of Missouri turned up in Nokomis this afternoon before an audience of about 400. Many of his auditors were greenbackers and Populists. Others came to see the distinguished Missourian. Mr. Bland was introduced as one of the most distinguished financiers the country ever knew, uncompliable and non-purchasable by all the money in the world. The gentleman began by calling attention to the importance of the election. The eye of the Nation, he said, was on the district by reason of the distinct sharp issue involved. He referred to Lane as an honest, able representative, who had never faltered in all the great battles fought in the House, always endeavoring to carry out his pledges to his constituents.

"Much depends upon the candidate's platforms," he said; "worthless unless nominees stood on them after election as well as before. Some of the old issues are outgrown and should be discarded. There are 70,000,000 people in the United States now, forty-four States, and the wealth of untold millions. Too much of that wealth under existing conditions is unfortunately in the hands of a few people. It is the duty of legislators to bring about an equal distribution of wealth. The government should protect the people in what they owned and produced. The tendency of the day is to enrich the few by granting special favors and special privileges."

From this standpoint he said he would discuss the currency question, which he admitted was to many rather dry and uninteresting. The prominent issue in this district and the national election of next year was that of the currency. The best way to understand it was to begin on present conditions. The ratio of coinage has for years been about 15 or 16 to 1, and the issue of silver at 16 to 1 was not a new one.

Rehearses Currency History.

Mr. Bland began way back in 1837 and gave in detail the history of coinage legislation since that time. He held that the question of the ratio was settled by a statute in 1845 and by the Sherman act in 1890. The latter confirmed the ratio by a declaration to that effect.

"We want no division," continued Mr. Bland. "We want 16 to 1 because it is a simple restoration of a right which existed until the contradictionists laid their hand on it."

The constitutional provisions as to coinage were then laid down by Mr. Bland and held to be a specific declaration for free coinage of gold and silver. If Congress refused these rights the people and the States could issue bank notes. The people must have money. The time would come if this issue was forced when the people would say, "Gold must be demonetized if silver is." The United States adopted a monetary system of its own for the keeping of its accounts. He spoke of the bond sale, saying bonds worth 140 were sold for 104.

"The President said," he added, "we had to have the gold, and for this reason the bonds had to be sold to bring that metal. Morgan & Co. made $7,000,000 out of that transaction."

Then he roasted the President for his declarations on the bond sale, and ridiculed the President's statement that the bondholders or the prospective purchases of the security should be consulted. There were days when everybody wanted to make all the money he could, but the country should preserve its right and protect its liberties, never surrendering one of them.

Mr. Bland then gave a statement of the money of the country, and said $500,000,000 of the paper must be redeemed in gold to keep up the parity of the two metals. Such had been the course of financial legislation.

He referred to what was known as the Bland-Allison act. The bill was for free silver coinage when it passed the House. Had it passed the Senate in that shape the gold standard would have been destroyed and the United States would have been free from foreign powers. Resumption came with the coinage of gold and silver both, the silver dollar being made a legal tender for greenbacks and bonds.

As to Financial Legislation.

A long disquisition on the financial legislation followed, the claim being made that the resumption was on a gold and silver basis. He denied that the contracts were made on a gold basis; there was enough silver bullion in the Treasury to redeem the silver notes. The aim was now to stop the coinage of silver and make a subsidiary coin. The desire was to make all contracts payable in gold. Then came the handwriting on the wall, the decree against silver. He wanted to see the next House of Representatives put on record on the formal question. The people wanted to know where their Representatives stand on this proposition.

Mr. Bland maintained that the Sherman bill suited the money monopolists to a nicety. The provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 of ounces of silver was repealed, nothing more.

His ideas on free silver and his definitions of free coinage were in the main precisely identical to those advanced by Mr. Bryan. His points were carefully made and he seemed to appreciate the fact he was treading on a dangerous ground and must be careful what he said.

The audience was none too enthusiastic from beginning to end.

OBJECT TO TE[...]

CLAIM THE NEW SER[...]
CONCENTRATE OPT[...]

Wheat Keeps Within [...] —New York Cleara[...] and Occasion a Litt[...] ry in October Corn [...] —Receipts Are [...] Good Demand for [...] Oats—Street Produ[...]

It does seem that the B[...]
ple never know when the[...]
least do not hold to any[...]
proposition for any length[...]
vate telephone service be[...]
the Board of Trade and th[...]
brokers has only been [...]
weeks. The telephone [...]
large number of handso[...]
special design and the c[...]
on in the light of an im[...]
were people, to be sure, w[...]
stallation of private tele[...]
of the board at all, but it [...]
they would do away with [...]
unpleasant confusion inci[...]
senger service. Complai[...]
made by commission hou[...]
ing made of the telepho[...]
private wire concerns. [...]
graph service has been g[...]
a fine point that a New Y[...]
of signs can be execute[...]
short time. Comparisons[...]
gotten down to seconds [...]
is that the private wire h[...]
their telephones, which a[...]
pit, can beat the houses w[...]
public service and have n[...]
nection by twenty to th[...]
order. Even the quotati[...]
sent out by private house[...]
quotations sent by the b[...]
trade is so poor on the b[...]
and file of brokers are [...]
finding humor. Elevator[...]
wire houses have always[...]
the reasons for concentr[...]
speculative business in a [...]
decrease in speculative in[...]
market here. It is urge[...]
use of the newly installe[...]
simply tends to a furthe[...]
business in the hands of [...]
houses.

Wheat Keeps Within [...]

There was little change[...]
uation yesterday. The m[...]
range of ⅝@½c, and at no[...]
heavy in volume. The f[...]
holders were the conti[...]
and the good clearances[...]
New York clearances we[...]
total clearances in whea[...]
421,000 bu. Primary rece[...]
bu, and shipments were [...]
announcement of the cle[...]
wheat sold up to 60½c. T[...]
at 60⅝, ⅛c above the pre[...]
was a great deal of selli[...]
by the local bears, but su[...]
sisted quite stubbornly. [...]
particularly encouraging. [...]
markets Berlin was the [...]
showed an advance. Liv[...]
lower on futures. Nort[...]
were 983 cars, against 966 [...]
year. The local inspection[...]
rivals of 325 cars and w[...]
store of 11,000 bu. Decem[...]
low as 60@60⅛c and closed[...]
cash market was inclined[...]
sales of winter wheat in [...]
ed, No. 2 wheat going to[...]
May price. By sample N[...]
46½@55c and No. 3 at 50@[...]

Corn was the most inter[...]
markets. Early in the [...]
active with a flurry in th[...]
The shortage in October [...]
with the elevator men, h[...]
to advance that future fro[...]
against 30⅜c the previous[...]
ket eased off slightly and [...]
but closed with October [...]
cent privilege trade may[...]
thing to do with the irregu[...]
ket. The receipts were onl[...]
373,000 bu inspected out of[...]
305 cars are expected t[...]
was in the near-by deli[...]
toned up in sympathy an[...]
vance of ¼c. Exports of [...]
bu and primary receipts [...]
were 304,000 bu and 440,0[...]
The cash demand for co[...]
and sales for shipment E[...]
a basis of the top prices. [...]
however, are being made [...]
the May futures. Sam[...]
cases was a full cent h[...]
refinery paid 31 1-8c f. o.[...]
and 32c for No. 2 yellow[...]
free on board sales were [...]
at 27¼@31¼c, No. 3 yellow[...]
2 at 31¼@32c, No. 2 yellow[...]
3 white at 27½c, and No. [...]
31⅝c. Billed through: N[...]
No. 3 yellow at 26⅛@29c, [...]
No. 2 yellow at 29⅛@30c, [...]
26c.

Covering of Short [...]

The oats market was a[...]
some covering of short li[...]
tin and Tuttle. May ope[...]
20¼c, advanced to 20⅜c, [...]
bid. The near by future[...]
much less actively, but [...]
gains. Considerable busi[...]
May oats at top price of [...]
were in fair demand an[...]
prices the previous day. [...]
cars with no withdra[...]
On track and free on bo[...]
follows: No. 3 at 16@19¼[...]
18@20c, No. 2 at 19@19¼c, [...]
20¼@20⅝c. Billed throug[...]
@16c, No. 3 at 16⅝@18c, N[...]
19c, No. 2 at 17⅞@17¼c, [...]
19@19¾c.

Receipts of hogs were [...]
estimate. Prices were a [...]
was the occasion for a fe[...]
provisions. The tone o[...]
much better than it has b[...]
Packers were not so wil[...]
moderate offerings sugg[...]
of receipts of hogs being [...]
advance of the day was [...]
close.

Rye was quiet and easy[...]
Offerings were meager a[...]
demand from carriers. [...]
cars, 9 grading No. 2. N[...]
ranged at 38½@39c and [...]
f. o. b. sold at 38½@40c. [...]
ive and about nominal. C[...]
ble at 38⅛c, December [...]
41c, and May sold at 44⅛[...]

A good business was [...]
barley market. While t[...]
may have been easy, any[...]
good malting sold well a[...]
choice was scarce. Rece[...]
98 grading No. 3 and o[...]
thin to common lots ran[...]
to good, according to wei[...]
@38c; and choice to fancy[...]

Cash flaxseed ruled s[...]
were weak and showed d[...]
The offerings of futures [...]
west mainly and this d[...]
the ideas of the local cr[...]
else. The speculative b[...]
liberal. Receipts were [...]
shipments, 19,800 bu. N[...]
spot and to arrive rang[...]
outside for choice, and 9[...]
Rejected ranged at 85@8[...]
at 91¼@92c and closed a[...]
easier. November was [...]
cember sold at 92⅜@93c [...]
a decline of ⅝c. May s[...]
the outside for Northwes[...]
closing price, a decline o[...]

Timothy seed was quie[...]
ings were burdensome. [...]
ed at $3.50, choice at $3.[...]
good at $3.00@3.25. Octo[...]
February was $3.65 bid[...]
bid.

Cloverseed was inacti[...]
steady on the basis of $6.[...]
Bran was dull. Sales [...]

Trade Gossip o[...]

The Flaxseed commi[...]
make a report at the n[...]
Board of Directors, recomm[...]
be made in the grading of [...]
flaxseed grades No. 1 and [...]
wide range between first-cl[...]
and Southwestern seed, w[...]
into the No. 1 grade. In[...]
gested that a change in cla[...]
attract larger shipments o[...]
He wanted the No. 1 grade [...]
the subdivisions would be k[...]
western and the other as N[...]
clude Southwestern seed and[...]
ing-houses containing a c[...]
jected seed.

The movement of flaxseed [...]
market this year is not a n[...]
of geography. The cr[...]
the territory tributary to D[...]
and is moving naturally [...]
It is understood that the [...]
stand that the movement [...]
does not warrant any chang[...]
gestion was also made to [...]
on poorly cleaned seed. Un[...]
dirt and waste in flaxseed [...]
1 to 5 per cent, whereas it [...]
per cent. The heavy receip[...]
west, with the comparative[...]
have been attracting atte[...]
the first time in the histor[...]
Chicago has been beaten [...]
the Northwestern market.

O AID OF LANE.

AR STATESMAN MAKES A FINANCE SPEECH.

t Nokomis, Ill., Consists of Many Being Populists and —He Flatters Them by Eye of the Nation Was on in That District—Bryan Not arm Reception—Republican right.

, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The mbination is not drawing large Moultrie and Shelby. Bryan in rasping Mr. Carlisle, thus the President without men. This has made the adminis ts bitter against Bryan, and These criticisms on Mr. Car views invariably meet with . The gentleman is evident Nebraska man touches upon Kentuckian. The Federal other administration Demo rd Cleveland in high favor, more disgusted with the mpaign as conducted by State Central committee, is loaded with old time hard l Democrats, who will not go election day. It is said on there is not a silverite Demo ultrie County Court-House, predominate.

f names of Bourbons who r Lane can be given. Most y at home and not go to the e Republicans will get Hadley ratic Moultrie with a majori atic efforts of the Democrats ty in Lane's support in Moul will prove unavailing. He adison by at least 1,500 or t.

st for Mr. Bryan.

men listened to Mr. Bryan in day, and curiosity brought the r of these. Under ordinary the Democrats would have nds to hear Mr. Bryan. There en processions and bonfires, horsemen, and all that sort of ultrie Democrats are not in ilver, and will disappoint Gov. Hinrichsen election day. The Montgomery are in little bet Montgomery is Mr. Lane's pride is in his favor. It is s of an old greenback Popu and the Democrats hope to he's support. The Democratic ommittee is endeavoring to in nans to take an active part

being flooded with letters ad Germans who worked for Alt t effect three years ago. The erature bureau in Litchfield is work. The situation from a tandpoint gets better and day. If Mr. Hadley holds the party strength in Madison h Mr. Lane and free silver in

cans are not wasting any time peeches or boodle. They are t that the Republicans in the eenly alive to the issue, and being made to get out a free

Makes a Little Speech.

Bland of Missouri turned up in afternoon before an audience Many of his auditors were nd Populists. Others came to uished Missourian. Mr. Bland as one of the most distin iers the country ever knew, and non-purchasable by all he world. The gentleman be attention to the importance of The eye of the Nation, he said, strict by reason of the distinct olved. He referred to Lane as representative, who had never the great battles fought in the endeavoring to carry out his constituents.

nds upon the candidate's plat d; "worthless unless nominees after election as well as be f the old issues are outgrown discarded. There are 70,000, the United States now, forty the wealth of untold millions, hat wealth under existing con rtunately in the hands of a few the duty of legislators to bring l distribution of wealth. The hould protect the people in nd produced. The tendency o enrich the few by granting and special privileges."

andpoint he said he would dis ey question, which he admit y rather dry and uninteresting. issue in this district and the on of next year was that of the best way to understand it was esent conditions. The ratio of r years been about 15 or 16 to e of silver at 16 to 1 was not a

rses Currency History.

gan way back in 1837 and gave story of coinage legislation since held that the question of the ed by a statute in 1845 and by ct in 1890. The latter con tio by a declaration to that

no division," continued Mr. want 16 to 1 because it is a tion of a right which existed tradictionists laid their hand

tional provisions as to coinage down by Mr. Bland and held to eclaration for free coinage of r. If Congress refused these le and the States could issue The people must have money. d come if this issue was forced le would say, "Gold must be f silver is." The United States netary system of its own for its accounts. He spoke of the aying bonds worth 140 were

dent said," he added, "we had rid, and for this reason the bonds d to bring that metal. Morgan 7,000,000 out of that transac

sted the President for his dec e bond sale, and ridiculed the atement that the bondholders ctive purchases of the security sulted. There were days when ated to make all the money he e country should preserve its ect its liberties, never surren them.

then gave a statement of the country, and said $500,000,000 must be redeemed in gold to arity of the two metals. Such course of financial legislation. d to what was known as the act. The bill was for free silver it passed the House. Had it nate in that shape the gold d have been destroyed and the would have been free from for Resumption came with the old and silver both, the silver ade a legal tender for green ds.

Financial Legislation.

uisition on the financial legisla , the claim being made that the s on a gold and silver basis. t the contracts were made on a here was enough silver bullion ry to redeem the silver notes. how to stop the coinage of silver ubsidiary coin. The desire was ntracts payable in gold. Then dwriting on the wall, the decree He wanted to see the next resentatives put on record on uestion. The people wanted to their Representatives stand on on.

maintained that the Sherman money monopolists to a nicety. requiring the Secretary of the urchase 4,500,000 of ounces of ealed, nothing more. n free silver and his definitions re were in the main precisely ose advanced by Mr. Bryan. re carefully made and he seemed the fact he was treading on ound and must be careful what

ce was none too enthusiastic g to end.

OBJECT TO TELEPHONES.

CLAIM THE NEW SERVICE TENDS TO CONCENTRATE OPTION BUSINESS.

Wheat Keeps Within a Narrow Range—New York Clearances Are Heavy and Occasion a Little Upturn—Flurry in October Corn Early in the Day—Receipts Are Running Light—Good Demand for Cash Corn and Oats—Street Produce Markets.

It does seem that the Board of Trade people never know when they are well off, or at least do not hold to any one opinion on a proposition for any length of time. The private telephone service between the floor of the Board of Trade and the offices of various brokers has only been in operation a few weeks. The telephone company put in a large number of handsome instruments of special design and the change was looked on in the light of an improvement. There were people, to be sure, who opposed the installation of private telephones on the floor of the board at all, but it was supposed that they would do away with a great deal of the unpleasant confusion incident to the old messenger service. Complaints are now being made by commission houses as to the use being made of the telephones by some of the private wire concerns. The public telegraph service has been gotten down to such a fine point that a New York order by means of signs can be executed in a remarkably short time. Comparisons as to speed have gotten down to seconds and the complaint is that the private wire houses by the use of their telephones, which are located near the pit, can beat the houses which depend on the public service and have no private wire connection by twenty to thirty seconds on an order. Even the quotations, it is said, are sent out by private houses in advance of the quotations sent by the board. Speculative trade is so poor on the board that the rank and file of brokers are apt to be in fault-finding humor. Elevators and the private wire houses have always been pointed to as the reasons for concentration of cash and speculative business in a few hands and the decrease in speculative interest in the grain market here. It is urged that the present use of the newly installed telephone service simply tends to a further concentration of business in the hands of a few private wire houses.

Wheat Keeps Within a Narrow Range.

There was little change in the wheat situation yesterday. The market held within a range of ⅝@½c, and at no time was trading heavy in volume. The factors favorable to holders were the continued dry weather and the good clearances at the seaboard. New York clearances were 323,000 bu, and total clearances in wheat and flour were 421,000 bu. Primary receipts were 1,372,000 bu, and shipments were 661,000 bu. On the announcement of the clearances December wheat sold up to 60½c. The market opened at 60⅝, ⅛c above the previous close. There was a great deal of selling and hammering by the local bears, but such attacks are resisted quite stubbornly. Cables were not particularly encouraging. Of the foreign markets Berlin was the only one which showed an advance. Liverpool closed ¼d lower on futures. Northwestern receipts were 983 cars, against 966 the same day last year. The local inspection sheet showed arrivals of 325 cars and withdrawals from store of 11,000 bu. December wheat sold as low as 60@60⅛c and closed at 60¼c bid. The cash market was inclined to be easy. Some sales of winter wheat in store were reported, No. 2 wheat going to Indiana mills at May price. By sample No. 4 spring sold at 46½@55c and No. 3 at 50@59½c.

Corn was the most interesting of the grain markets. Early in the day it was quite active with a flurry in the near-by futures. The shortage in October is supposed to be with the elevator men, but it was sufficient to advance that future from 30⅝c to 31½c, as against 30⅝c the previous close. The market eased off slightly and became less active, but closed with October at 31⅛c. The recent privilege trade may have had something to do with the irregularity of the market. The receipts were only 293 cars, against 373,000 bu inspected out of store, while only 305 cars are expected today. The action was in the near-by deliveries, but May toned up in sympathy and closed at an advance of ⅛c. Exports of corn were 119,000 bu and primary receipts and shipments were 394,000 bu and 440,000 bu respectively. The cash demand for corn continues good and sales for shipment East were made on a basis of the top prices. Most of the bids, however, are being made with reference to the May futures. Sample corn in some cases was a full cent higher. The sugar refinery paid 31 1-3c f. o. b. for No. 2 corn and 32c for No. 2 yellow. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 3 at 27¼@31¼c, No. 3 yellow at 27½@31½c, No. 2 at 31½@32c, No. 2 yellow at 31¾@32¼c, No. 3 white at 27½c, and No. 2 white at 31¼@31⅜c. Billed through: No. 3 at 26@28½c, No. 3 yellow at 26½@29c, No. 2 at 29@29¼c, No. 2 yellow at 29½@30c, and No. 3 white at 26c.

Covering of Short Lines in Oats.

The oats market was again strong, with some covering of short lines by George Martin and Tuttle. May opened unchanged at 20⅛c, advanced to 20⅝c, and closed at 20⅝c bid. The near by futures were traded in much less actively, but showed greater gains. Considerable business was done in May oats at top price of the day. Cash oats were in fair demand and fully up to the prices the previous day. Receipts were 251 cars with no withdrawals from store. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 3 at 16@19¼c, No. 3 white at 18@20c, No. 2 at 19@19¼c, and No. 2 white at 20¼@20⅞c. Billed through: No grade at 15@16c, No. 3 at 16¾@18c, No. 3 white at 17¼@18c, No. 2 at 17¾@17⅞c, and No. 2 white at 19@19⅝c.

Receipts of hogs were 6,000 less than the estimate. Prices were a shade higher. This was the occasion for a feeling of strength in provisions. The tone of the market was much better than it has been for some time. Packers were not so willing to sell and the moderate offerings suggested the prospect of receipts of hogs being light. Most of the advance of the day was maintained at the close.

Rye was quiet and easy at former ranges. Offerings were meager and about the only demand from carriers. Receipts were 11 cars, grading No. 2. No. 2 to go to store ranged at 38½@39c and do on track and f. o. b. sold at 38½@40c. Futures were inactive and about nominal. October was quotable at 38½c, December at 40c, January at 41c, and May sold at 44½c.

A good business was transacted in the barley market. While the low grade stuff may have been easy, anything in the line of good malting sold well at former prices and choice was scarce. Receipts were 112 cars, 98 grading No. 3 and only 1 No. 2. Poor, thin to common lots ranged at 26@32c; fair to good, according to weight and color, at 34@38c; and choice to fancy at 39@42c.

Cash flaxseed ruled steady, but futures were weak and showed declines at the close. The offerings of futures were for the Northwest mainly and this did more to weaken the ideas of the local crowd than anything else. The speculative business was fairly liberal. Receipts were large at 146 cars; shipments, 19,800 bu. No. 1 Northwestern spot and to arrive ranged at 93@93¼c, the outside for choice, and 93c the closing price. Rejected ranged at 85@89½c. October sold at 91¼@82c and closed at 91¾c, or a shade easier. November was nominally 92c. December sold at 92⅜@93c and rested at 92⅝c, a decline of ⅜c. May sold at 98⅛c@$1.00, the outside for Northwestern, with 98⅛c the closing price, a decline of 1c.

Timothy seed was quiet and easy. Offerings were burdensome. Contract was quoted at $3.50, choice at $3.75, and common to good at $3.00@3.25. October sold at $3.50. February was $3.65 bid and March $3.70 bid.

Cloverseed was inactive and nominally steady on the basis of $6.90 for October.

Bran was dull. Sales were at $9.75@10.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Flaxseed committee will probably make a report at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, recommending that no change be made in the grading of flaxseed. At present flaxseed grades No. 1 and rejected. There is a wide range between first-class Northwestern seed and Southwestern seed, which will barely pass into the No. 1 grade. Inspector Stevens suggested that a change in classification be made to attract larger shipments of Northwestern seed. He wanted the No. 1 grade to be divided. One of the subdivisions would be known as No. 1 Northwestern and the other as No. 1, the second to include Southwestern seed and flaxseed from cleaning-houses containing a certain mixture of rejected seed.

The movement of flaxseed into the Northwestern market this year is not a matter of grading, but one of geography. The crop is being raised in the territory tributary to Duluth and Minneapolis and is moving naturally towards those points. It is understood that the committee takes the stand that the movement of the present crop does not warrant any change in grading. A suggestion was also made to revive the old penalty on poorly cleaned seed. Under the old system the dirt and waste in flaxseed received here ran from 2 to 5 per cent, whereas it now runs from 5 to 8 per cent. The heavy receipts of flax in the Northwest, with the comparatively light arrivals here, have been attracting attention all season. For the first time in the history of the flaxseed trade Chicago has been beaten squarely on receipts by the Northwestern market. In this connection the following Duluth dispatch is of considerable interest:

"A tremendous amount of flax is being handled on the local Board of Trade. Receipts here and at Superior are probably larger than at any primary market on the globe. It seems almost incredible that in such a short time the business could develop to such an extent as it has in the last two years. Prior to two years ago no flax to speak of was handled here. Below are given the official figures, showing the increase of the receipts over last year. From July to December, inclusive, of last year the number of cars of flax received was 666. This year the flax receipts from July to the present time have been about 3,600 cars, of which 1,800 have come this month."

A prominent receiver in speaking of the prospects of the spread widening between May corn and May oats, argues that oats can be bought and cribbed in the country and sold again at 20c for May delivery. Such a transaction would represent a profit, while to make a profit on cribbing corn in the country at the present time it could not be sold for May delivery at less than 32c. The closing price for oats last night would leave a comfortable margin on the proposition as laid down, while the price on May corn was 2½c below the price named.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 410 cars; corn, 305 cars; oats, 216 cars; hogs, 32,000.

McIntyre & Wardwell of New York propose to have a representation in the cash market here similar to Lohrke. Charles Gibson will represent them.

There was less activity in lake freights. The rate on corn to Buffalo was held at 2⅜c and no room was reported as taken. 25,000 bu oats to Port Huron paid 2c and 95,000 bu barley to Buffalo 2⅜c.

Wheat was a shade firmer on the curb after the close. The crowd appeared to have oversold a trifle late in the session. Puts on December ranged at 60@60⅛c and calls at 60⅝@61c. The trade in corn privileges was inconsequential.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Oct. 24, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Oct.	59⅞	59⅝@ 59⅞	59⅞	51⅞
Dec.	60⅛	60 @ 60⅝	60⅛	52⅞
May	64⅝	64⅛@ 64⅝	64⅝	57⅛
CORN.				
Oct.	30⅝	30⅝@ 31½	31⅛	50
Dec.	27⅞	28⅛@ 28⅜	28⅛	48⅛
May	29⅞	29⅝@ 29⅞	29⅞	49⅞
OATS.				
Oct.	17⅞	18⅛@ 18⅛	18⅛	27⅞
Dec.	18	18⅛@ 18⅛	18⅛	....
May	20⅛	20⅛@ 20⅝	20⅝	32⅛
MESS PORK.				
Oct.	8.05	8.15 @......	8.15	11.95
Jan.	9.37½	9.15 @9.25	9.22½	11.85
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Oct.	5.50	5.55 @5.55	5.55	7.02½
Jan.	5.60	5.62½@5.67½	5.67½	6.87½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Oct.	4.72½	4.67½@4.72½	4.67½	6.35
Jan	4.60	4.62½@4.67½	4.85	6.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades	Total.
Winter wheat	....	15	2	17
Spring wheat	146	149	23	318
Corn	237	41	15	293
Oats	75	174	2	251
Rye	9	2	...	11
Barley	1	98	13	112
Totals	468	479	55	1,002

Inspected out—10,581 bu wheat and 372,983 bu corn.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening:

Articles.	Receipts 1895.	Receipts 1894.	Shipments 1895.	Shipments 1894.
Flour, brls.	11,871	15,601	15,068	12,169
Wheat, bu.	356,348	92,650	16,945	26,686
Corn, bu.	267,030	189,400	384,907	81,103
Oats, bu.	603,740	236,613	481,085	91,912
Rye, bu.	14,326	4,785	10,849	2,355
Barley, bu.	154,490	93,900	25,861	34,658
T. seed, lbs.	343,970	208,410	135,981	252,435
C. seed, lbs.	57,445	23,750	791	2,500
Oth. s'd, lbs.	4,310	50	67,172	700
F. seed, bu.	73,965	341,000	40,410	17,777
B. corn, lbs.	250,145	187,100	30,600	14,050
Cheese, lbs.	341,122	130,735	179,320	174,280
Butter, lbs.	522,682	334,146	473,876	249,781
Eggs, cases.	5,980	5,145	6,816	3,762
Hides, lbs.	402,835	205,145	593,902	919,270
Wool, lbs.	176,091	29,490	249,123	142,220

TRADE ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Outlook for Apples Improving—Potatoes Steadier.

While receipts of apples continue heavy choice fruit was not especially plentiful and holders were firm. The volume of business was large. All the Eastern markets are firm and few apples are coming from that direction. Arrivals of potatoes were 44 cars. There was no material change in the situation, but the feeling was a trifle steadier, although the number of cars on track was still very large.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 21c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 14@17c; thirds, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy [Cooley's], 18c; firsts, 13½@14½c.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 9@9½c; twins, 8½@9¼c; cheddars, 8@8½c; Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 7½@8c; brick, 7@8c.

California fruits—Plums, $1.40@1.50 per 4-basket crate; grapes, 90c@$1.20 per 4-basket crate; pears, $1.75@2.50 per box.

Cooperage in rather good demand, with fair offerings. Pork barrels firmer at 80@82½c. Lard tierces steady at 97½c. Sales were, 5 cars pork barrels at 80c, 950 do at 82½c, 1,000 lard tierces at 97½c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 16½@17c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 16c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $6.25@6.50 per doz; partridges, $3.50@4.00; quail, $1.50@2.00; mallard ducks, $4.00@4.50; jack snipe, $1.25@2.50; plover, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, $1.25@1.50.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.00@2.75 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $6.50@7.50 per box; Michigan peaches, 20@25c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, $2.00@2.75 per brl; grapes, Concords, 11@13½c per 8-lb basket; Catawbas, 17@17½c; cranberries, $6.50@7.25 per brl; Mexican oranges, $3.25@3.75 per box; Valencias, $2.00@2.25 per 4⅛ to .80 box.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7c; No. 2 do, 6c; No. 1 calf skins, 9½c; No. 2 do, 8c. No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c; No. 2 do, 3½c.

Hay—Receipts, 2,105 tons; shipments, 403 tons. Strictly choice timothy in fair demand and prices steady. Low and medium grades of timothy and all descriptions of upland prairie in large supply and very dull; scarcely any demand. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.50 on track. No. 1, $11.50@12.00, No. 2 at $10.00@11.00, mixed nominal at $8.00@10.00, upland prairie at $9.00@10.50 for good to choice, and $4.50@8.50 for poor to fair.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Hebrons, 18@22c per bu on track; Jersey sweet potatoes, $2.25@2.75 per brl.

Poultry—Turkeys, 8@8½c; chickens, 6¼@8c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8¼@9c; geese, per doz, $6.25@6.50.

Vegetables—Turnips, 18@20c per bu; cauliflower, $1.25@2.00 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.50 per 100; celery, 40@50c per crate; egg plant, 50@60c per crate; lettuce, 40@50c per case; Lima beans, 20@22c per qt; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; Hubbard squash, 50c per doz; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per 1¼-bu sack; tomatoes, 75c@$1.00 per bu.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines; high-proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Ruling Prices on the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—For a short time early in the day wheat futures were slightly firmer, with small, scattered offerings and moderately active buying, quickened partly by drought West, large export clearances from the Atlantic coast, and an advance of 1¼@1¾ marks in Berlin. Liverpool was dull and barely steady, while Paris and Antwerp were unchanged. Suddenly the demand subsided appreciably and during the remainder of the session the market was dull, flat, and narrow, with a slightly weaker undercurrent, owing partly to abundant receipts in the Northwest.

There was a fair spot demand, but a free export trade was hindered by the firmer prices asked, especially for No. 2 red. Exporters took 8 loads for early loading, with exports 10 to 12 loads more of spring to arrive on the c. i. f. basis. Exports, 324,923 bu; receipts, 213,350 bu. Spot was in fair demand at full figures, exporters taking 7 loads for early loading, embracing No. 1 Northern f. o. b. at 1¼c over December, the latter for next week, and No. 2 red f. o. b. afloat, 3c over December; No. 1 hard f. o. b. afloat, 3c over December; No. 1 hard c. i. f. Buffalo, 2¼c under December; No. 2 do, 4¾c under; and frosted, 10½c under. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 326,248 bu, against 149,961 bu a year ago; corn, 119,325 bu; last year 48,8?? bu.

Corn—Exports, 102,925 bu; receipts, 95,550 bu. Spot was quiet owing to the higher prices asked, exporters taking 4 loads. Sales—55,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅝c elevator, 39⅛@39⅜c afloat; do f. o. b. afloat October quoted at 2¼c over October; do for November at 2c over October; and new No. 2 on p. t.; 8,000 bu ungraded at 39⅛c afloat. Futures stronger, with more activity.

Oats—Exports, 4,575 bu; receipts, 88,000 bu. Spot firmer, with a fair demand. Sales—5,000 bu No. 2 white at 25c; October at 25c; November at 24⅛c; 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 23⅝c; 20,000 bu No. 3 do at 23¼c; 14,000 bu ungraded at 25@28½c for white and 23¼@25c for mixed; 30,000 bu white afloat at 25@26¼c. Futures more active and firmer.

Official sales:

Months.	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
Oct.	....	....	....	66⅛	66
Dec.	67⅛	66 13-16	67⅛	67⅛	67
Feb.	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	....
May	70⅛	70	70 7-16	70⅛	70⅛
CORN.					
Oct.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞
Nov.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛
Dec.	35⅛	35⅛	36	35⅞	35⅛
May	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
OATS.					
Oct.	....	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Nov.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Dec.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛
May	....	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛

Cotton—The future delivery market opened four points lower on near, and unchanged to 2 points on late months, later recovered 3 points, which were subsequently lost and closed weak at 25 to 30 points decline from yesterday's final figures.

Liverpool reported spot cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 4⅝d. Futures opened firm, 6-64ths@7-64 advance; closed quiet 2@3 points net advance.

Manchester—Yarns, not much doing. Cloths, small inquiry. Receipts at the ports today were 50,522 bales. On the spot the market was quiet but steady. Sales, 420 bales for consumption. Middling uplands quoted at 8⅝c and do gulf at 9⅛c.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
October	1,500	8.35	8.25	8.17@8.20
November	6,700	8.47	8.18	8.17@8.18
December	22,800	8.51	8.25	8.25@8.26
January	194,300	8.57	8.31	8.31@8.32
February	9,800	8.61	8.36	8.36@8.37
March	159,600	8.68	8.42	8.42@8.43
April	3,000	8.72	8.58	8.47@8.48
May	5,000	8.77	8.57	8.52@8.53
June	3,600	8.83	8.76	8.58@8.59
July	800	8.85	8.73	8.62@8.63

Butter—Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras, 23c; do, Western, seconds to firsts, 16@21½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 12@17c; Western dairy, thirds to firsts, 10@15c; Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to extras, 11¼@13½c; do, fresh, seconds to firsts, 11@12c; do, fourths to thirds, 8¼@10½c.

Eggs—Arrivals smaller but the demand slow and prices steady at 19½@22c for fanciest marks.

Sugars—Raws were dull and tame; centrifugals, 96 test, quoted at 3⅝c; muscovado, 89 test, at 3⅛c; and molasses sugars, 98 test, at 2⅝c. Refined steady but quiet at 4⅝c for granulated.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 9⅞c.

Coffee—There was less activity to the trading in the market for futures, and prices 5@15 points lower. There was some local selling. Havre opened steady and closed ¼f lower. Hamburg declined ¼ and ½ pfg. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 34,000 bags. The Rio market was firm and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9 15-23d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 16,466 bags. American visible supply, 553,066 bags.

Today's sales

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	500	14.45	14.35	14.30@14.35
May	1,250	14.00	14.00	13.85@13.90
October	750	15.35	15.30	15.25@15.30
November	1,750	15.05	15.00	14.95@15.00
December	2,500	14.90	14.80	14.75@14.80

Ocean Freights—Firm; engagements, 40,000 bu to London Nov. 23 at 3d; Liverpool quoted at 3d; Hamburg, 40 pfgs; Antwerp, 2¼d; Bristol at 3¼d; Copenhagen at 3s 7½d; Leith at 3½d; Rotterdam at 6¼c; Hull at 3¾d; Newcastle at 3¾d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—Grain—The dry weather and good clearances of wheat from New York furnished support to the market and prices held firm, but within very narrow range, and unchanged from the level of several days. The trade was a good deal at sea on the prospect. The conditions were interpreted today as about equal for advance or decline. The majority sentiment on the local board is probably bearish for the moment, for many believe there must be a break of a cent or two before the market can enlist the buying support necessary to advance prices. December wheat opened firm at 55⅛c, and soon dropped to 54⅞c, and latter to 54⅝c. The close was 54⅝c, the same as a year ago. The range was ⅛c in the extreme, but ⅛c covered the market the larger part of the time. There was a light trade and this market was relatively weaker than Chicago. May opened at 59⅛c and closed at 59⅛c, the range of price. Cash wheat was firm at ¼@⅜c premium over December for contract grades. Flour—Slow; patents, $3.15@3.50 brl; domestic bakers', $2.65@2.75 brl; export bakers', $2.05@2.40.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—Grain—Wheat dull; spot and month, 65⅝@65⅞c; December, 67⅛@67⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 62⅛@62⅜c; receipts, 13,350 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 66@67c; on grade, 63⅛@66⅛c. Corn firmer; spot, 37⅛@37⅞c; month, 37⅛c bid; year, 34@34⅛c; receipts, 62,811 bu; Southern white corn, 36@37c; yellow, 38@38½c. Oats, white mixed firmly held; No. 2 white, Western, 25⅛@26⅛c; mixed, 23⅛c asked; receipts, 34,522 bu. Rye firmer; No. 2, 44@44½c near by, 48⅛c Western; receipts, 785 bu. Hay firm; choice timothy, $15.50 asked. Grain freights steady, demand improved; steam to Liverpool, per bu, 2⅝@3d November; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 3s October. Butter and eggs steady, unchanged. Cheese firm, unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Grain—Spring wheat dull but firm; No. 1 hard, spot, old, 67⅛c; new, 66⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅛c. Winter wheat very quiet but firm; No. 2 red, 68⅛c; No. 2 hard, 65⅛c in store. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 36⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 36c; No. 2 corn, 35⅛c. Oats market very dull; No. 2 white, 23⅛@24c; No. 3 white 22@22⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 20@20⅛c. Barley still unsettled. Rye dull at 45c for No. 2. Canal freights firm, unchanged; wheat, 2⅛c; corn, 2⅛c; oats, 1⅛c, to New York.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—Grain—Corn—Firm, higher; No. 2, 30⅛c; No. 3, 29⅛c; new No. 3, 26⅛c; new No. 4, 28c. Oats—Steady, strong; No. 2 white, 18⅛c@19c; No. 3 do, 17⅛@17⅛c. Rye—Nominal; No. 2, 39@40c. Whisky—Firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high wines. Receipts — Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 52,550 bu; oats, 41,250 bu; rye, none; barley, 13,300 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 27,750 bu; oats, 81,250 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 6,300 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 23.—Grain—Wheat—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash and October, 67⅛c; December, 68⅛c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 32⅛c; No. 3 mixed, 31⅛c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 20⅛c; No. 2 white, 22⅛c. Rye—Inactive, lower; No. 2 cash, 42c. Clover seed—Dull, steady; prime cash and October, $4.20. Receipts—Wheat—11,500 bu; corn, 33,500 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; clover seed, 1,150 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—Grain—Flour steady. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 66@66⅛c; receipts, 8,600 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats active; No. 2 mixed, 20@21c. Rye dull; No. 2, 42⅛@43⅛c. Lard firm, $5.45. Bulk meats, $5.00. Bacon firm, $6.25. Whisky steady; sales, 546 brls, $1.22. Butter active. Sugar strong, active. Eggs steady, 15c. Cheese steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—Grain—Wheat—Firmer; cash, 62⅛c; December, 61⅛@61⅜c; May, 66⅛c. Corn—Higher; cash, 28c; December, 24⅛c; May, 26⅛c. Oats—Higher; cash, 17c; December, 18⅛c; May, 20⅛c. Rye—Quiet; 37c. Pork, better; jobbing, $8.62½. Lard—Higher; prime, $5.45; choice, $5.52½. Lead—Lower; $3.07½@3.12½. Spelter—Lower; $3.80. Flaxseed—Unchanged; 88c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Grain—Wheat active and steady; No. 2 hard, 57⅛@58⅛c; No. 2 red, 64c; rejected, 40@48c. Corn active, higher; No. 2 mixed, 24⅛c; No. 2 white, 24⅛@25c. Oats irregular; No. 2 mixed, 16⅛c; No. 2 white, 18⅛@18⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 4,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 11,700 bu; corn and oats, none.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Grain—Wheat weak and lower; No. 1 hard cash, 58⅛c; October, 58⅛c; December, 58⅛c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 55⅛c; October, 57⅛c; November, first half, 57⅛c; December, 56⅛c; May, 61c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 52⅛@54⅛c; No. 3 do, 49⅛@52⅛c. To arrive—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 57⅛c.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 white, 66⅛c; No. 2 red, 65⅛c; No. 3 red, 62⅛c; December, 66⅛c. Corn—No. 2, 33c. Oats—No. 2 white, 22⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 20⅛c. Rye—No. 2, 42⅛c. Clover-seed, $4.17½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.—Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

IN THE FOREIGN FINANCIAL MARKET

Closing Quotations on the London, Berlin, and Paris Exchanges.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Consols—For money, 107 5-16; do account, 107⅜. Canadian Pacific, 60⅛; Erie, 13⅛; do seconds, 79; Illinois Central, 101⅛; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 78⅛; New York Central, 103⅛; Pennsylvania, 57⅛; Reading, 10⅛; Mexican Central, new 4s, 72⅛.

Bar silver, 31d per ounce.

Money ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, ⅝ per cent; do three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £11,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 230.50; Madrid, 16; Lisbon, 25; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 105.37½; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 41½ pfgs.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25c for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot, quiet but steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 4d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 4d; No. 1 California, 5s 5d. Futures opened quiet but steady and unchanged, closed firm, with near positions unchanged to ¼d lower and distant positions ¼@½d lower; business about equally distributed; October, 5s 3½d; November, 5s 4d; December, 5s 5¼d; January, 5s 5d; February, 5s 5¼d; March, 5s 5¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new 3s 5¼d; futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed firm with near position ¼@½d higher and distant positions ¼d higher; business heaviest on early positions; October, 3s 5¾d; November, 3s 6d; December, 3s 6d; January, 3s 4d; February, 3s 4d; March, 3s 4d. Flour—Demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Provisions—Bacon, quiet; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 41s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 34s; long clear light, 38@45 lbs, 33s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 31s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 28s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 38s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 34s; hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 45s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 56s 3d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard, firm; prime Western, 28s 6d; refined, in pails, 31s. Cheese, firm; demand fair; finest American white 40s; finest American colored, 30s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 90s; good, 65s. Turpentine, spirits, 20s 6d. Resin, common, 4s 3d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool, refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil, 21s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 7½d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3⅛d; hindquarter, 6¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London [Pacific coast], £2 15s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for the Day.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 21	16,535	316	37,078	19,000
Tuesday, Oct. 22	9,198	662	27,537	14,039
Wednesday, Oct. 23	18,000	500	30,000	14,000
Week thus far	43,733	1,508	94,615	47,139
Same period last w'k	53,242	1,490	113,564	63,427
Same period 1894	47,659	2,466	82,610	37,842
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 21	3,482	.....	11,030	4,095
Tuesday, Oct. 22	2,387	14	6,484	4,015
Wednesday, Oct. 23	4,000	.....	7,000	3,000
Week thus far	9,869	14	24,514	11,110
Same period last w'k	11,376	94	23,064	16,329
Same period 1894	9,862	75	18,179	7,039

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 cattle, 32,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep.

Cattle—Native steers sold at $3.15@5.30, bulk $4.30@5.00; Westerns, $2.85@4.05; Texas steers, $2.65@3.25; native cows and heifers $1.25@3.50, bulk $1.75@2.40; bulls, principally $2.00@2.60; veal calves, $2.75@6.00; and stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.85.

Hogs—Heavy sold at $3.30@3.90; mixed, $3.45@3.90; light, $3.45@3.90; pigs, $2.00@3.80; bulk of hogs, $3.60@3.80.

Sheep—Lambs sold at $2.80@4.50, bulk $3.65@4.30; native sheep, $1.25@3.50, with one fancy load averaging 120 pounds at $3.90. Westerns sold at $2.00@3.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,137 head; slow; good to prime steers closed 10c lower; inferior grades steady; oxen steady; bulls 10c higher; dry cows firm; native steers, poor to prime, $3.50@3.90; oxen and stags, $2.00@3.30; bulls, $2.25@2.80; dry cows, $1.15@3.00. European cables quote American steers at 8@10¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7⅝@9c. Exports today, 400 beeves, 1,500 sheep, and 2,360 qrs of beef, 2,000 carcasses of mutton, and 500 dressed hogs. Calves—Receipts, 1,200 head; slow; grassers ¼c lower; veals, poor to choice, $4.00@7.50; grassers, $2.25@2.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,648; sheep steady; lambs firm; sheep, poor to prime, $1.50@3.00; lambs, common to choice, $3.25@4.35. Hogs—Receipts, 11,482; firm at $4.25@4.60.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market about steady; common grades of feeders lower; native beef steers, $3.70@5.20; Westerns, $2.75@4.15; Texas steers, $2.25@3.25; cows and heifers, $2.35@3.00; canners', $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75; calves, $2.00@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,300; market steady; closed strong; active; heavy, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.40@3.45; light, $3.35@3.55; pigs, $2.75@3.25; bulk of sales, $3.45@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700; market steady; native sheep, $2.00@3.00; Westerns, $2.00@2.90; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.70; lambs, $3.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 2,500; best grades steady; others weak; Texas steers, $2.20@3.25; Texas cows, $1.60@2.65; beef steers, $3.35@5.05; native cows, $1.40@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.90; bulls, $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,300; shipments, 1,700; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.45@3.65; heavies, $3.00@3.65; packers', $3.45@3.65; mixed, $3.40@3.60; lights, $3.35@3.60; Yorkers, $3.50@3.60; pigs, $2.75@3.55.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; native steers range at $3.00@5.30; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00; Texas and Indian steers, $2.25@3.65; cows, $1.75@2.80. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market firm; heavy, $3.50@3.75; mixed, $3.30@3.65; light, $3.55@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; native, $2.25@3.40.

Philadelphia Not Even Standing Still.

No particular progress is implied for Philadelphia in crabs being caught opposite the city. In fact, this is more suggestive of going backward.—Philadelphia Times.

BOOM ON IN ALLEY "L."

ADVANCE SHOWN IN STOCK AND IN EXTENSION BONDS.

Rumor of Reorganization Committee Having Plans Practically Completed Affects the Stock—Rumor Lacks Confirmation—Manager Swinarton of the American Strawboard Predicts Dividends—Another Advance in Western Stone.

There was greater activity in the bonds and stock of Alley "L" yesterday on the local exchange than there has been for some time. Stock went up to 9, and the extension bonds sold as high as 44. The activity in these securities was due to a rumor that the Reorganization committee was nearly ready to give out its plans for putting the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company upon a firm financial footing. Unfortunately for the holders of the securities, it would appear, there was no ground for any such rumor. John J. Mitchell, the Chairman of the Reorganization committee and its moving spirit, said yesterday the reorganization plan was no nearer completion than it had been for some days. In fact, the plans have suffered a temporary setback. Col. Wolcott has gone to New York, and Mr. Bigelow was in St. Louis yesterday, though he is expected in Chicago again today. Col. Wolcott said before leaving he would return to Chicago whenever his presence was necessary, and he authorized the other two members of the committee to go ahead with the work, and promised to give his coöperation to any action they might take. The final report of the committee is not likely to be made until after the return of L. Z. Leiter, who is expected home from Europe early next month. In fact, until his return, it would be almost impossible for the committee to make any report with any strong probability of its final adoption. As the largest holder of extension bonds he must be considered in the formation of any plan for the reorganization of the company. In a general way it is known what Mr. Leiter's wishes are in the matter, but it seems to be the impression that a delay will have no serious effect upon the reorganization scheme, and that the committee will wait to confer with him personally before completing its labors. The movement in Alley "L" yesterday was one which has been expected for some time. There are many who believe the road can be put on a paying basis, and that while stockholders will be called upon for the heavy assessment that it will pay the holders to pay this assessment and hold on in the hope of good coming out of it in the future.

One of the things the Reorganization committee has had under consideration was the putting of the present structure in repair without delay. The roadbed of the Alley "L" is in an undeniably bad condition. Just how bad the physical condition of the road is is a matter upon which there is some difference of opinion, but that something should be done and done at once is believed by all who have looked into the matter. During the three years the road has been in operation there has been practically nothing done towards the repair of the structure. It is in need of paint and engineers say unless the structure is put in shape without delay its permanent value must be impaired. Instead of needing $100,000 for the work which is necessary on the present line, it is now said the cost of this work will be nearer $200,000.

J. H. Swinarton, President of the Standard Strawboard company and manager of the American Strawboard Co., was in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Swinarton said the companies were doing a good business and that the probabilities were the American Strawboard company would resume the payment of dividends Jan. 1. No dividends have been paid by the American Strawboard company since June, 1893. Up to that time the company had paid quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. "The mills of the American Strawboard company are turning out large quantities of strawboard, which is now being sold at a price which leaves a fair margin of profit," said Mr. Swinarton. "It has been stated in the newspapers that but little advantage could accrue to the company through the agreement which went into effect Aug. 15, and under which there was a cessation of the fight which has been on for some time. It was said the mills were under contract with the principal consumers of strawboard at the old figures, and that for this reason there could be no advance possible on the principal output of the mills. As a matter of fact, there are only a few contracts yet to be filled at the ruinous cut rates. The American Strawboard company has to deliver less than 200 tons and the Standard company less than 1,000 tons at the old figures.

"Regarding the Western Strawboard company, which proposes to come into the field as an active competitor to the American, I can say that those most interested in our companies are not in the least alarmed. Mr. Bird may have a good scheme in his proposed method of manufacturing strawboard, but from tests which I have seen made I am inclined to doubt its value. The strawboard which it is proposed to manufacture from the paunches of cattle slaughtered at the Stock-Yards would lack strength, besides being too filthy for use in the boxing of food products. We do not look for any serious opposition from this company, and from reports which come to me from those interested I have my doubts of the company getting on its feet any time soon."

The Merchants' National Bank has decided to transfer $500,000 from its surplus account to the stock account. The Merchants' National has had a capital of $500,000, a surplus of $1,500,000, and undivided profits, according to its last statement, of $491,667. The stockholders at a special meeting held Tuesday afternoon decided to make the change stated, which will make the capital stock of the bank $1,000,000, its surplus $1,000,000, and leave its undivided profits as they now stand. This stock will be issued pro rata to present holders as a stock dividend. There is really no change made in the affairs of the institution through this action, which was the result of a belief on the part of those most heavily interested that a capital of $1,000,000 would appear more sightly in the reports of the institution. According to the latest quotations on the stock of the Merchants' National the bid price is $500 and the asking price $550 on stock of a par value of $100. The book value was $498. This bank has individual deposits of over $3,000,000. This is the first change in the capital stock of the institution in nearly twenty years.

Western Stone was again active yesterday, advancing more than 2 points from the ruling price of the previous day. Sales were made from an opening at 70 up to 72 regular and 72⅛ account. More than 500 shares were sold during the day, and it is said most of this went to insiders. Chicago City railway sold at 313, North Chicago at 288½, Diamond Match at 127 and 127½, and New York Biscuit at 67⅜. West Chicago seems a drug on the market. There was practically no demand for this stock yesterday, a few sales being made at 122½, which is the lowest point it has touched for some time.

Sterling rates showed an advance yesterday, though it was not marked. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	4.88	4.89
Actuary	4.87¼	4.88¼
Documentary	4.86	4.87

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

24 C & S S R T Co.	8⅝	50 do act	70
600 do	8½	45 Western S Co.	70
52 Western S Co.	70	5 N C St R R Co.	288¼
100 do act	70	50 D Match Co act	127
200 do	70	2 C City R	313

BONDS.

$5000 Consumers Gas 5s 86

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

100 W Stone Co act	70⅛	50 C & S S R T Co	8⅝
250 do act	71	150 L St E RR act	27⅝
30 do	71	50 do cash	27¼
100 do act	71½	100 do act	27¼
50 do act	72	1 do	27½
50 C & SS R T Co	8⅝	50 do act	27¼
1 do	9	6 do	27½
100 do act	8¾	60 I P & P pfd	9
5 do	8¾	50 Am S Board Co.	40¼
100 do	8⅝	57 D Match Co.	127½
70 do	8⅝	20 W C S RR cash	122¼
10 do	8⅝	22 do	122½
150 do	8½		

BONDS.

$1000 CGL &C Co5s 91¾	$1000 LSt E Debt5s 79½

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

210 C & SS R T Co	8¾	10 C & C Can & D	68½
150 L S E RR act	27⅝	10 W Stone Co.	71½
1 do	27¼	50 do	72
7 Chi City R	313	11 M W S E RRCo	20
6 I P & Prov pfd.	9	38 do	19½

BONDS.

$10000 Am Biscuit Co 6s cash 99

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 C & SS R T Co.	8⅝	2 N Y B Co.	67
365 do	9	50 do	67⅜
150 L St E RR act.	27¼	30 W Stone Co.	72
50 I P & P Com'n.	4	50 do act	72⅛
212 Sts W S C L.	13½		

BONDS.

$ 500 L S E Debt 5s 79½	Co Ex 6s 42½
1000 WCSRRDe 6s 101	5,000 do 44
$5000 C & S S R T	

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 23.	Oct. 16.
New York	$111,430,000	$108,667,034
Chicago	15,488,000	16,570,000
Boston	16,294,000	16,195,743
Philadelphia	15,310,000	16,418,634
St. Louis	3,838,000	5,111,023
Baltimore	2,190,000	3,741,623

New Orleans	3,473,000	2,720,259

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: St. Louis, $1.25 discount bid.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET DULL.

Raid Causes Sharp Declines in Manhattan and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—This was the dullest day on the Stock Exchange that has been known for a long time past, and the volume of business fell to unusually small proportions. At frequent intervals the ticker was absolutely silent, thus indicating the indifference to the course of share values manifested by the outside public and the professional traders alike. The market for American railway securities in London was lower; still, the foreigners were moderate purchasers of St. Paul here, but the buying of this stock by the arbitrage brokers exerted little or no influence on the market, which, during the greater portion of the day, moved in a downward direction. The declines, however, were generally in keeping with the restricted volume of trading, and only in a very few instances were the changes as much as a point.

A bear raid against Manhattan resulted in a decline of 1¾ points in that stock, the selling having been based on the opposition of the surface roads. The bears were encouraged in their work of depressing prices by the firmer tone of the foreign exchange market as reflected in an advance in both the posted and active rates. Still, the selling pressure in the general run of stocks was far from pronounced, and the losses, therefore, were mostly of an insignificant character.

The anthracite coal stocks were equally as dull as the rest of the list, which fact occasioned considerable surprise in view of the advancing tendency of coal prices. The industrial stocks were much less active than usual, and for a time held somewhat firmer than the railways, but eventually these stocks gave way in sympathy with the decline in the remainder of the list.

In the late dealings the selling pressure against Sugar increased slightly and the stock fell over a point below yesterday's final figure. The decline in this property had an adverse influence on the balance of the list, which, in the late trading, was weak and on the decline. The break in Sugar was caused by liquidation by insiders. There were new complications in the sugar trade and it is believed that the Havemeyer people are preparing to show Congress they are making no money so they can get what protection they want. Much of the selling can be traced directly to that crowd.

Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2; closed, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488½ for demand and 487¼@487½ for 60 days. Posted rates, 488@488½ and 489@489½. Commercial bills, 486½. Silver certificates, 68@68¼.

Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds weak.

Petroleum—Firmer; 124 bid.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oc.23.	Closing Oc.22.
Amn. Sugar	41,800	107⅜	105¼	105¾	107¼
Do pfd	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
Amn. Tobacco	3,000	94⅝	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Amn. Spirits Co.	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
Do pfd	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	.....
Amn. Express	3	115	115	115	.....
Atchison	3,000	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞
Bay State Gas	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Balt. & Ohio	15	60	60	60	.....
Cent. Pac.	48	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	.....
C., L. & W. pfd	50	63	63	63	63
C. B. & Q.	6,600	86⅛	85⅛	85⅜	86
C. & N. W.	2,100	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
Do pfd	10	148⅛	148⅛	148⅛	148⅛
C., M. & St. P.	1,200	76⅞	76	76⅛	76⅞
Do pfd	300	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	127
C., R. I. & P.	5,500	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝	77⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	500	43⅛	43	43	.....
Do pfd	100	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	123⅛
Can. So.	500	55	54⅞	55	55⅛
Ches. & Ohio	1,300	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19
C.,C.,C.&St. L.	700	43	42⅛	42⅛	43⅛
C. R. R. of N. J.	100	111	111	111	111
Con. Gas [N.Y.]	700	147⅛	147	147	147
Chicago Gas	1,000	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69⅛
C. H. V. & Tol.	550	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	21⅞
Colo. Fuel & I.	400	36⅛	36	36	36
Co., C.&I. dev.	100	5	5	5	.....
*Chicago Gas	2,000	69⅝	69	69	69⅝
Del. & Hud.	200	132⅛	131⅞	131⅞	133
Den.&Rio G. pf.	600	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	52⅝
Dist.&C. F. Co.	4,900	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
L., S. S.&A. pfd	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	.....
E. & T. H.	20	30	30	30	.....
Edison	300	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	.....
Gen. Electric	1,200	37	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞
Ill. Steel	50	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Lake Shore	200	151	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛
Louis. & Nash.	5,100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
L. E. & W. pfd.	100	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	.....
L., N. A. & C.	100	9	9	9	8⅞
Do pfd	500	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28⅛
Long Isl. Tract.	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
Laclede Gas	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
Mich Cent	1,000	100	100	100	100⅛
M., K. & T.	700	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Do pfd	6,900	34⅛	33⅞	34	34⅞
Manhattan	6,600	108⅝	107⅛	107⅛	108⅞
Mo. Pac.	11,700	36	34⅛	34⅛	35⅛
Minn. & St. L.	200	24⅛	24	24	24⅛
Do pfd	370	59⅞	59	59	59⅞
N. Y. N. H. & H.	30	188	188	188	.....
Nor. Pac.	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	.....
Do pfd	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
N. Y. L. E. & W.	1,100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
N. Y. Cent	200	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞
N. Y., S.&W. pfd	200	35	34⅛	34⅛	35
Nor. Amer. Co.	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
N. Y. Ont. & W.	500	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
Nat. Lead	500	34	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Do pfd	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Nash. & Chatt.	100	79	79	79	.....
Ore. Imp.	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Phil. & Read.	5,000	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Pac. Mail	800	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
P. D. & E.	100	5	5	5	5
P.C.C.&StL. pfd	10	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57
Southern Ry.	1,000	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12
Do pfd	2,200	37	36⅛	36⅛	37⅛
So. Pac.	500	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛
Silver Bullion	13,000	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	67⅛
St. L.&S. W. pfd	600	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
T. & O. C. pfd	5	78	78	78	.....
Tex. Pac.	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Tenn. Coal	6,800	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	41⅛
Union Pac.	900	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
U. P. D. & G.	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
U. S. Rubber	240	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Do pfd	100	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	95
U. S. Cordage	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
U. S. Leather	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
Do pfd	4,700	78⅛	77	77	77⅛
W. U. Beef Co.	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	.....
W. & E. I.	2,200	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Do pfd	100	46	46	46	47⅛
Wabash	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
Do pfd	2,900	22	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛
West. Union	2,000	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Wis. Cent.	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....

*Central Trust Co. receipts.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	United States	43
American	116	Fargo	100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	111½	U. S. 4s, reg.	111⅞
U. S. 4s, coup.	122⅝	U. S. 4s, coup.	111⅞
U. S. 5s, reg.	114⅞	U. S. 2s, reg [bid].	97½
U. S. 5s, coup.	115⅞		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

25000 Atch 4s tr. 80½	33000 NYC-StL 4s. 103½
53000 do 2d inc cls A. 32¼@32½	3000 NYEl 1st. 107⅝
5000 do ad gmt. 54	2000 NYO-W con 5s. 112
20000 A-P inc. 3¼@3⅜	8000 NRy Cal 5s. 92½
7000 AD-T 5s. 116	5000 NP con 5s tr. 38½
1000 ACO 8s. 113¼	15000 do call tr nts. 83½@83¾
2000 B W-7th av cons. 115½	5000 do terml. 105
1000 Bk El 1st. 105	9000 Og Imt 1st. 96
1000 do 2d. 76	4000 do con 5s. 38
36000 BW-W 5s. 102	1000 O So 4s. 35
5000 CGL-C Co 5s. 93½	22000 OSL-UN 6s tr. 107½
27000 CRI-P ex 5s. 105½	5000 do con 5s tr. 59½
10000 CB-Q con 7s. 120¼	4000 OR-N con 5s. 97½
12000 do con 5s. 104	1000 do call tr 5s. 70
4000 CSo 1st gtd. 111½	6000 PD-E 1st Ev div. 103
1000 do 2d. 108	2000 P-W 1st. 84½
3000 C-E 1st. 112⅝	5000 P-R gm 4s. 87⅝
7000 C-O gen 4½s. 79⅝@79⅞	35000 do gm 4s tr. 78⅝@ 79
5000 CHV-T 6s. 91½	45000 do 1st inc. 37½@ 38½
1000 C-9th av 1st. 113½	16000 RGW 1st 4s. 77
3000 CStL-P 1st. 117½	6000 StLSW 1st. 78⅞
3000 C-WM 5s. 95	21000 do 2d inc. 34½@ 35
4000 C-EI gen 5s. 103⅞	34000 SV-NE 4s. 84
15000 D-IR1st. 103@103¼	4000 SoR 1st 5s. 90@90½
3000 EL-BS 5s. 102½	5000 SA-AP 4s. 61@61½
4000 ETV-G reorg lien. 94½	8000 TC-I 1st b div 6s. 79½
22000 FtW-DC 1st. 72½@73	5000 TStL-KC 1st 80½
11000 GH-Sa M-P deb. 93½	8000 TexP 1st 5s. 88½@ 89
1000 Ia Cent 1st. 94½	32000 do 2d in. 23¼@24¼
2000 Ill Cent Spfg div cp. 105½	6000 UNEl 1st 6s. 107@107½
5000 KP 6s 1896. 110⅝@111	20000 UPD-G 1st. 41
8000 do 6s Den div asstd. 113½@113⅝	20000 USCord 1st tr 44½
1000 K-M 4s. 83	11000 UP 1st '96. 109⅛@109⅞
20000 Lex av pf 1st. 113⅞@114	1000 do of '97. 109⅞
13000 L-N unfd gld 4s. 83⅞	5000 do of '98. 109⅞
2000 LNA-C con. 102½	1000 do of '99. 109⅞
31000 M-StP gm 4s Ser A. 95⅞@ 96	16000 UP new 6s. 98
130000 M-StL cn 5s. 104½@104⅞	16000 Wab 1st 5s. 108⅞@108⅞
10000 M-Ist 1st. 73⅞	2000 do 2d. 77½
1000 M-N 1st 1910. 119	10000 do deb ser B. 30⅞
10000 MK-T 1st. 94@94½	1000 WNC 1st 6s. 116
2000 MK-T 1st 4s. 88½	3000 WNY-P gm. 48½
57000 do 2d. 64½@64⅝	5000 do inc. 18½
	25000 Wis Ct 1st tr. 58½

IN THE BOSTON FINANCIAL MARKET.

Quotations for Bonds, Stocks, and Money on the Exchange.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The local money market continues quiet and featureless and quotations are as follows: Call loans, 3@4 per cent; time loans, 4@5 per cent; clearing-house rate, 2½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,400	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
Amn. Sugar	5,500	107¼	107⅝	105½	105½
Do pfd	125	100½	100½	100½	100½
Bay State Gas	900	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Bell Tel.	115	198	198	197½	198
C., B. & Q.	900	85⅝	86	85½	85½
Chi. Junc. Ry.	100	99	99	98½	98½
Erie Tel.	250	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Fitch. R. R. pfd.	50	91	91	91	91
Genl. Elec.	450	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
Do pfd	25	67	67	67	67
Ill. Steel	225	77½	77½	77½	77½
Mex. Cent.	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
Union Pac.	450	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
West End R. R.	575	69	69½	68⅝	68⅝
West. Elec. pfd.	35	55½	55½	55½	55½
Wolverine	600	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Wis. Cent.	500	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6

BONDS.

$ 4000 Atch 4s. 80¼	$4000 CB-Q con 5s. 103
150000 do 2d. 32¼@32½	4000 Mex Ct 4s. 69
5000 BG 2d 5s. 57	

CLOSING PRICES OF MINING STOCKS.

Quotations on the New York, Boston, and San Francisco Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.30; Deadwood, 75c; Gould and Curry, 30c; Homestake, $25.00; Iron Silver, 25c; Mexican, 60c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.35; Plymouth, 15c; Quicksilver, $3.25; do preferred, $16.15; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Standard, $2.25; Union Consolidated, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 35c; Hale and Norcross, $1.30.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Allouez Mining company, 80c; Atlantic, $20.00; Boston and Montana, $81.75; Butte and Boston, $16.37½; Calumet and Hecla, $310.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $10.00; Kearsarge, $17.37½; Osceola, $27.50; Quincy, $75.00; Tamarack, $132.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 17c; Alpha Con., 8c; Andes, 34c; Belcher, 43c; Best and Belcher, 84c; Bodie Consolidated, 31c; Bullion, 12c; Bulwer Consolidated, 6c; Caledonia, 10c; Challenge Consolidated, 58c; Chollar, 45c; Confidence, $1.55; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Consolidated Imperial, 2c; Crown Point, 38c; Gould and Curry, 41c; Hale and Norcross, $1.45; Julia, 1c; Kentuck Consolidated, 6c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 65c; Mono, 9c; Mt. Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 10c; Ophir, $1.45; Overman, 12c; Potosi, 60c; Savage, 51c; Sierra Nevada, 91c; Union Consolidated, 71c; Utah Consolidated, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 37c; Exchequer, 2c.

GUESS THE WRONG NAMES

AUTHORS OF THE INDICTMENT STORY MAKE A BIG MISTAKE.

Politicians Ridicule the Rumor That Names of City Officials and Other Influential Persons Will Be Brought Before the Grand Jury by the Civic Federation—Attorney Rush and Secretary Easley Say It Is Merely a Canard Which Never Had Any Foundation.

A morning newspaper yesterday printed a silly story announcing that the Civic Federation would ask the grand jury to indict City Clerk J. R. B. Van Cleave, State Treasurer Henry Wulff, Ald. P. F. Gleason of the First Ward and J. J. McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth Ward, Representative David E. Shanahan, Deputy City Treasurer Chris Mamer, Justice Q. J. Chott, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Major, and Perry A. Hull for violations of the primary election law at the Republican primaries previous to the last election.

The article was looked upon as a reckless piece of newspaper work by the politicians and caused much ridicule, as it was known that at the recent primary several of the men belonged to the minority faction in their wards and did not have an opportunity to do anything irregular even had they been so disposed. It is well known that the Van Cleave faction in the First Ward was routed by the thugs and bums and its judges and clerks forced to flee for their lives. It is not generally supposed that Van Cleave's followers had a chance to commit any frauds.

David E. Shanahan was in the minority in the Sixth Ward and had nothing to do with the selection of the judges and clerks, and was in no way responsible for the primary. In one of the precincts his followers opened up an opposition primary because they could not get a fair chance at the Hogan polling place. There was little or no contest in the Nineteenth Ward, and what fight was made was of the friendliest character. Justice Chott, it is said, was not in the ward during the day and did not vote. It had not been charged by Hull's opponents that the primary in the Third Ward was not conducted fairly.

Wulff Is Indignant.

State Treasurer Wulff was about as indignant a man as could be found yesterday. He wrote a letter to the publisher of the paper soon after he got up yesterday morning, and stated he wanted the Civic Federation to investigate the primary in his ward. He was willing to have a grand jury or any one else make an inquiry. Wulff was one of the men who had a grievance on account of the way he had been treated, and ever since the primary has been asking to have the affair aired. Chris Mamer looked up the new libel law and prepared a statement, which he said he would send to the editor and demand a retraction.

The only man in the city who knows absolutely all there is in the operations of the Civic Federation in this direction is G. Frederick Rush, a lawyer employed to receive and digest the reports of detectives and the voluntary complaints with reference to these primaries. Secretary Easley is next to Rush in familiarity with the subject. Ex-Judge Collins and John W. Ela, who are to decide what cases are to be prosecuted, know little or nothing concerning Rush's work, and will not know any more until the committee meets next Friday. Both Mr. Rush and Secretary Easley denounce the newspaper article as untrue, without a shred of justification.

Rush said: "I am a close-mouthed man about my business, and I can assure you I have not talked with any newspaper reporter nor any one else except Easley about my work on these cases. On the other hand, I can assure you most positively that the newspaper story about the intended indictment of these men is false, pure and simple, with nothing to warrant it. We have heard complaints from ten wards, under eleven different clauses of the law, against 125 parties. But we have not received a word of complaint against eight out of the ten parties mentioned in the newspaper article, and the complaints against the other two would not at all warrant presenting them to the grand jury. Indeed, we had no complaint against one of these two until today. To say that the Civic Federation would ask for indictments against these men is a wanton falsehood, for such a thing has never been thought of." Secretary Easley said exactly the same as Rush as to asking for indictments.

Ex-Judge Collins Denies It.

Ex-Judge Collins was in an angry frame of mind, and said: "There is not a word of truth in the article so far as I know. It is particularly severe on me, as it is so worded as to make the impression that I made such statements to the reporter of the newspaper. Now, the truth is, all I said to him was that we meant to find out whether the community was to be run by political committeemen or by its citizens. I elaborated that idea, but did not travel beyond it, and did not say a word about indicting these men, nor so much as mention their names. So none of the blame of the imposition rests on me. At the same time it hurts me more than any one else. Some of these men whom I am represented as seeking to indict are not only upright men but my bosom friends, and while I would have them indicted as quickly as any one else if they were guilty it is doubly painful to be represented as seeking to do so when they are innocent. Again, the false article interferes greatly with the performance of my duties to the Civic Federation. If I do not now seek to indict these men when I get indictments against more insignificant persons, I will be accused of favoring them on account of their prominence and influence. So I regard the publication as an exceedingly mischievous one, and as especially hard on me.

"I have been kept busy today squaring myself with the public and with my friends. I intend to write a private letter to every one of the persons named disclaiming any responsibility and assuring him that it is without foundation in fact.

"Meanwhile I have sent out to the press the following:

"'I have never mentioned to any reporter for any paper, or any one else, the name of any person as being one whom the Civic Federation would seek to indict for violation of the primary election law, and neither do I know the name of any person against whom charges could be sustained, no such evidence as yet having been submitted to me.

"'L. C. COLLINS JR.'"

Kern Hasn't Heard of It.

"I have been informed that the Civic Federation is brewing some kind of a dose for Chicago politicians, ward bosses, organizers in the recent Republican primary election, but no one has been to see me about any grand jury connection with the matter," said State's-Attorney Kern yesterday. "Therefore I do not know whether the matter will be brought to the attention of the grand jury or not."

The rumor was current yesterday that a number of prominent Republican politicians were to be indicted on charges of gross violations of the Crawford primary election law. Kern was critical when he referred to President Baker of the Civic Federation and the Stock-Yards investigation.

"Baker and his crowd went before the grand jury with their evidence against Union Stock-Yards packers and the jury refused to indict anybody on such evidence," said Mr. Kern. "What had I to do with that? I have nothing to say about what action a grand jury shall take in a case. This is especially true when the evidence presented is so absolutely worthless that the jury cannot find enough facts to even suggest the justification of an indictment. Still I am scored by a disappointed seeker after true bills."

Ela Emphatic in His Denial.

John W. Ela and ex-Judge Collins comprise the committee of the Civic Federation to bring the evidence of primary law violators before the grand jury. Mr. Ela was decidedly positive in his remarks. He said:

"I have not attended any meetings of the committee for over a week. I have seen none of the evidence. I do not know the name of any of the persons mentioned in the evidence. I have given out no statement. I have never heard mentioned in this connection the names of any of the men named in a morning paper. In fact, I know nothing about the matter except what I read this morning."

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK

DEARBORN AND JACKSON STREETS.
UNDER STATE CONTROL.
Accounts of Firms & Individuals Solicited.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CREDIT LYONNAIS
FRENCH LIMITED CO.,
CAPITAL 200,000,000 FRANCS,
31ST AUGUST, 1895.

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 21,346,563.78
Bills receivable	105,942,495.68
Call loans	45,815,082.77
Accounts current	65,987,493.95
Time loans (not exceeding 60 days)	23,554,352.23
Government and other securities	4,542,774.46
Bank remises	6,000,000.00
Sundry accounts	4,784,523.45
Uncalled capital	9,623,670.00
Total	$287,596,956.32

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$ 76,506,951.69
Accounts current	101,950,613.05
Acceptances	31,586,210.94
Deposits for fixed periods	20,115,229.54
Sundry accounts	9,437,951.10
Reserve	8,000,000.00
Capital	40,000,000.00
Total	$287,596,956.32

BILLS RECEIVABLE, $105,942,495.68, IMMEDIATELY DISCOUNTABLE AT THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Credit Lyonnais, Paris, desires to call the special attention of travelers to its

Letter of Credit Department, which is organized in the most perfect manner, and offers conveniences and facilities unequaled elsewhere.

THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS IN CHICAGO ARE AT
EDGEBROOK
Inside city limits; 9 cents fare; 25 minutes' ride; 32 trains daily on C., M. & St. P. R. R. $40,000 worth of lots now already sold and many houses being built. $11,000 stone depot.
ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EACH LOT.
ALL SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.
City System of Water, Sewer, Sidewalks and Macadamized Streets have been put in at our expense.
LOW PRICES—EASY TERMS.
One-fifth cash, balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly.
Highest, healthiest, and most beautiful spot around Chicago, covered with natural old trees.
FREE TRANSPORTATION
To view the property. Come in any day and let us take you out, or send for plats, time-tables, and tickets.
Special Excursions Saturday and Sunday
At 1:40 and 2:30 p.m., returning at 3:15, 4:10 and 5:57. Tickets furnished by our Agents at the Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.
TEL. 2744 MAIN
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.
204 DEARBORN ST. MARQUETTE BLD'G.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
204 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.
NEW YORK BOSTON
MUNICIPAL BONDS
GOVERNMENT
AND OTHER HIGH GRADE BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BOND LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AWAITING INVESTMENTS.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
Of Philadelphia, issued upon the surrender of Certificates of the Chicago Gas Company.
Referring to the committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.
Dated New York, October 17th, 1895.
FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall street, New York.

5% ═══ 5%
Building Loans, 6% NET,
On CHOICE Residence or Flat Property.
KNOTT, LEWIS & CO.
(Ashland Block.) 59 Clark-st.

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Oct. 22 a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent was declared on the capital stock of the company, payable in cash Nov. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record Oct. 28.
The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 28 to Nov. 2.
CONSOLIDATED STEEL & WIRE CO.,
E. T. SCHULER, Secretary.

Our Free Letter
Reviewing the grain and stock markets will be sent you daily on request, in the hope of deserving part of your business. Orders solicited for cash or on three to five point margins.
J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
MEMBERS: Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. New York Cons. Stock Exchange.
17 Board Trade, Chicago. 44 Broadway, New York.

Dickinson Cement Co.
PORTLAND CEMENTS
Phone Main 939. 127 MARKET-ST.

WRITE TO US.
We want to interest the conservative trading element in our market. Send address and we will mail free our daily market letter giving news and opinions. Orders solicited, any quantity, 2 to 5 cents margin. DENNIS, LYNCH & CO., Members of the Chicago Board of Trade, Grain, Provisions, Stocks, etc., No. 43 Board of Trade, Chicago.

ONE-EIGHTH.—We have reduced our commissions on stock orders, both on Chicago and New York stocks, to one-sixteenth for buying and one-sixteenth for selling. COTTON futures bought and sold. "Our Book, Speculation or How to Trade," sent free.
C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
R. 40, 230 La Salle-st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY..........2 CENTS.

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Daily Edition, one year..........$6.00
For two months..........1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year..........8.00
Sunday Edition, one year..........2.25
Saturday Edition..........1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered..........12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc..........17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

"The Chicago Tribune" will always be found on sale at the newsstands of the Astor House, Holland House, and Gilsey House in New York City, Willard's Hotel in Washington, and Continental Hotel in Philadelphia.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	—Domestic—	With art supplement.	—Foreign—	With art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	•	2	•
16, 20	2 cents	•	3	•
24	2 cents	•	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

BUT Milwaukee might have known that it is not easy to have a $130,000 time on $13,000.

NO, CHICAGO "has not made a very strong bid for the Republican convention." It doesn't have to.

ALBANY is threatened with a severe attack of Johnboydthacherism in the Mayoralty. Albany has Chicago's sympathy.

"DICK" KEHRENS might as well try to get the Republican convention to go to Washington or Hades as St. Louis.

FRANK LAWLER'S present ambition appears to be to find out how many kinds of a nuisance he can be, and he bids fair to realize it.

THE Philadelphia donkey who has been braying at the late B. Franklin has been entirely successful. He has attracted attention to himself.

IF the esteemed Evening Post wants to save the public money now wasted on the county buildings it will have to begin by calling the elevator men down.

THE country schoolma'am who thrashed a boy for eating onions can find in Chicago plenty of kissable young men who never taste the horrid, nasty vegetable.

CITY CHEMIST GEHRMANN should have told us several years ago that the drainage canal will not improve Chicago's water supply. It is really too late now to abandon the canal.

IF the Vigilance committee of Lemont does not succeed in improving Mayor McCarthy there is only one resort remaining—involve him in a quarrel with his namesake "Buck."

THE trouble with the Rev. Mr. Brobst seems to have been that he prepared his speech on Sunday saloons without the formality of learning what he was talking about.

ENGLAND should be made to understand that if she continues to regard herself as an "American power" the United States may find it necessary to take Canada away from her.

A CINCINNATI policeman has been fined $10 a month for ten months for kissing a Cincinnati woman. The price seems excessive. Sound, A1, early fall kisses rule much lower in Chicago at present.

W. J. BRYAN has a fine flow of language, but he can't convince the farmers of Illinois that it is possible to make a dollar that will be worth 100 cents to a creditor and will cost a debtor only 50 cents.

IT cannot be true, as announced, that the invitations to the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding have been sent out. The living picture girl, who met the Duke in Louisville, has not received one yet.

ALD. MADDEN'S part in securing the Lake-Front for the people should not pass unrecognized. But for him Mayor Swift, though he might have won, would have found the battle very much harder.

MAYOR SWIFT no sooner won the Lake-Front park battle than he turned his attention to track elevation. If he keeps on at this gait he will have a magnificent record for the spell-binders to talk about a year from next April.

NINETY-SIX members of Congress have informed a Baltimore paper that they are in favor of the Nicaragua Canal. The outlook for this imperatively necessary work seems to be improving, despite the Turpietude of certain members of the Senate.

THE Torrens bill may or may not be the best possible solution of the problem. But the problem how to make real estate as easily transferable and as readily convertible as personal property must be solved and the Torrens bill offers to solve it. The Torrens bill is worth a trial.

C. P. HUNTINGTON solemnly promises that the Central Pacific will pay the government dollar for dollar if the government will only give the road a little time—say 100 years at 2 per cent. As Mr. Huntington is about 75 and naturally will not be very strong the next 100 years of his life this offer is particularly affecting.

THE New York stock market opened weak. On the local market nearly all securities were firm. Sterling rates were a shade firmer. New York exchange sold at 60 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were quiet and firmer in tone. As compared with the latest prices of Tuesday May wheat closed firm, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye easy, barley steady, flaxseed steady, January pork 12½ cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

GREAT BRITAIN is in a fair way to have another national complication on hand growing out of the dispute with Brazil touching the ownership of the Island of Trinidad, about 150 miles off Rio Janeiro. As in the case of the territory grabbed near the mouth of the Orinoco, it is another clear instance of British stealing. Brazil some time ago made out her title to the island from the documentary history, but Great Britain lays claim to it by purchase from claimants to a grant disputed by Brazil. The latter now declines to relinquish possession, and is disposed to assert her rights. As Brazil is a much stronger power than Venezuela it is likely that she will fight before she will give up the claim to property which rightfully belongs to her. In that case the United States may become involved should the chances of war turn against Brazil. It is fast becoming apparent that if the republics of the New World do not combine, with the United States behind them, to protect themselves, this English highwayman will steal everything in sight on this side of the water.

MAYOR SWIFT ON TRACK ELEVATION

Having disposed of the Lake-Front problem, Mayor Swift has taken up the question of railroad track elevation. While it is a difficult job he is better qualified to deal with it than any of his immediate predecessors. He served as Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Roche, a trained engineer, and the practical education he got in that office under that superior officer, backed by his own keenness of mind, vigor, and tenacity, insure his carrying through what other Mayors would fail to accomplish.

Prior Mayors have done comparatively little to make the crossings safe. Cregier tried in vain to do a little track elevating. The subject was studied by Washburne and a general ordinance was passed ordering all the roads to raise their tracks. They paid little attention to it. Harrison did nothing. The elevation of the Illinois Central tracks was secured by the World's Fair directors.

Under Hopkins arrangements were made with the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads for the elevation of their tracks for some distance and with the Northwestern for some elevation of tracks on the Galena Division. The ex-Mayor took great pride in the fact that he had made these arrangements with roads which met him more than half way, and thought he would make considerable political capital for himself. All the "hard nuts" were left by him for his successor Swift "to crack."

Mayor Swift has begun operations by tackling the hardest nut of all—the Western Indiana, whose terminal system is used by five other lines. Previous Mayors have sought to bring this road to terms, but have failed. The Mayor wants all its tracks elevated south of Eighteenth street. He wants also a Clark street viaduct from Twelfth to Sixteenth, so that electric cars, teams, and foot passengers can cross in safety an intricate network of tracks which it is hazardous to cross now.

As track elevation is out of the question north of Sixteenth street, there must be street elevation. That is, there must be a viaduct costing about $300,000 for a quarter of a mile, which the Mayor insists the roads must build. They say the city ought to contribute part of the cost, but he replies, "No. It is your duty to furnish the public a safe crossing of your tracks." He is in the right. It is the duty of the roads to make crossings safe for the citizens at their own expense, either by elevating their tracks or building viaducts.

That general principle was incorporated for the first time in the railroad ordinances passed in 1872 and has been adhered to since, except where Mayors have been unmindful of the interests of the citizens.

Mayor Swift will get his Clark street viaduct at the cost of the companies who have made it necessary, and then travel on that important thoroughfare will be safe and the pressure on other streets be lessened. And he will stick to the Western Indiana till he brings it to terms and gets its tracks up in the air. When that road does bestir itself the Fort Wayne will follow suit, and grade crossings will be pretty much wiped out in the southern part of the city. Having accomplished that, the Mayor will not sleep on his laurels, but will go for another road.

DRYS AND DEMOCRATS IN IOWA.

One aim of political prohibition is the bossing of majorities, who want to drink, by minorities, who do not. The other aim is the defeat of the Republican party, which favors local option and regulation of the liquor traffic, and the victory of the Democratic party, which wants the saloons to run wide open everywhere without tax or any regulation whatever.

So wherever it is possible the Drys lend a helping hand to the Democrats. They are their side-partners. They get none of the spoils if the Democrats win, but they feel happy because they have hurt the Republicans. There is a quiet alliance in Iowa now between those who want to defeat local option and those who want all saloons to run wide open. The Commonwealth, the "Dry" organ at Des Moines, is alleged to be subsidized by the Democratic State Central committee. The Dry organ pays for this aid in columns of abuse of the Republican candidate for Governor.

The Democrats, who have an abundance of money, are also supplying the Prohibitionists with funds to meet the expenses of beginning suits against saloonkeepers in Burlington and other cities for the purpose of making the sound money Germans who are going to vote the Republican ticket believe that the prohibitory law would be put in force again unless they supported Democratic candidates.

The Republicans had suspected for some time that there was a working agreement between the Democratic State Central committee and a Mrs. McMurray, who is Chairman of the committee of the Drys. Last week they heard that the Secretary of the former committee and the Chairman of the latter were to have a private conference. They put a man on watch, but the Secretary kept shady.

It seems he had found out that this proposed meeting had become known. Not being aware how much had been discovered he rushed into print with an explanation which did not help him and which has enraged the female Chairman of the Drys. The Secretary, who poses as an innocent sort of a creature, says that—

> I was first asked to go to the office of the Commonwealth, the Prohibition paper here, that the publishers desired to see me. I asked for the credentials of the individual to show that there was any such desire on the part of the paper.

Then, after talking of the impropriety of Prohibition alliances, he goes on to say that—

> I received two or three more visits from this party, and he finally stated so positively that if I would only talk with a representative of the Commonwealth that I would learn matters of very great advantage to the committee.
>
> This was too much for my unsophisticated nature and I fell. I agreed to meet these persons at a certain place in the city last night, but a friend had given me warning.

The "unsophisticated nature" of a veteran case-hardened Iowa Democrat may be relied on to fall every time temptation presents itself in the shape of votes to be secured for his party. But there is only one thing new about this temptation and this fall. Year after year the political Drys have been subsidized by the Democrats. There has been an annual bargain and sale. The novelty is the attempt at explanation on the part of the Secretary. He has read Adam's apology—"the woman tempted me and I did eat"—and he has adapted it to his own use. This wicked Prohibition Chairman tempted him and he fell.

The explanation does not hide the fact that the Democrats and the Drys are working harmoniously together in Iowa, as in other States, for the purpose of defeating the Republicans.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S EXIT.

The news will be received with something like regret by the people of this country that Susan B. Anthony, the head and front of the female suffrage movement, has decided to retire from public life and spend the remainder of her old age quietly with her sister Mary at Rochester, N. Y. She has recovered from her recent indisposition, but she feels that she has reached an age when she should give up missionary agitation work and let the younger women have a chance to show what they can do. It is only gleaning after her, however, for what Susan could not accomplish it will be hard for these younger women to effect, since Susan was smarter than any of them. For many years she has been the leading champion of female suffrage in this country.

Miss Anthony, however, can retire with the knowledge that she has made a good fight and won universal admiration and respect. In the early days of her career, when she was fighting the battle comparatively alone, she was the subject of much popular ridicule, and often the victim of insult and contumely; but all that has passed away. If she has not won a victory for her pet cause she has won one for herself by conquering prejudices, by impressing people with her honesty and earnestness, her simplicity, modesty, and high personal character. Few women of her time have been accorded a reception like that which Miss Anthony enjoyed at the World's Fair congresses. It is pleasant to know that sisters Susan and Mary have a very cozy and pleasant little home, and that Mary, like Susan, has never surrendered to the tyrant man. While Susan was fighting her long battle Mary was teaching the young ideas and helping her sister in her public work. Though Susan has never been at the head of a house it is reported that she can give points to the best of housekeepers, while Mary is an ideal one. Susan has fairly earned her rest, and there will be no one so churlish as not to wish that her remaining days will be long in the land and filled with pleasure. She has made a good fight, though she failed to win, and it will be a long, long day before the female suffragists will find another Susan B. Anthony to lead them.

IS IT A BARK OR A BITE?

There can be but little doubt that Secretary Olney has sent a sharp and unmistakable letter to Lord Salisbury in protest against England's land-grabbing operations in Venezuela, so sharp, in fact, in defense of the Monroe doctrine that it is little wonder he informed Mr. Bayard it was not necessary for him to finish reading it.

If all reports are correct the people of this country will watch with eager interest to see if this letter means bite or only bark. They will want to know if the mastiff which is growling is merely making a noise at the intruder with the feeble hope of scaring him away from Venezuela, or whether he is ready to show his incisors when the time comes.

There are rumors in Washington that Olney is about to resign because the President will not stand by him. THE TRIBUNE, however, cannot believe this, for if Grover Cleveland goes back upon Secretary Olney when defending the Monroe doctrine he will simply go back upon himself. In such a case nothing will ever be heard again of a "third term" in his case.

The truth of the business is that the Anglo-Venezuelan question, so far as it relates to this country, seems to be reaching a crisis. The United States cannot be bullied into a surrender of its position. Lord Salisbury turns up his nose at the Monroe doctrine in the abstract, but must not trample upon it. If he is playing a game of bluff, after his wont, then he should be called down. If, on the other hand, he is seriously in earnest, then this country should also be seriously in earnest in defense of it and meet any forcible attempt on the part of Great Britain to coerce the Venezuelans with a display of force which will stop it. Great Britain does not want a war with this country, and knows how to avoid it. Simply by minding her own business and cease trespassing on American republics for the purpose of grabbing a part of their territory.

THE DANGER FROM IMPURE WATER.

Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, the city chemist, told the Academy of Sciences on Tuesday night that the removal of sewage from the river by means of the new drainage canal will not secure to Chicago a pure water supply. He said the drainage canal would solve the problem if the only pollution of our drinking water came from the overflow of the sewage-laden river. But there is the dumping of dredges close to the shore, the refuse and sewage poured into the lake by the eighteen sewers for which there is no provision to connect them with the drainage canal, the fouling of the water by people living along the shore; the throwing of slops and garbage from vessels almost into the intake pipes; dirt and dust blown from the shore; and sand stirred up from the bottom of the lake by storms. He says there is a current on this side of the lake which carries southward at the rate of two and a half to four miles per hour the emptyings from the twelve sewers north of Belmont avenue, and bears this sewage with it in an ever-widening stream. It carries the sewage close to some of the intakes, and as a consequence there are at times attacks of typhoid-fever. Dr. Gehrmann says the canal will purify the river, but we do not get drinking water from the river, and he thinks it will be necessary to the health of the people to obtain our water supply from far north of these sewers and then filter it for use.

The city chemist may be correct in his statement of facts without being right as to his conclusions. The pollution of the water by dumping the contents of dredge scows anywhere near the intakes ought to be summarily stopped, and the diversion of sewage from the lake must be accomplished as speedily as possible by the construction of the intercepting sewers already contemplated. But even before the latter improvement is effected there will be a far greater relief by means of the drainage canal than seems to be credited to it in advance by Dr. Gehrmann. The flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute through the canal will be equal to a complete change of contents each day of a channel twenty-four miles long, 200 feet wide, and seventeen feet deep. The flow will be much more than that at such times as filth is washed down into the river and lake by rains sufficient to raise the water level. This immense discharge, with a current as near to two miles per hour as is consistent with the needs of navigation, naturally will draw in from the lake much if not all of the impurity it contains within quite a distance from the mouth of the river. The suction will be effective on all the water a long distance to the eastward, except when the wind is blowing strongly off shore, and it will be helped for all the water north of the river by the current which Dr. Gehrmann describes, though he seems disposed to overrate its velocity. It also will purify to a less important extent the water south of the river's mouth. So we may look for a decided improvement in the condition of the water coming through the old two-mile intake, but perhaps little from that supplied from a distance of four miles from shore, because very little sewage ever reaches that far out.

It would seem that the medical men who have discussed the subject of pure water supply have not made sufficient allowance for the purificatory effect of the flow through the drainage channel upon the waters that will be taken from the lake. And the Fullerton avenue conduit will be much more effective than now when the drainage canal establishes a strong current westward in the South Branch.

So the more water taken out of the lake by the canal the better will it be for the people in these important respects. But it will mean also a better dilution of the sewage, as well as cleaner sewers, and a more thorough protection of the intakes from contaminated water. So the people well may pray for a speedy completion of the work undertaken by the contractors on the canal and wish them "more power to their elbows." It is no slight thing that our citizens have a right to expect this great relief will be accorded within the next eighteen months, instead of its being kept away from them for all time, as seems to be thought by Dr. Gehrmann and some others who talk on the subject.

MISTAKES OF MISS WILLARD.

In thanking the W. C. T. U. convention for reëlecting her as President Miss Willard stated the following to be the motto which should guide her work during the coming year: "Only the golden rule of Christ can brings the golden age of man." But the golden rule, as laid down by Christ in his sermon on the mount, was: "All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them; for this is the law and the prophets." That does not harmonize with the doctrines she recommended in her address before the convention which has reëlected her. In that she indorsed the dishonest crankery which demands a law that will enable a person to pay 50 per cent of a debt and repudiate the rest of it, though perfectly solvent. A change in our currency system which would repay depositors in savings banks and commercial banks in dollars worth 50 cents each, for which they deposited dollars worth 100 cents; and Union pensioners would be paid their pittances in half-worth silver. She recommends all this dishonesty in stating that "free coinage at 16 to 1" is one of the things that should be worked for by the women who want to be reformers! To keep the whole of a piece of purchased property while paying for only half of it is not doing to others as you wish they would do unto you under similar circumstances.

The fact is Miss Willard has rushed into an indorsement of the free silver craze without giving herself time to think about it, and thus given cause to people to suppose she is such a shallow thinker she could not be depended upon to judge correctly of other questions. She has shown a bad lack of judgment in England during her sojourn there in helping to beat the Liberal party by running it into a fight against beer, and now she commits herself to the folly of advocating a theoretical "free silver coinage" at an impossible ratio with gold, the "adoption" of which would dump this country into silver monometallism on a 50-cent-to-the-dollar basis. And this is only one of several follies which she has commended to the women who wish to reform humanity. Surely the circumstances warrant the reproduction of her allusion to herself as an "old woman," and the suspicion that she is getting into her dotage.

THE CONTEST IN THE ALTON DISTRICT.

Owing to no fault of their own, but to the death of the Congressman elected last November, which makes it necessary to elect a successor now, the unlucky voters of the Eighteenth Illinois District see a swarm of free silverite cranks settling down in their midst. Their life is made miserable by daily appeals to go to the polls and vote against gold money and for 50-cent free silver 16 to 1 dollars so as to have a good time.

From now to the 5th of November, under the leadership of Buck Hinrichsen, there will be more falsehood and deception to the square foot in the Eighteenth District than in any other part of the United States.

Scores of the apostles of the free silver 50-cent dollar are there, telling the people that the only thing in this life which can make them rich, happy, and wise is the "free coinage of both gold and silver at the "ratio of 16 to 1," quite regardless of the plain fact that the commercial ratio of the two metals by weight exceeds 30 to 1. Therefore no gold would be coined, and what they are actually advocating is depreciated silver monometallism and the expulsion of gold from circulation.

The farmers and storekeepers of the Eighteenth District have a fair, average amount of common sense, and in spite of all the argufying of Bland, Bryan, and other imported free silver 50-cent orators they cannot comprehend how the free coinage of gold could travel alongside the free coinage of silver at the false ratio of 16 to 1 when the real one is 31 to 1. How can any man of sense believe that any gold would be coined at 16 to 1 and circulated? They cannot see what the owner of an eagle's worth of gold would gain by having it converted into a $10 piece which was put by law on the same footing with ten silver dollars that would be worth only five dollars in gold. They do not believe that a bushel of oats can be made as valuable as a bushel of wheat by law, or 50 cents' worth of silver as a dollar's worth of gold.

Yet day in and day out men like Bryan and Bland and Lane are making the courthouses and the schoolhouses ring with their appeals to the farmers and others to go to the polls and make fools of themselves. Bland, repudiated by his own constituents and defeated for reëlection to Congress on just the issue he is making, seems to think that Illinoisans are more gullible than those Missourians who turned him down.

The hysterical and pretentious Bryan, the Nebraska sky rocket, who thinks that he knows all that is knowable about the currency and everything else, is now trying to make the Democrats of the Eighteenth District believe that he is the greatest financier of the ages. And that reminds THE TRIBUNE of an anecdote: Once upon a time Marshall of Kentucky was stumping his district against just such a man as Bryan, equally as full of glittering bubble, self-conceit, and misinformation. When it came Marshall's turn to reply he began something like this: "When I hear my opponent glibly discussing money, currency, bank notes, and the mysteries of finance, I am reminded of a majestic swan gliding gracefully over the bosom of a deep pond, drawing only an inch of water, and serenely unconscious of the great depths below."

That is Bryan. The voters of the Eighteenth District seem to have an idea that such is the case, or the sensible ones are sick of 50-cent dollar oratory from any man, for his meetings are poorly attended. This justifies the hope that they will vote against Lane, the candidate of the 50-cent dollarites.

MAGNIFYING POWER OF TELESCOPES.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE raises the question of greatest available magnifying power for telescopes, this in connection with the relative nearness to which the moon can be brought by the use of the instrument. One practical observer of the present day is quoted as saying that no telescope will ever show the moon clearly at an apparently closer range than 100 to 150 miles as seen by the naked eye. This would make 1,600 to 2,400 the greatest available magnifying power with the largest telescopes. In contrast with this statement a modern French author is quoted to the effect that under the best conditions the moon may be observed with powers which give as good a view (of a very small portion of her surface at once) as would be obtained with the naked eye at a distance of about fifty-six miles. That is equivalent to claiming that under the best conditions an eyepiece can be used which magnifies the apparent diameter of the object 4,500 times, and leaves it to be inferred that this is the limit beyond which no one may hope to pass. It may be interesting to know what was accomplished in this direction by William Herschel, who did great work with the telescope much more than a century ago with far inferior instruments to those now in several observatories. In her work on "The Herschels and Modern Astronomy" Agnes M. Clerke tells us that at exceptional moments he used magnifications up to 5,800 times with his seven-foot Newtonian, and justified his work by what he discovered, as well as by the following language: "We are told that we gain nothing by magnifying too much. I grant it, but shall never believe I magnify too much till by experience I find that I can see better with a lower power." It may be remarked that this power of 5,800 thus used effectively by the great Herschel is more than twice the 2,600 that is the highest power brought into use with the Lick refractor, which is conceded to be the most effective instrument yet mounted for sweeping the heavens.

THE Cleveland World publishes the recent statement by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which already has been printed in THE TRIBUNE, and heads it with the claim in big letters that "the iron trade must center at Cleveland." That by no means follows necessarily from the admission by Mr. Carnigie that "Pittsburg is no longer the best point to manufacture iron and steel in the United States."

Evidently Mr. Carnegie himself did not think so, for he said that without a canal to connect Pittsburg with the lakes, "Chicago or some other lake point will hold the title" of The Steel City, a remark which the World conveniently omitted from its report of his statement. Under present conditions the greater distance which ore must be carried to Cleveland as compared with Chicago may be nearly offset by the shorter transportation of fuel from the Pittsburg region. But Chicago occupies much the more advantageous position with respect to the vast area in which the iron and steel products are used, and the introduction of the new process, permitting the employment of bituminous coal from the mines near this city for the smelting of the ore, will abolish the only argument that now can be adduced in favor of Cleveland as compared with Chicago. Neither the remarks made by Mr. Carnegie nor the other facts in the case which were not mentioned by him, warrant the claim made by the World that "the iron and steel of the future will be manufactured on the shore of Lake Erie."

MR. CARNEGIE'S proposed remedy for the probable decadence of Pittsburg from the position of leader in the manufacture of iron and steel is a desperate one. It is for a canal costing not less than 15 million dollars to connect Pittsburg with Lake Erie. It hardly can be expected that the National Government would undertake the work, even if the scheme did not meet with active opposition from the people of Cleveland. Probably Mr. Carnegie sees no hope in that direction, for he says it would not take 25 years to educate the people of Allegheny County up to the point of issuing bonds for 15 million dollars for the purpose, and agreeing to pay 1.5 per cent per year on each $100 of the taxable property in the county as interest on the bonds. He says there is not a workman in the county who would not be advantaged $20 and more per year by having Pittsburg's supremacy restored and making it impregnable, "as a canal would make it." He must be aware that such a result would not be completely assured by the cutting of the canal, and he does not forget the important fact that the State Constitution prohibits any county from investing in such enterprises.

ANOTHER great tract of Indian lands will probably soon be thrown open to white settlement. Commissioners have concluded an agreement with the Blackfeet Indians for the purchase of the mountainous region on the west of their reservation, which is located in Northwestern Montana. The strip to be acquired by the government is over 60 miles in length by about 20 miles in width, and the price to be paid for it is about $1,500,000, or only half what the Indians originally asked for it. As the area to be opened is largely mineral land which never would be developed by the Indians, and as the entire population of the reservation is but about 1,800, it may be said they are getting a fair value for their lands. In addition to this the farm and grazing lands have been kept for them and they are allowed to take timber until the lands pass into private hands, and also to hunt and fish while the lands remain public.

I BELIEVE I've had more replies already than "Coin's Financial School" ever had.—J. Sherman.

DEAR JOHN BULL, have you not noticed
In your struggles for the cup
That, though Yankees do some bragging,
They know how to back it up?

ADVICES from Mr. Cleveland state that he felt much shaken up by his visit to Atlanta yesterday.

MR. QUAY may fool a part of the people a part of the time by claiming to be a reformer, but he can't fool any part of himself any part of the time.

THE New York Times' plan for raising revenue is to tax beer and bank checks. Unless properly bluepenciled there will be a loud, long, and agonizing Democratic bellow against this.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel's semi-centennial souvenir edition, issued in honor of the Cream City's fiftieth anniversary, was a noteworthy and highly creditable number.

TRUTH compels the admission that up to the present moment Great Britain does not seem to be greatly scared.

J. SNIGG of Springfield, mark you, has as good a chance of being elected Attorney-General of Illinois as any other Democrat has.

"ARE we ready," sternly asks the Nashville American, "to go to war with England over a Venezuelan boundary squabble? . . . 'Rah for America and down with John Bull's attempt to bulldoze people on this side of the water!" It seems we are.

EDITOR WATTERSON says Senator Chandler of New Hampshire is "briggety." Briggety is Kentucky for what, Colonel?

AS TO the Mayoralty of Detroit the Hon. Don M. Dickinson may be heard at any hour of the day explaining with a loud voice that he didn't want it anyway.

STRIKES cost far more than they come to. Carroll D. is Wright.

CANDIDATE PINGREE need not be awake a minute, spend a cent, or say a word.

"COXEY'S DAILY," Vol. 1, No. 1, is at hand. There is nothing in it but Coxey.

WHERE was the good of it, Mr. Sherman?

IN A MINOR KEY.

His Ambition.

"Harold!"

The indulgent father of the young man who had just gone through college laid his hand on his son's shoulder.

"Harold," he said, "I don't grudge a dollar of the thousands I have spent in educating you. I have supplied you liberally with the means to enable you to fit yourself for any career. If you fail it will not be my fault. I am still ready to help you in any way you can reasonably ask. You have had a long course of preparation for success in life, and now it remains for you to say what vocation you will choose. Don't fear to aim high, my boy. What shall it be?"

Touched deeply by this evidence of paternal pride and devotion the young man answered:

"If I can have my way about it, dad, I think I'd like to be a retired army officer on half pay."

Breaking a Record.

"Tommy," whispered his mother, as they sat down to dinner, "you mustn't say anything about that large mole on Dr. Fourthly's chin."

And Tommy didn't. He is probably the first boy of the kind of whom history makes any mention.

First Real Confidences.

"Now that we are married, Penelope, and have nothing to conceal from each other, how——"

"I'm 29, George. How much did you give the preacher?"

PERSONALS.

Ephraim W. Bull, the originator of the famous Concord grape, died recently at his home in Concord, Mass., at the ripe age of 89.

J. H. Farwell, a native of New Hampshire, but now a resident of Swampscott, is another who shook hands with Gen. Lafayette when he visited this country.

M. Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, has bought for $5,000 the Stradivarius violin known as Hercules. It is dated 1732, is one of the most perfect of its family, and is beautifully preserved.

work, even during the terrors of a Roman summer. Like Napoleon, he is a very light sleeper. He eats very little and neither smokes nor drinks anything stronger than his three litres of milk per day.

The rising generation of the new woman is rapidly coming to the front in the West. Last week the girls at the High School in Pontiac, Mich., organized a football team, and about the same time the girls in the Helena, Mont., High School organized a military company.

An actual case of death from a broken heart is reported from Hoxton near London. A cabdriver's wife, after laughing hilariously, suddenly fell to the floor limp and lifeless. A post-mortem examination showed that her heart, either from excitement or too heavy a dinner, had literally burst in two.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was lavish in gifts to Homestead on his recent visit there. His new library will be a combination of library and workmen's clubhouse, like that at Braddock, and will cost $300,000. A committee of ladies of the First Presbyterian Church met Mr. Carnegie and he promised them a $5,000 organ.

The late Queen of Corea was a rather pretty little woman, very fond of luxury, and possessed of much greater ability than her husband. She was fond of intrigue and excitement, and her life for several years before her death was full of both. She was especially fond of the Russians in Corea, and had made an intimate friend of the Russian Consul-General's wife at Seoul.

How completely the Boulanger cult has decayed in France is indicated by the scant observance of the fourth anniversary, which occurred recently, of the burial of the General. Only a single friend visited the cemetery near Brussels where he is buried, and only three gifts of flowers came. Rochefort, Boulanger's ardent supporter, appears to have given up his pious pilgrimage to the grave for he did not go there this year.

The late Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen is said to have had a remarkable knowledge of slang. Although he never wrote in dialect it was not from want of familiarity with it. He was well up in the hobo talk of trampdom, he knew something of the gypsy patter, and from the pigeon English of Chinatown to the thieves' slang of the dock rats there was not a slang spoken in New York of which he had not a basic knowledge.

The mail of the Emperor of Japan is more than ten times as great as it was before the war with China began. There is not a city in the civilized world from which he does not receive letters in these days. Many of his correspondents seem to think that through him they can gain an entrance to the Japanese market. The number of inventions of all kinds offered him for sale is enormous.

Crispi, the Italian Premier, never leaves his

EXIT—MANLY ART.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight succumbed to public sentiment.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Prize fighters begin to think that the Governor with the marble heart is just about unanimous in this glorious country of ours.—Detroit Free Press.

Speaking of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fiasco, does not the result look somewhat like immorality can be legislated against successfully?—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It is a victory over the lower passions of men, a triumph of conscience. For once the better element in human nature has scored a knockout.—Kansas City Journal.

It is reported that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight has been declared off. If so, this episode may be said to end prize-fighting in America. No State will tolerate it.—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is better that Corbett and Fitzsimmons should batter each other into several kinds of pulp than that the Governor should override the law in stopping either a "glove contest" or a prize fight.—Nebraska State Journal.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons have made costly nuisances of themselves. But if the curtain which drops on them is never to be raised again on prize-fighting they will have been of some use in the world, and the good they have unwillingly done may be remembered in partial offset to the evil of their example.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The inability of the wealthy managers of the Florida Athletic club to find a lawful battleground for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight is proof positive that professional pugilism has received its death blow in this country. Public sentiment is against these exhibitions, not alone because of their brutality, but by reason of the thugs and rowdies which make up the greater part of the people who support them. No respectable community cares to be invaded by such an element.—New York Herald.

But another fight was fought and won. It was the fight between the United States of America and Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and for once the United States came off victorious. It was a bigger battle than even these great names indicate. For it was a fight between civilization and barbarism. That is a fight which is never off, but it is no small triumph for the forces of moral progress that when Corbett and Fitzsimmons threw up the sponge it settled the fact that there is no spot within the limits of the American Union where a prize fight can be openly or publicly carried on.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

CURRENT NOTES.

In Switzerland.—Guide—"There has been a landslide in the next canton." Traveling Politician—"You don't say! What's the majority?"—Puck.

Mistress—"There is certainly a strong odor of tobacco. Does that policeman smoke?" Bridget—"I don't know, mum; he only died last week."—Ex.

Hobson—"Why does Newpop call his light lunch café 'The Baby's Mouth'? That's a funny name." Jobson—"Because it's open all night."—Philadelphia Record.

"There goes a young man who is forging to the front!" "Why! he's accompanied by a policeman!" "Yes; signed my name to a check for $500."—Atlanta Constitution.

Friend—"Why didn't you ever marry?" Maiden Lady—"Because, by the time my relations thought I was old enough to marry the men thought I was too old."—New York Weekly.

Irate Pa—"Did you tell that young man of yours that I'm going to have the gas turned off at 10?" Trix—"Yes." Irate Pa—"Well?" Trix—"He's coming at a quarter past in future."—Judy.

"I reckon," said Mrs. Corntossel, "that these politicians says a good many things they're sorry fur." "Yes," replied her husband, "an' a good many more thet they orter be."—Washington Star.

She—"Do you know that if postage was put back to three cents we would make money?" He—"We? Who?" "Everybody, stupid. Because then the merchants would mark their goods down to $1.97 from $2, instead of $1.98, as they do now."—Minneapolis Journal.

THEIR MANIA FOR TITLES

ARE WOMEN INCLINED TO BE ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY?

Has Been Claimed They Are Imperialists by Nature—How the United States Constitution Regards Acceptance of Titles—Women Within Thirty Years Have Looked to Europe for Titles Which the Spirit of Americanism Makes Impossible.

Some one has said that woman by nature is an imperialist. Her sex instincts do not incline her towards democracy. The United States is a democracy in its largest sense. What is the growing relation of our women to that democracy? This is an important question, in view of the attitude which so many wealthy women have assumed within the last twenty-five years.

The Constitution of the United States contains this clause:

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any presents, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or foreign State."

So far as the men of America are concerned this prohibition has been accepted generally and has grown into a national and unconscious tradition.

As a rule the best men of the republic have been self-made men, owing very little to Europe except that store of historic knowledge and immortal literature which is the property of the world at large and remains free from the divine right of Kings—a lesson and a warning.

But how is it with our women? Have they held, in spite of the evolution of democracy and the growth of worth and power in the common people, to the old passion for artificial distinction; have they, as the wealth of the country increased, shown an ineradicable hankering for foreign titles? Have they been ready to sell their birthrights of Americanism to any form of aristocracy that could confer a conventional name and a decoration?

The plain answer of facts to these questions need not be accepted as a conclusion, but it can hardly fail of being an indication. Social conditions and sentiment in a commonwealth whose solidarity can hardly be said to have the fixity of ages must affect the arbitrary enactments of an early conviction, and it is not difficult to conceive, with the facts before us, of wealth and luxury moving in a direction diametrically opposed to the principles of the fathers of the republic.

It is very certain that within thirty years we have seen the daughters of wealthy Americans looking to Europe for titles which the spirit and letter of Americanism make impossible in this country. It is, moreover, curiously demonstrable that these women cared more for the empty honor of being attached to a court circle than for any honor or tribute which their own country could confer or their characters as independent American ladies could command.

Judged by the measurements of worth which have made this country superior to any other in its energy, its achievements, and its possibilities, the prizes which the American title-hunters have secured do not elicit from the male Americans any admiration of their force of character, their independence of spirit, or even their simple equality in physical, moral, or intellectual capacity with the average Western democrat.

With a polite disregard of public sentiment and private advantage these women have, as a rule, boldly and almost brazenly given their countrymen to understand that their highest ambition in life was to secure the foreign recognition of a name, and in comparison with that all other considerations were beneath their notice.

In other words, wealth among these women was understood to bring a relief from the restrictions and the equality for which they always had an ingrained contempt and which they could never surmount by any natural endowment. What they could not achieve they could buy, so that the recreant Americanism which began in buying Meissoniers ended in buying coronets.—New York World.

Mme. Eames-Story's New House.

Three seasons with the opera company in New York, half a dozen more in London, including her concert engagements, and the big prices paid her to sing in private houses, have brought to Mme. Eames-Story something more than a modest competence. The money the prima donna has earned she has carefully invested, chiefly in good American securities, and this autumn she moves into her new house in Paris, which, even for a Parisian house, is a perfect little bijou. Mme. Eames-Story confesses that both sentiment and a fondness for the pretty gardens in the square led her to buy and build on the charming Place des Etats-Unis, that lies in the most fashionable center of the French capital, just a step off the aristocratic Avenue Kleber, and not so very far from the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, where the young Countess de Castellane is having a wonderful model of the Grand Trianon erected for her occupancy. Much of the charm and interest of Mme. Eames-Story's pretty house lies in the fact that she has directed the architect in making the plans, and with the aid of her husband's taste has decorated and furnished it closely after American models.

Without it is a three-story mansion built of the beautiful cream-white stone used in Paris, and within it is fitted with every American convenience—beautiful white bath tubs, electric bells and lights, dumbwaiters, stationary washstands in pretty alcoves, and even the latest and most approved American door locks and burglar alarms. The salle d'honneur of the house is its mistress' music room, done all in pale yellow and white. The grand piano is of American make and built in an alcove is a small organ, which, Mme. Story thinks, next after a great orchestra, is the most inspiring music to sing to.

Opening out of the music-room is Mr. Story's studio, and above stairs are the bedroom suites. That of Mme. Story is hung in Pompadour chintzes; its broad windows look out on the flowery square that bears the name of her native country.—Philadelphia Times.

Chinese Love for Music.

"There is only one native band in China," says the Washington Post. "It is, in fact, the only band of any kind in Northern China, except those on the foreign men-of-war, and it created a great sensation when Maj. von Hanegan sent it to Pekin to play in the 'Forbidden City,' where the Emperor lives. Neither he nor the Empress Dowager, who is the power behind the throne, and the most influential personage in China, or any other member of the court, had ever heard foreign music before. They were delighted. The Empress Dowager was particularly pleased, and the director of the band told me that her favorite piece was 'Marching Through Georgia.' So much was she impressed that Li Hung Chang, who was then in disgrace and trying to get back into her favor, sent to Paris and bought her an orchestrion for 3,000 francs, making it a condition that it should be able to play this air, in connection with fourteen other selections. The instrument came shortly before I arrived in Pekin, and was put up at the palace by a Swiss merchant, through whom it was purchased. When it was in order he wound it up and sent for the Empress Dowager. She came into the room with her ladies in waiting, took her seat with great ceremony, and then Mr. Tellieu turned on the tunes. The old lady was paralyzed, and when 'The Washington Post March' was reached in the program and she heard it through she seemed like the old saint in the Scriptures who was ready to depart, for his eyes had seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.

"They say that the Empress Dowager does very little else nowadays but listen to that orchestrion. She finds it a very welcome change from the gongs and symbols and triangles and drums which the Chinese use for music. Foreigners are not allowed in the 'Forbidden City' except on special business, and Mr. Tellieu is one of the few Europeans who have ever been inside the walls."

Opinion of Great Men.

Here are a few of the thoughts that great men have expressed about women: She half consents who silently denies.—Ovid. It is against womanhood to be forward in their own wishes.—Sir P. Sidney. When women love us, they forgive everything, even our crimes; when they do not love us they do not credit even our virtues.—Balzac. Let a woman once give you a task and you are hers, heart and soul; all your care and trouble lend new charms to her for whose sake they are taken. To rescue, to revenge, to instruct, or protect, is all the same as love to her.—Richter. She most attracts who longest can refuse.—Aaron Hill. Youth fades; love droops; the leaves of friendship fall; a mother's secret hope outlives them all.—Holmes. The woman who is resolved to be respected can make herself to be so even amid an army of soldiers.—Cervantes.—The Princess.

TRUNK LINES I...

SENATOR CHANDLER'... NO APPARENT...

Depends on Canadi...

Will Look After...

FROM ILLINOIS TO GU...

Several Little Roads to ... into a Trunk...

COULD NOT FORM PA...

Chicago-St. Paul Lines F... Percentages and Ot...

[NIA FOR TITLES

INCLINED TO BE ENE-
[O]F DEMOCRACY?

...med They Are Imperial-
...ture—How the United
...titution Regards Accept-
...Titles—Women Within
...rs Have Looked to Eu-
...itles Which the Spirit of
...m Makes Impossible.

...said that woman by nature
...t. Her sex instincts do not
...rds democracy. The United
...ocracy in its largest sense,
...wing relation of our women
...acy? This is an important
...w of the attitude which so
...women have assumed within
...-five years.
...ion of the United States con-
...:
...obility shall be granted by
..., and no person holding any
... or trust under them shall,
...sent of Congress, accept of
...molument, office or title of
...ver from any King, Prince,
..."
... men of America are con-
...hibition has been accepted
...has grown into a national
... tradition.
... best men of the republic
...made men, owing very little
...pt that store of historic
... immortal literature which
...of the world at large and re-
...n the divine right of Kings—
...arning.
...with our women? Have they
... the evolution of democracy
... of worth and power in the
..., to the old passion for arti-
...; have they, as the wealth
... increased, shown an inerad-
...g for foreign titles? Have
... to sell their birthrights of
... any form of aristocracy
...er a conventional name and
...swer of facts to these ques-
... be accepted as a conclusion,
... fail of being an indication.
...s and sentiment in a com-
...se solidarity can hardly be
...e fixity of ages must affect
...nactments of an early convic-
...ot difficult to conceive, with
...e us, of wealth and luxury
...ection diametrically opposed
...es of the fathers of the re-
...tain that within thirty years
... the daughters of wealthy
...king to Europe for titles
... and letter of Americanism
...e in this country. It is, more-
... demonstrable that these
...ore for the empty honor of
... to a court circle than for any
...te which their own country
...their characters as independ-
...adies could command.
...e measurements of worth
...de this country superior to
... energy, its achievements, and
... the prizes which the Amer-
...rs have secured do not elicit
... Americans any admiration
...f character, their independ-
... or even their simple equality
...ral, or intellectual capacity
...e Western democrat.
... disregard of public sentiment
...vantage these women have,
...y and almost brazenly given
...en to understand that their
...n in life was to secure the
...tion of a name, and in com-
...hat all other considerations
...heir notice.
..., wealth among these wom-
...od to bring a relief from the
... the equality for which they
... ingrained contempt and
...uld never surmount by any
...ment. What they could not
...uld buy, so that the recreant
...hich began in buying Meis-
... buying coronets.—New York

...es-Story's New House.
... with the opera company in
... a dozen more in London, in-
...cert engagements, and the big
...o sing in private houses, have
...e. Eames-Story something
...dest competence. The money
... has earned she has careful-
...efly in good American secur-
...autumn she moves into her
...ris, which, even for a Paris-
... perfect little bijou. Mme.
...onfesses that both sentiment
... for the pretty gardens in the
... buy and build on the charm-
...Etats-Unis, that lies in the
...le center of the French capi-
... off the aristocratic Avenue
... so very far from the Avenue
...gne, where the young Count-
...ne is having a wonderful
...rand Trianon erected for her
...ch of the charm and inter-
...Eames-Story's pretty house
... that she has directed the
...king the plans, and with the
...and's taste has decorated and
...osely after American models.
... a three-story mansion built
... cream-white stone used in
... it is fitted with every Amer-
...ce—beautiful white bath tubs,
...d lights, dumbwaiters, sta-
...tands in pretty alcoves, and
... and most approved Ameri-
...s and burglar alarms. The
... of the house is its mistress'
...one all in pale yellow and
...rand piano is of American
... in an alcove is a small organ,
... Story thinks, next after a
..., is the most inspiring music
... of the music-room is Mr.
...and above stairs are the bed-
...That of Mme. Story is hung
... chintzes; its broad windows
...e flowery square that bears
...r native country.—Philadel-

...e Love for Music.
...y one native band in China,"
...ington Post. "It is, in fact,
...l of any kind in Northern
... those on the foreign men-of-
...eated a great sensation when
...egan sent it to Pekin to play
...den City,' where the Emperor
... he nor the Empress Dowager,
...er behind the throne, and the
...l personage in China, or any
... of the court, had ever heard
... before. They were delighted.
... Dowager was particularly
...he director of the band told
...avorite piece was 'Marching
...gia.' So much was she im-
...Hung Chang, who was then
... trying to get back into her
... Paris and bought her an or-
...,000 francs, making it a con-
... should be able to play this
...tion with fourteen other
...e instrument came shortly
... in Pekin, and was put up at
... a Swiss merchant, through
... purchased. When it was in
... it up and sent for the Em-
... She came into the room
...in waiting, took her seat with
..., and then Mr. Tellieu turned
...The old lady was paralyzed,
...e Washington Post March'
... the program and she heard it
...med like the old saint in the
... was ready to depart, for his
...he glory of the coming of the
...t the Empress Dowager does
... nowadays but listen to that
...She finds it a very welcome
...e gongs and symbols and tri-
...s which the Chinese use for
...ers are not allowed in the
..." except on special business,
... is one of the few Euro-
... ever been inside the walls."

...on of Great Men.
...w of the thoughts that great
...ssed about women: She half
...silently denies.—Ovid. It is
...hood to be forward in their
...r P. Sidney. When women
...orgive everything, even our
...ey do not love us they do not
...r virtues.—Balzac. Let a
...ive you a task and you are
...d soul; all your care and
...w charms to her for whose
...aken. To rescue, to revenge,
... protect, is all the same as
...chter. She most attracts who
...efuse.—Aaron Hill. Youth
...ops; the leaves of friendship
...s secret hope outlives them
...The woman who is resolved
... can make herself to be so.
...rmy of soldiers.—Cervantes.

TRUNK LINES IGNORE IT.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S LETTER HAS NO APPARENT EFFECT.

Presidents Intend to Go Ahead with the Work on Hand and Complete the Arrangements Started for Their Gigantic Trust of Eastern Roads—The Big Men Speak Slightingly of the Senator's Letter and Criticism and Treat It in Some Cases with Contempt.

Notwithstanding the scoring given the Eastern roads by Senator Chandler for their attempt to form a gigantic trust, the trunk line Presidents intend to go ahead with the work on hand and complete the arrangement. Nearly every trunk line President speaks slightingly of Senator Chandler's criticism and some of them treat it with contempt. J. Pierpont Morgan, the father and principal promoter of the proposed trust, who was in the city yesterday for a few hours, has said he does not intend to pay any attention to Senator Chandler's reference to him, nor did he consider his attacks on the roads worthy of consideration. He refused to further discuss the matter. Another meeting of the trunk line Presidents is to be held in New York Thursday, Oct. 31, to take final action upon the proposed agreement. A majority of the roads, it is learned, through their directors, have approved the revised agreement, and it is expected the others will do so before the Presidents meet again Oct. 31. As far as can be ascertained, the Canadian Pacific refuses to become a party to the agreement, and this defection may prove fatal to it in the end. If the Canadian Pacific remains independent it is hard to see how the Grand Trunk, which is an active competitor of the Canadian Pacific, can be a member of the trust.

Depends on Canadian Pacific.

The directors of the Grand Trunk meet in London Oct. 30, and if they find the Canadian Pacific refuses to come into the trust it is not likely they will ratify the agreement. With both the Canadian roads on the outside it would be utterly impossible to carry out the new agreement.

A prominent Eastern railroad official said yesterday he considered the prospects exceedingly bright for the ultimate adoption of the agreement, though he admitted that Canadian Pacific's defection may cause temporary embarrassment. The measure, he said, had been harshly criticised in all quarters, but no proof had yet been adduced to show that it was illegal. He had assurances that the proposition was popular among the directors, and there was no likelihood that any opposition would arise when the final consideration comes up.

How the affairs of the proposed trust are to be managed has never yet been clearly described. From one of the magnates who attended all the meetings in New York it is learned that there is first a Board of Control, composed of the Presidents of sixteen roads, who shall be intrusted directly with the rate-making power, or in other words they are to decide upon advances or reductions in rates. Then there is to be a Board of Directors composed of nine members, one from each large interest. The members of this board are chosen by the directors of their respective roads and will have an office and be in continuous session in New York and will have no other duties to perform. The salary of each member of this Board of Directors, it is understood, will be $10,000. They will have nothing to do with the fixing of tariff or standard rates, but take care of rates within the tariff and prevent deviations.

Will Look After Rates.

They will consider all complaints about cutting rates, etc., and decide whether a road has been guilty of violation of agreement. Next comes a board of three Commissioners who will carry out the orders of the Board of Control and the Board of Directors. Finally, there will be a board of three arbitrators, who shall not be connected with any of the roads in interest. All cases of appeal from the decision of the Board of Directors will be submitted to the arbitrators, whose decision shall be final. Although the decision of the Board of Directors may be final, yet where a road in a system of several lines, like the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems are represented on the Board of Directors by only one member, may appeal from the decision of the board to the arbitrators.

The machinery of this management is enormously expensive, but the railroads expect to make the public pay for it by maintaining higher rates than they could do otherwise, and also make a great saving by discharging many useless traffic officials, especially contracting and fast freight line agents. Some of the agents of the fast freight lines operating over the Vanderbilt lines, it is said, have already received notice that their services will not be needed after Jan. 1 next.

FROM ILLINOIS TO GULF AND TEXAS.

Several Little Roads to Be Consolidated into a Trunk Line.

Several small roads in the Southwest will probably be consolidated before long into a trunk line. It is intimated that the formation of a great system is now in its incipiency, with the Tennessee Midland, the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama, and the Little Rock and Memphis forming the nucleus. If present calculations are pursued successfully it will be found that after the sale of the Little Rock and Memphis next Friday all three of the properties will be controlled by the same parties. A little later, it is claimed, work will be commenced on the extensions which when completed will form one of the strongest railroad systems in the Southwest.

The plan of the parties interested in the scheme includes the building of the Little Rock and Memphis, southwest to Paris, Tex., and west to Wister Junction, in the Indian Territory. This has been well understood as the probability in the case others than the Goulds should secure the road at the coming receivers' sale, but the combination on the Tennessee roads with it is of recent origin. Further consummation of the scheme is to be found in the construction of the gap between Jackson and some other point on the Tennessee Midland to Nashville, and thence east to connect with one of the new East Tennessee lines that will give a line direct to Bristol, Tenn. Either the South Atlantic and Ohio or the Bristol and Elizabethton is to form the Eastern division of the new system. Finally, to complete the system, the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama will be built south, as originally planned, to Birmingham, where it can command an independent line to the Gulf coast. The Chicago, Paducah and Memphis road to the north, which is completed to Dement, Ill., and is held by the same interests that hold the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama, may also become a part of the big combination.

If the scheme is carried out the new line will have direct routes from the interior of Illinois to the Gulf coast and the extreme Southwest, and also to Bristol, where connection is made with the Norfolk and Western for Norfolk and Newport News.

COULD NOT FORM PASSENGER POOL.

Chicago-St. Paul Lines Fail to Agree Upon Percentages and Other Details.

After discussing the proposition to form a division of traffic pool on passenger business between Chicago and St. Paul for three days the general passenger agents of the roads interested decided yesterday to abandon the scheme for the present and to await before taking further action the result of the meeting now in session, which is trying to secure the adoption of a general agreement for the conduct of the passenger traffic west from Chicago to the Missouri River. It does not contemplate a pool of any kind, but simply provides a strict maintenance of uniform rates on the good faith of the members for one year. The agreement has already been adopted section by section, but has not yet been acted upon as a whole. Yesterday's meeting devoted its entire time to the consideration of rules and regulations and this work will be continued today.

The reason a special arrangement stricter than the general agreement was contemplated on Chicago-St. Paul business is due to the greater opportunities offered for cutting rates on that business. Some of the Western lines who are seriously affected by the cutting and manipulation of rates by the Chicago-St. Paul lines insist upon the formation of a pool or some other ironclad agreement by those lines. So many obstacles, however, were encountered in the way of the proposed pool between Chicago and St. Paul that it was deemed best to go ahead with the general agreement first and see if the latter could not be made to cover the Chicago-St. Paul business and thus avoid separate action.

VANDERBILT LINES GIVE APPROVAL.

Nothing Now in the Way of Final Adoption of the Great Railroad Agreement.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Presidents of the trunk lines are going ahead rapidly with the big railroad trust. The Vanderbilt lines gave a general approval to the plan today through formal votes by the directors of the New York Central, the West Shore, the Lake Shore, the Nickel Plate, and the Michigan Central. The Big Four will approve within a few days and the Lehigh Valley has given its assent to the plan. There is now ample official action to justify the Inter-State Commerce Commission in starting an inquiry into the scope and aim of the combine.

Chauncey M. Depew said today so far as he could see nothing stood in the way of the final adoption of the agreement by all of the railroad companies interested in it.

He attached no importance to the reports that the Canadian Pacific's opposition was likely to influence the Grand Trunk and the Wabash adversely.

Mr. Depew said Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk, and both the President and Vice-President of the Wabash railway had given their unqualified approval of the agreement and it was safe to assume those gentlemen acted with ample authority. Including the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lehigh Valley the directors of seven of the sixteen trunk lines have thus far given their official sanction to the agreement.

Rate War in the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 23.—The rate war at Sioux Falls, which has been on for the last week to the profit of the farmers, is getting more interesting daily. There have been a number of representatives of the railroads running into Sioux Falls here, and it is rumored that they are looking into the matter to see why it is the Northwestern Elevator company, on the Great Northern road, gets about 75 per cent of all the wheat marketed here. It is also reported that the Great Northern road has cut the Minneapolis rate in two for the benefit of the Northwestern Elevator people and that if this can be ascertained to be correct the other roads will likely cut their freight rates and the war will be hotter than ever. At one time yesterday there were twenty-eight loads of wheat in line waiting for a chance to unload at the Northwestern Elevator, the last man being compelled to wait five hours.

More Grand Trunk Changes Probable.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway will be held in London Oct. 30, when Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's report and recommendations will be considered and acted upon. President Wilson has already submitted a preliminary report to the directors of the company. The result of his critical inspection of the lines comprising the Grand Trunk system both in Canada and the United States was, in the main, favorable. At his suggestion the board has ordered 1,000 new freight cars and directed that the unprofitable train service on the Toronto Belt lines be discontinued. President Wilson also reports that the relations between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific systems were friendly. In announcing the appointment of C. M. Hays to succeed L. J. Seargeant as General Manager President Wilson intimates that some other changes on the staff are contemplated.

"Clover-Leaf" Deal on Foot.

Frankfort, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—It is reported in railroad circles here that a movement is on foot whereby the Clover-Leaf railroad is to pass out of the hands of a receiver. H. B. Neesland, who had $9,000,000 invested in the road, together with Philip D. Armour of Chicago, R. F. Hartshorn, J. C. Havemyer, and other Eastern bondholders, passed the night in Frankfort, and, after inspecting the shops and other property here, left in their special train for St. Louis, Mo. In the event of the receiver being discharged it is claimed that R. B. F. Pierce will be made General Manager.

Union Pacific's Fast Through Train.

Arrangements are now being completed by the Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and Central Pacific, which will materially shorten the time of their fast express train between Chicago and San Francisco. The time of the present fast train is to be reduced about eight hours between Chicago and San Francisco. This, it is said, will beat the time the new Santa Fé fast train will make from Chicago to the Pacific coast by two hours.

Railway News Notes.

The extension of the Florida East Coast railway from West Palm Beach on Lake Worth, Fla., to Miami on Biscayne Bay, has given rise to rumors that a line is to be built from Biscayne Bay to Key West. H. M. Flagler, who owns the East Coast railway, has no intention of engaging in any enterprise of that kind just at present.

Since action was taken by the Western railroad officials making a rate of $2 per ton on hard coal from Chicago to Missouri River points, misunderstanding has arisen as to the rates which shall govern on soft coal from Chicago and Illinois points to points in Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. A meeting of the various roads interested was held yesterday and the tariffs were so adjusted as to remove any doubt as to the rates which should govern.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT LEAGUE.

Philanthropic Element Will Control the Work of the Organization.

The University Settlement League met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Prof. Donaldson, No. 5740 Woodlawn avenue.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the constitution and by-laws. These were taken up section by section, and critically overhauled before they were accepted. An animated though friendly dispute occurred as to whether the league should be of a literary character or whether the philanthropic sentiment should prevail. It resulted in a decision in favor of the philanthropic element. Social movements will be made a special study. The work of the organization will be educational, social, and philanthropic in the broadest sense. The league will help to strengthen the musical, art, and educational interests of the settlement. A meeting will be held regularly the first Wednesday in each month at Cobb Hall, University of Chicago.

The league will be the guests of Miss McDowell, No. 4647 Ashland avenue, next Tuesday afternoon. A business meeting will be held at 2 o'clock. The social tea drinking begins at 3 o'clock. Seventy women were present yesterday and they included professors' wives, as well as many wives of fellows.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Bill Morrison has the tips of his fingers in the hands of his friends.—Detroit Tribune.

Campbell thinks he's going to be elected Governor of Ohio. For the matter of that, so does Coxey.—New York Recorder.

If Wat Hardin's campaign can be assisted by the appearance of Breckinridge on the stump, then it is in a very bad condition.—Washington Post.

Seventy-five out of eighty-eight Democratic Congressmen interviewed are emphatically opposed to a third term. The new House is evidently not a cuckoo roost.—Kansas City Journal.

Private Joe Fifer has notified the Illinois Republicans that he desires to continue in the private business, and his wish is to be respected without a single protest.—Washington Post.

Jimmy Campbell is the circus parade that is to attract the Ohio people to their front doors while Calvin S. Brice slips through the back doors and works his Senatorial game.—Washington Post.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that there are two Democratic parties in that State, and now the question arises, How are they both to live when there isn't business enough even for one?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gov. Altgeld has closed the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston. Next thing we know he will close the penitentiaries, and liberate all his friends at once. It would save him the trouble of writing so many pardons.—Quincy Whig.

If there is any doubt about Gov. Altgeld's alleged anarchistic proclivities it is now dissipated. In an interview yesterday he said, in speaking of Mr. Cleveland: "The present term will send that fraud into the oblivion he deserves."—Albany Journal.

Senator Vest has come out for next year's candidate of the Democracy, whoever he may be and no matter on what sort of a platform he may stand. The spectacle of Vest and Bland stumping for a "gold bug" is now one of the probabilities of a relentless future.—Springfield Republican.

Enrollment of the Erie County [N. Y.] Democrats opposed to the Democratic Sheehan machine has begun. The purpose, the Buffalo Courier [Dem.] says, is to wipe out factional lines and to put the party "on the broad, solid platform of home rule in party management and local government."

If Col. Bradley should be elected Governor of Kentucky, of which there seems a fair prospect, the Republicans will have the satisfaction of knowing that the victory carries with it no taint of Populistic or other mongrel alliances. It will be a straight Republican victory on broad lines.—Indianapolis Journal.

Good champagne repairs waste. If you feel tired try a bottle of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne; bouquet unrivaled.

TO DEFEAT LAKE-FRONT.

ENEMIES MAY TRY TO HAVE THE SUBJECT RECONSIDERED.

Ordinance Has Been Signed by Mayor Swift, However, and It Is Unlikely That Any Technicality Which Might Kill the Bill Can Be Brought Up—Illinois Central Probably Will Accept It Before the Council Meets Again and That Will Settle It All.

It seems some of the Aldermen who tried every means they could to kill the Lake-Front ordinance have not given up all hopes of yet being able to knock it out. They say they have one card left to play and there was a rumor floating about the City Hall yesterday to the effect that an effort will be made by them to play it next Monday night.

Their scheme is to have some member who voted for the measure move to reconsider the vote by which it was passed on the ground that, according to custom, the usual motion for reconsideration, which follows the passage of every important ordinance, and is then tabled as a preventive against the matter ever being taken up again, was not made.

Those to whom the question was put yesterday seemed to think they could not. However, it is believed some of the opposition will have courage enough to try it on. Inasmuch as a two-thirds vote is required to reconsider they can never get them. Some of the ablest members say that after an ordinance has been signed by the Mayor it cannot be reconsidered.

One of the first official acts performed by Mayor Swift after arriving at the City Hall yesterday morning was to attach his signature to the Lake-Front document. In all probability it will be accepted by the Illinois Central company before the Council meets again, and if it is that will certainly take the ordinance out of reach.

The Mayor said he had no fears of a motion to reconsider. It is asserted some of the men who voted against the ordinance Monday night would support it if they had to cast their votes again.

RAILROAD COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

Many Ordinances Are Shelved and One New One Ordered Drawn.

For the first time since last July Ald. O'Neill succeeded yesterday afternoon in getting members enough of the Council Committee on Railroads together to hold a meeting. Ordinances introduced months ago had not been heard of for so long that the authors of them began to get uneasy and make complaint.

There was Ald. Coughlin's measure providing that all railroad companies be compelled to equip their engines with automatic bells for continuous ringing inside the city limits. A communication from the Presidents of the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads, written July 15, urging the city to settle that Fortieth street track controversy so they could go ahead with the elevation of their lines was received.

There were also the ordinance granting a franchise to Edward T. Elliott and others for an under the sidewalk street railway, and many more less important matters, including an ordinance by Ald. Coughlin to regulate the speed of electric cars to a maximum of ten miles an hour. Everything except the communication regarding the Fortieth street tracks was placed on file, and thus virtually shelved. That was referred to the Corporation Counsel, with instructions to prepare an ordinance for the elevation of the Fortieth street tracks. The automatic bell-ringing ordinance caused some lively discussion and hot comments. While they agreed that the object of it was a safeguard against street-crossing accidents, every member of the committee declared he would get out an injunction against any corporation which undertook to set up a continuous clamor of engine bells back and forth through his neighborhood.

MUST WORK ALL DAY ON SATURDAY.

Mayor's Order Compels All City Employes to Put in Full Time.

Mayor Swift's order abolishing the Saturday half-holiday takes in practically all the employés of the city excepting the members of the police and fire departments. Policemen and firemen have never enjoyed the privilege of a half holiday on Saturdays. Some of the clerks connected with these departments have. July 22 the Council passed an order directing that all laborers and mechanics be given a half holiday on Saturdays from July 27 to Sept. 15, except those whose service in the judgment of heads of departments could not be dispensed with. This exception was made in order that forces on work at the pumping and electric-light stations should not be crippled. It has been customary for several years for the Council to pass an order giving the employés in the City Hall a half holiday on Saturdays during the summer months, but while such an order was not passed this year since the latter part of May the departments were closed up at noon on Saturdays. After the order of July 22 all the employés on the city's pay roll, except policemen, firemen, and the men at the pumping stations, were off Saturday afternoons. When the period under the order of July 22 expired Sept. 15 the half-holiday continued just the same. Mayor Swift said yesterday he was unable to tell how much the city would save. Some of the clerks about the City Hall do not think it will be much.

MAY NOT TEAR UP PAVED STREETS.

Mayor Swift Refuses to Issue a Permit to Chicago Railway.

Corporations hereafter will not be allowed to tear up paved streets at will as has been the custom for years past. This stand taken by Mayor Swift was emphasized yesterday when officials of the West Chicago Street railway company waited upon the Mayor with a petition to construct a street railway on Chicago avenue, between Grand and Kedzie avenues, a distance of over a mile.

Mayor Swift took the position that the company was at fault in not applying for a permit before the street was paved, when they were aware of the fact that the assessment had been levied and spread.

The officials protested in vain. They agreed to replace the street with as good paving and in as good condition as before, but this the Mayor would not agree to.

SAYS THEY FURNISH BAD COAL.

President Healy Complains of the Poor Quality of Fuel Supplied.

President Healy complains that a poor quality of coal is being furnished to the county institutions. Yesterday he notified Golsen, Heisen & Co., the firm that has the contract for supplying soft coal to the county, that a better kind of coal will have to be furnished. This concern has the contract for furnishing the soft coal used at the County Hospital and also to the Criminal Court and county buildings. The last quantity sent to these institutions, according to those who receive them, were merely screenings. President Healy threatens to annul the contract.

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC SPREADS.

Commissioner of Health Kerr Receives a Request for Anti-Toxin.

The diphtheria epidemic is not confined to Chicago. Health Commissioner Kerr received an appeal yesterday from Hammond, Ind., for anti-toxin and such other remedies as he could give.

Commissioner Kerr replied that any service the Health Department could give would be cheerfully rendered.

Anti-toxin continues to win the support of physicians. Dr. F. P. Buffum, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the Chicago Polyclinic Post Graduate College, wrote to Commissioner Kerr yesterday, giving it his unqualified indorsement.

Notes.

The County Civil Service Commission yesterday upheld the suspension of Mrs. Delina Rafter by Warden James Graham of the County Hospital. The suspension of County-Attorney Iles' assistant, Dick, was ratified also.

Mrs. Horatio N. May, the author of the subway scheme for the connecting passageway between the North and South Sides called upon Mayor Swift yesterday. She endeavored to convince him of the advantages of a subway in comparison with a viaduct.

Heard in Hotel Corridors.

James Cockroft, editor-in-chief of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, is staying at the Great Northern Hotel for a few days while en route to Atlanta. After ten years from the inception of the work its prime mover was able yesterday to announce that the two concluding volumes of the encyclopedia, making thirty-one in all, will be issued in the course of the coming spring, and that the preparations for the issue of a second edition of the entire work are already in progress. Volumes 30 and 31 of the first edition are now in the hands of the publishers, the Edward Thompson company of Northport, L. I. The volumes constitute an index of the most exhaustive character to those preceding, intended to make reference to everything bearing on any point under investigation a matter of the least possible difficulty.

Of his own part in the accumulation and collation of the mass of legal lore presented in the encyclopedia Mr. Cockroft is not disposed to speak at length. He has had comparatively little to do with the actual writing except in the first volume, two-thirds of which he completed himself, more in desperation, because he wanted the book written and could get no expert in jurisprudence to fall in exactly with the encyclopedia idea, than because he thought himself the best fitted to deal with the special subjects in hand. But he asserts he has a right to be proud of having conceived the idea of placing the science of jurisprudence on a better basis for analytical study than it had before occupied among English-speaking peoples, and of having despite innumerable disappointments given effect to these ideas in coherent and tangible form. His special function, therefore, has been to see that the work of the many able contributors to the encyclopedia was entirely harmonious with its fundamental plan, and thus effective in clearing away the difficulties incidental to a comprehensive study.

"It was in sheer desperation I began work on the first volume," said Mr. Cockroft. "When I think of all the failures I experienced in the course of my efforts to get lawyers of note to interest themselves in my scheme, I am surprised that I was able to persevere in it myself. Almost every one I talked with was opposed to the encyclopedic method as totally unsuited to the science of jurisprudence. In vain I urged the success of that method in other modern sciences. And when I at last persuaded a few to help me they could not arrange their matter in a manner conformable to my plans, so I was fairly driven to do the best I could for myself.

"The first edition in its earlier parts was necessarily experimental. We were venturing, as it were, on an unknown sea, without charts. What success we accomplished was beyond my expectation. In fact, I put in as miserable a couple of months as could be imagined after the publication of the first volume, expecting censure on every side. Instead of that I found by little and little that it had made a favorable impression.

"Our future work will be no longer experimental. The new method has been fully developed and can easily be applied in a more thorough and comprehensive manner than at first. Consequently the second edition of the encyclopedia, on which much work has already been done, will be a truly scientific and complete exposition of English and American law."

* * *

"I am for Olney for President," said Judge Edward Scott of Jacksonville at the Leland Hotel yesterday. "He is the first man to talk to John Bull as he ought to be talked to. He has made a good record on all international questions and I am for him because I think he is the man for the place." Judge Scott was in company with J. C. Glenn, another member of the State Board of Equalization, and they talked about assessments and taxation in Illinois. They agreed that the valuation of property in the State is about $5,000,000,000, while the assessment is only about $844,000,000. The equalized assessment is 52 per cent.

"Chicago pays less taxes per capita than Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, or New York," said Judge Glenn. "In the interior of the State, if the people are heavily taxed, the tax is self-imposed by reason of voting bonds. In prosperous times there was $200,000,000 on deposit in the banks of the State.

"In the coal fields," said Judge Scott, "the coal rights are not taken into consideration in the assessments. Notwithstanding agricultural lands have increased in value for fifteen to eighteen years, the assessment has decreased, while that upon railroad property has been increased. Railroads pay about 4½ per cent on their gross earnings, and no farmer would be willing to put up with this. An average mile of railroad is assessed for about the same as 1,000 acres of land. While railroads running from cities help to pay the municipal tax farm lands escape that burden. The revenue law has always been a problem. Whenever the Legislature meets it is proposed to revise the law, but as soon as the members get at it they find themselves in deep water and abandon the project."

* * *

Congressman-elect Warner of the Thirteenth District, at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday, said: "We are for the recognition of Cuba and demand that England shall act fair with Venezuela. Personally I am in favor of the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba. Spain did not wait until the smoke of Fort Sumter had died away before it recognized the Southern Confederacy. I support the Monroe doctrine, and if there is a question about it I want it settled now. We are a big Nation and can afford to see that bullies do not run over little children. We want to sell to Cuba our corn, wheat, and manufactured articles, and the benefit of annexation, or at least of recognition, would be as much to the manufacturers of this country as it would be to agricultural industries. The American flag on the island and American investment of American money would make it a beauty. These would open up an avenue for the young men of the United States for emigration and enterprise and cause as great a rush as did the gold discoveries in California in 1849. What action Congress will take this winter I have no knowledge of now, but I feel satisfied the Illinois delegation will be a unit upon any proposition which tends in the direction of establishing self-government for the people. As to the Speakership of the National House, my impression is that Reed of Maine will not have any opposition."

* * *

Daniel Fraser of Fowler, Ind., while at the Sherman House yesterday talked of the political situation and the prospects of the nomination of Gen. Harrison for President. "Indiana will be for Harrison," he said, "and his friends understand that he is a candidate. He is right on most of the principal questions, his honesty is acknowledged by all who know him, and he will probably hold a satisfactory position on the silver issue. There are a good many silver men in the Republican party in Indiana. Gen. Harrison has been opposed to the idea. He has always been strong with Wall street, and therefore he ought to have support from the financial and commercial interests of New York. Gen. Harrison has some opponents in his own State. He has always had them. But he will be earnestly supported by the party in the National convention. He has all of the machinery back of him.

"We will have a lively campaign in the State next year, with half a dozen candidates for the nomination for Governor. We may have some trouble because of the Nicholson act, the amendment to the temperance law, as it lost us German votes this year, and was one of the causes of Indianapolis going Democratic."

ASK DAMAGES FROM DRAINAGE BOARD.

Contractors Say They Were Delayed in Their Work and Want Recompense.

The McMahon and Montgomery company, Green's Dredging company, Fitz-Simons & Connell company, Hayes Bros., and the Chicago Dredging and Dock company want damages from the Drainage Board because they were obliged to suspend work on Sec. O of the canal for about a year before permission was granted them to cross Southwest boulevard.

At yesterday's meeting of the board a communication signed by representatives of the various dredging concerns asking for an adjustment of the difficulty was referred to the Committee on Finance and Engineering.

J. M. Duffy, the secretary of the board, said yesterday that the contractors were not entitled to damages on the score they claim them because the contract anticipates delays of the character which kept the dredging companies idle. The report of Thomas F. Judge, the clerk of the board, showed that vouchers to the amount of $244,344.42 had been drawn during the last two weeks, $243,370 of which was to defray the construction expense. The vouchers were approved.

END OF FLOURNOY CASE.

DECISION AFFECTING SETTLERS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Suit of the Live Stock Company Against Indian Agent Beck Is Dismissed for Want of a Printed Record — Indian Lands Cannot Be Leased Without the Consent of the Government—Middlemen Shut Out from Profitable Contracts.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—The Supreme Court today dismissed the case of the Flournoy Live Stock company against Capt. Beck, agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, for want of a printed record.

The controversy has been waged before the courts for several years. The case grows out of the recent evictions made by Agent Beck of settlers who held lands within the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Nebraska by leases from the Flournoy company, which had secured the lease of the lands from the Indians. Capt. Beck and his Indian police sought to dispossess the settlers, and the land company then sought to restrain him from taking this action. The decision was not unexpected by Indian officials.

It is believed there will be no further troubles on the Omaha and Winnebago reservation. The dismissal of the case will result in a speedy settlement of all the troubles.

In every case so far tried and in every court the decision has been in favor of Capt. Beck and against the Flournoy company.

The Indian Office is pleased to have the fact established beyond all dispute that the Indian lands are under control of the office and cannot be leased by the Indians without the consent of the office. It was claimed by the Indian Office that the leases obtained by the Flournoy company did not give the Indians full value for the use of the lands, and the company was enabled to lease the lands to other parties at a great profit.

The Indian Office says middlemen will not be permitted to operate in dealing with Indian property, but intends that the Indians themselves shall obtain all the benefits which can be derived from their lands.

RECORDS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Details of the Doings in the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

No. 514—The Fournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Company, appellant, vs. William H. Beck. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.

No. 609—Webber Isaacs, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Dickinson for the defendant in error. No appearance for the plaintiff in error.

No. 378—The United States, appellant, vs. Benjamin Healy. Argument continued by Harvey Spalding for the appellee and concluded by Assistant Attorney-General Dodge for the appellant.

No. 3—Original—The United States, complainant vs. The State of Texas. Two hours additional time allowed each side in argument of this case and leave granted to three counsel to be heard on each side on motion of Attorney-General Harmon for the complainant. Argument commenced by Attorney-General Harmon for the complainant and continued by George Clark for the defendant.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Oct. 24, will be as follows:

Nos. 3 original, 429, 196, 528 [and 529], 424, 347, 517, 493, 571, and 593.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

Advisement Docket—179—Cade vs. Forest Glen Brick and Tile company; motion to withdraw abstract of appellee allowed; motion to tax costs of same denied.

Rehearing Docket—47—Vallens vs. Hopkins; rehearing denied. 33—Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association vs. Tucker; motion for leave to enter remittur and to affirm.

People's Docket—9—People vs. Allen; motion for leave to file amended petition for habeas corpus.

Call of Docket—14—Ashley Wire Co. vs. Illinois Steel Co.; taken. 142—Gage vs. City of Chicago; taken. 143—Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co. vs. Village of Elmhurst; taken. 144—Same vs. Same; taken. 145—Same vs. Same; taken. 146—Coulson vs. Altpaugh; taken. 147—Lomax vs. Shinn; taken. 148—Same vs. Same; taken. 149—Bunn vs. Schnellbacher; taken. 150—Knight vs. Griffith, for use; taken. 151—Alschuler vs. Schiff; taken. 152—Cole vs. People, ex rel.; taken. 153—Sawyer vs. Nelson; taken. 154—Porter vs. Porter; taken. 155—Kellogg News Co. vs. Peterson; taken. 156—Shoenberger vs. City of Elgin; taken. 157—Doremus vs. People, ex rel.; taken. 159—McChesney vs. City of Chicago; taken. 160—Same vs. Same; taken.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow. Call 161 to 180 inclusive.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decisions today were:

Bessie Hiatt vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, appellant; Green District; reversed.

M. T. V. Bowman vs. The Western Fur Company et al., appellants; Polk District; affirmed.

State vs. W. B. Kent, appellant; Polk District; affirmed.

Henry Agne, appellant, vs. Jacob T. Sietminger, Cedar District; reversed.

State vs. Urvin Myderick, appellant; Clay District; affirmed.

State vs. Charles Case, appellant; Lyon District; affirmed.

State vs. Alexander Rattray, appellant; Polk District; affirmed.

J. W. White vs. C. J. Byam, appellant; Shelby District; affirmed.

State vs. Anna Dolozal, appellant; Jones District; affirmed.

Gertrude Medland vs. Warren Walker, appellant; O'Brien District; affirmed.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following cases were heard:

Brandy vs. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Co.; Spring vs. Randall et al.; Attorney-General vs. Howcroft; Minor vs. Wilson et al.; Phelps vs. Berriman; Hand vs. Osgood; Stoddard Manufacturing Co. vs. Miller; Harbour vs. Eldred; Janauschek vs. Eddy; Snow vs. McCraiken; Pabst Brewing Co. vs. Lenders; Clark vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Millard vs. Hayward. Call for Thursday—49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 51, 61, 63, 64, 65.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Chetlain—6631—Fred Kranich and Jacques Bach vs. M. W. Rosenthal; on dflt., $600. —9813—Cheney Bros. vs. Carl Dernburg, Lipman Glick, and Joseph Horner; same, $1,116.42.—9112—John T. Sherman, Aaron L. Reid Jr., Charles A. Sherman, and Adolph Debary, sole executor of estate of Frank T. Cecil, vs. Same; same, $780.50.—9086—Samuel C. Pullman and Robert G. Davisson vs. Same; same, $474.76.

Judge Clifford—15,787—J. J. O'Donoghue vs. Patrick Callaghan; on deflt., $391.50 and gen. and spec. ex.—17752—George L. Otis vs. Mihran Ateshian; on deflt., $500.

Judge Smith—19299—Merle & Heaney Mfg. Co. vs. Timothy Hogan; on dflt., $1,504.04.—19847—City Lumber Co. vs. Lewis P. Hammond; same, $197.—18082—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Dernburg, Glick & Horner; same, $2,600.29.—18093—Sweetser, Penbrook & Co. vs. Same; same, $1,487.—18240—Greef & Co. vs. Same; same, $447.50. vs. Lipman Glick and Joseph Horner and sci. fa. vs. Carl Dernburg.—16954—P. Cleary vs. Geo. A. and Mrs. George A. Chambers; on dflt sci. fa., $508.51 vs. Mrs. George A. Chambers.—18540—Edward Bergh vs. Katie Ratus; on dflt., $333.41.—18558—Samuel Insull vs. M. Rothschild and V. S. Barnes; same, $3,994.36 vs. V. S. Barnes sci. fa. vs. M. Rothschild.—18557—Chicago Edison Co. vs. Northwestern Electric Light Co.; on dflt., $30,757.89.—19399—Same vs. Cooperative Electric Light Co.; same, $185,000.—19838—The Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co. vs. Craver & Steele Mfg. Co., same, $11,582.43.

Judge Neely—19727—N. M. Uri & Co. vs. Otto Michel; on deflt., $351.55.—19087—Sharpless Bros. vs. Dernberg, Glick & Horner; same, $1,203.97.—19316—J. C. Henry vs. John Purrell; same, $804.53.—20114½—Fuller & Fuller Co. vs. Gustave Ledtman; same, $1,221.60.—19714—Darius P. Cargell vs. Wm. D. True; same, $487.50.—18937—Chas. H. Moulton vs. C. M. Linington; same, $285.60.

Judge Dunne—16722—Eugene S. Ellsworth vs. Walter N. Gunderson; on deflt., $272.15.—19774—P. J. Cunningham vs. James Buchanan; same, $1,252.95.—19711—Delaney & Murphy vs. Mary A. Hughes; same, $225.58.—18682—Samuel Insull vs. G. W. Bryson; same, $9,350.60.—20003—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. John J. Cullen; same, $503.—19843—Isaac C. Gifford vs. American Ceramic Works; same, $1,054.40.

Judge Adams—19036—Louis C. Kuhnert and Abraham V. Kurcherbecker vs. Stanislaw J. Kolar; on deflt., $252.22.—18614—James A., John B., and Milton W. Kirk vs. Carl Dernberg, Lipman Glick, and Joseph Horner; same, $275.34.

Judge Tuthill—19013—The National Live Stock Bank of Chicago vs. Michael J. Tearney; on dflt., $21,218.81.—19014—Same vs. Michael McInerney; same, $5,894.44.—19150—Chicago Coffin Co. vs. Edward T. Carr; same, $1,108.61.—19872—John A. Phillips vs. Homer N. Hibbard; same, $509.—19845—P. J. Cunningham vs. T. J. Wilke; same, $328.80.—19790—Cunningham Bros. vs. Woolen Co. vs. James Buchanan; same, $533.03.

Judge Baker—19973—Foreman Bros. vs. Louis Stein; on dflt., $3,017.

Judge Burke—18956—Sebastian Krug vs. Harvey M. Smith and George J. Fraser; on dflt., $237.48; vs. George J. Fraser and sci. fa. vs. Harvey M. Smith.—19712—Delaney & Murphy vs. Mary A. Hughes; same, $195.14.—16990—Wilson Bros. vs. Henry Harms; same, $1,125.—19068—Henry James vs. Traffic Construction Co.; same, $27,388.—19798—Clinton Wire Cloth Co. vs. Thomas Bird; same, $177.86.—18264—Alfred Fuchs vs. Fred S. James; on findg., $100 and sat.—8061—Christian T. Hass vs. James G. and Stella Stevenson; on ver., $1,510.60 and genl. and spec. ex. fex partel.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—1948—St. Elizabeth Hospital vs. Dittmann; dec. sale.—1008—Dunlop et al. vs. Woodbury et al.; same.—3248—Veazie vs. Lund; defl. dec.

Judge Hanecy—8834—Divorce: Clifford W. from Minnie A. Patterson.—133807—Max from Frida Neumann.

Judge Horton—5918—Divorce: Catherine from John R. Fraser.—6537—Mechanics' and Traders' S., L. and B. Assn. et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; dec. sale.—8065—Peck et al. vs. Duell et al.; dec. sale.

Court Call for Today.

Judge Tuley—Nos. 2500, 1763, 959, 2863, 2436.

Judge Horton—Nos. 7147, 4595, 109890.

Judge Smith—Nos. 3754, 3686, 3763, 2650, 3799, 3813, 3868, 3878, 3897.

Judge Brentano—10 a. m.—No. 491. 2 p. m.—Nos. 2323, 807, 1247.

Judge Hanecy—No. 166 on hearing.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 653, 655, 131, 340, 659, 661, 662, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, and No. 535 on trial.

Judge Stein—Nos. 1974, 1976, 1036, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1982, 2080, 2083, 2086, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, and No. 1875 on trial.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 536, 640, 643, 422, 424, 425, 429, 214, 646, 648, 741, 742, 743, 744.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 1044, 819, 938, 1148, 1133, 1254, 1256, 1257, 1260, 1261, 712, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1268, and No. 88 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 6725, 6743, 6799, 6830, 5418, 6894, 8370, 6968, 7060, 7093, 7125, 6131, 4831.

Judge Baker—Nos. 6567, 6744, 6754, 6677, 6904, 6041, 6960, 6969, 6996, and No. 6705 on trial.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 4262, 4918, 5030, 5067, 5085, 5103, 5121, 327, 18252, 1606, and No. 5021 on trial.

Judge Neely—Nos. 1719, 1728, 1786, 1815, 1824, 1833, 1851, 1870, 1888, 1897, and No. 1629 on trial.

Judge Burke—Nos. 8816, 9070, 9097, 9195, 9204, 9251, 646, and No. 8998 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 2195, 5243, 5252, 5279, 5280, 5289, 18204, 5366, 5385, 5404, 5413, and No. 5234 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 7743, 5490, 8488, 5309, 7214, 8173, 8142, 8480, 8497, 9506, and No. 7742 on trial.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m., motions for new trials, Nos. 15400, 3183; 10 a. m., trial call Nos. 3246, 3264, 3340, 3349, 3385, 3273, 3398, 3425, 2143, 3462, 3471, 3480, 3490, 3156, and No. 2374 on trial.

Judge Carter [County Court]—9 a. m., insane cases at Detention Hospital; 2 p. m., motions of course and Nos. 10047, 14004, 11111.

Judge Bishop [County Court, Room 310]—10 a. m., Nos. 12375, 12608, 12630, 12633, 12636, 12642, 12652, 12653, 12666, 12686. Announcement—City spec. asst. cal. No. 40 will be called by the County Court on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 10 a. m. in Rooms 411, 412, and 413 Opera-House Block.

Judge Kohlsaat [Probate Court]—General business.

Judge Freeman—No. 165582 on trial.

Judge Sears—No. 957 on trial and Nos. 1387, 628, 954, 1494, 1495, 206, 1496, 1497, 1508, 1592, 1593, 1596, 1598, 15999, 1600, 1601, 1603, 1604, 1698, 1699.

Judge Hutchinson [Criminal Court, Branch No. 3]—Call not extended.

Judge Gibbons [Branch No. 4]—Nos. 1787, 1779, 1804, 1732, 1939, 1611, 1708, 326.

Judge Payne [Branch No. 6]—Call not extended.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter [United States Circuit Court of Appeals]—No. 241.

Judge Showalter [United States Circuit Court]—Trilby injunc. 3 p. m.

Judge Bunn [United States District Court]—Criminal cases.

MARTYR'S CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Ghastly Room Devoted to Relics in the Foreign Missions of Paris.

Paris, Oct. 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—One feels no hesitation in saying that few persons in Paris have ever visited the Chamber of Martyrs, which forms part of the "Foreign Missions." The recent massacres in China, the number of Christians who are constantly falling victims to the sons of the Celestial Empire, make the lugubrious and bloody tales that come at too frequent intervals from the extreme East a constant subject of conversation in Europe. The correspondent has had the curiosity to visit the place where the future "martyrs of their faith" are educated in Paris. Nearly all French missionaries have been former students at the "Foreign Missions"—Les Missions Etrangères—which is situated in the Rue de Bac, within a stone's throw of the famous Bon Marché. Cochin China and Tonquin are the favorite fields of battle of this institution, which may be said to have acquired a monopoly in certain parts of the world for its mission work.

Those who feel a vocation for this kind of work come to the Foreign Missions to study theology and familiarize themselves with the tongues of countries into which, later on, they will penetrate. They remain four years at the Foreign Missions, at the lapse of which time they are ordained priests and depart from France. Their masters and educators are veterans who have brought back no end of experience from their sojourn among the pagans. These men, it may be mentioned, bear no resemblance to the well-known figure of the priest one meets in the streets of Paris and in every nook and corner of France. They have no ecclesiastical look about them. They have none of the anointed air, either, and are allowed to wear a beard. They are simple in their ways and at first appearance appear to be rather rough in manners.

The "Chamber of Martyrs" contains all their sacred relics, and it tells a long tale of horror. It is destined to cause the "martyrs of the morrow" to reflect before they undertake their perilous journey and to make them dread the terrible tortures to which they are liable to be submitted in years to come. But as the veteran priest and the missionary who has charge of the chamber will tell you, the sight has but little effect on the students ination of the future missionaries.

This is what one sees at the exposition, devoid as it is of all theatrical effect: First, fourteen pieces of rope used to strangle as many martyrs. Beside them are the remains of the clothes of the martyred missionaries. These show but too clearly how the blows with ax, knife, or saber were dealt their wearers. The stains of the coagulated blood are still to be seen in different places on the cassocks and on the cloth and linen garments. Further on lies a sack that during nine days contained the head of venerable Father Marchand, and close to it are the different instruments of torture that the pagans used before they decided to decapitate him. Close by is a picture of Mgr. Boria, a Bishop, and accompanying it are the relics of the priest who was murdered in Tonquin. The assassins, and it appears that the case of the Archbishop is by no means a solitary one, often send the relics, the torn garments, and illustrations of the scenes of torture, the work of natives, back to France. Sometimes they forward the remains of the martyr.

The picture concerning the Bishop is particularly savage in execution. First of all the priest is shown to be hiding himself in the sand. Then he is discovered by soldiers. He tries to escape, but is easily captured. He is then taken before the mandarin, who condemns him after having endeavored in vain to compel him to renounce his faith. It is impossible to describe all the instruments of torture shown in these pictures, and especially those employed in the sad case referred to. Suffice it to say that there is a picture showing that the Bishop was literally chopped and cut to pieces, and his head removed from his body by a slow process of blows. In a small gilded chapel the crucifix that the Bishop held until the end is faithfully kept.

The whole history of the progress of French missionary work in the extreme East is to be seen in the Chamber of Martyrs. Among the number of horrors are the clothes of Michael Hy, a converted Grand Mandarin, who was tortured and put to death in 1857. Pictures of the martyrdom suffered by other faithful natives are more plentiful than one would be inclined to suppose. Far from discontinuing, these atrocities still exist, but unfortunately do not often obtain the widespread publicity afforded by the newspapers the world over to recent Chinese savage murders and cruelties.

According to the French it is in Corea that their missionaries have had to suffer the most of late. In China they have been of recent years far less molested than in Corea. In the foreign missions there are 200 men ready for work, and over fifty leave every year. In the whole of France there are close upon 1,000 missionaries, who admit that their number is altogether too small to catechise 250,000,000 of unfaithful. Their endeavors, however, are meeting with increasing success every year.

Boys Start to Shoot Indians.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Charles Cormack, Percy Jones, and David Colburn, three enterprising boys from Oak Park, were picked up by the police here last night. They were found in the railroad freight yards armed with a rifle and a revolver apiece and said they had just arrived on a freight car and were headed for the West to strike the trail of the Indians. The fathers of the boys were notified of their arrest and today Mr. Colburn, an ice dealer of Oak Park, came out and took the war party home.

Boycott on Maltsters and Brewers.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A boycott indorsed by the United Trade and Labor Council has been declared by the Maltsters' and Brewers' Union on the beer manufactured by the breweries taking their malt from certain private maltsters who refused to sign an agreement demanded by the Brewers' Union.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

We advertise only what we have and exactly as it is.



There has been a steady increase in our Overcoat sales every season.

Every year we sell more than we did the previous year. The reason is that our goods advertise themselves. We positively give the best values of any house in Chicago. This is a strong statement, but we are abundantly able to prove it. We will put our Overcoats in comparison with tailors' work and demonstrate that our coats are fifty per cent better than the best tailors will furnish at the same price. Subject them to any test you please, the more severe the better. We suggest that you compare closely the edges, the velvet collars, the buttons and button-holes, the pockets and pocket stays, the lining, in fact every detail of the materials and finish, and the perfect fit and the ease about the collar and shoulders. Our Overcoats have all the high points of excellence that only the very best tailors could give you.

We suggest a comparison of a Tailor's $50.00 Kersey Overcoat, satin lined, and will demonstrate that you get a better one of us for $30.00

We will demonstrate that our blue and black Kerseys, lined with clay diagonal worsted, are equal to a tailor's $40.00 garment, while we furnish it at $20.00

We will prove to you that the Tailor's English Melton Overcoat at $25.00 is no better than we have in Blue and Oxford Mixtures, with striped worsted linings, satin shoulders and sleeve linings, at $12.00

Our "Monarch" Ulster, 32-oz. all-wool frieze, lined with Clay Diagonal worsted—sells the world over for $15.00. Our price $12.00

Camel's Hair Underwear, fine quality, 63c.
Heavy Fleece-Lined Underwear, 75c.
Natural Wool Underwear, good value, $1.00.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Underwear, $1.00.
Double-Breasted Shirts and Double-Seated Drawers at $1.50 each.

Goods shipped to any address by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying. Write for samples of cloth in suits and overcoats and our new winter catalogue.

"The Putnam"

113-117 Madison-st. 131-133 Clark-st.

World's Fair Highest Award

IMPERIAL GRANUM

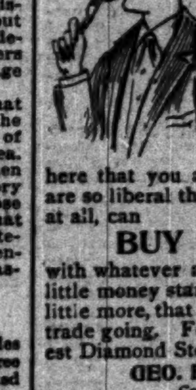
Is Universally Acknowledged

The STANDARD and the BEST prepared

FOOD

For INVALIDS & Convalescents, for Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm, & Aged persons. PURE, delicious nourishing FOOD for Nursing-mothers, Infants and CHILDREN. It is recommended by eminent physicians and endorsed by all who use it. Often it is the only FOOD the stomach will tolerate when LIFE seems depending on its retention. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Shipping Depot, John Carle & Sons, New York.



A Bigger Bite Than He Can Manage.

That is what many men think about buying diamonds, and that is why they don't get them. We want to tell you right here that you are mistaken. Our terms are so liberal that any man, who can save at all, can

BUY DIAMONDS

with whatever amount he saves. Just a little money starts the trade and just a little more, that you won't miss, keeps the trade going. For this is Chicago's greatest Diamond Store.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Columbus Memorial Building,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.,
Rooms 306, 308, 310, 312.

Our booklet, "How We Do It," mailed free.

HOTELS.

Cochran Hotel

14th and K-sts., Washington, D. C.

Opposite FRANKLIN PARK, and convenient to all parts of the city by cable cars. Permanent and transient guests received.

Strictly First-Class.

Terms according to location of rooms. Satisfactory terms for the season.

Geo. W. Cochran.

WINTER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
FALL AND WINTER.

Luxurious accommodations; hot water radiators in every room; every comfort for invalids or those needing rest. For illustrated prospectus address N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

Sylvan Dells Home School

For Young Boys Opens Sept. 16. W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1848. Opens Sept. 26. 1350 Pine-st., Phila.

FOR BEAUTY

For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pozzoni's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

ROBBINS IN THE FIELD.

QUINCY MAN WILL TRY HARD TO GET THE NOMINATION.

No Change in His Attitude Since He Announced Himself a Candidate for Governor—In the Campaign to Stay and Hopes to Win in the Convention — He Will Stand for Sound Money and Also for Civil Service Reform.

Dr. Joseph Robbins of Quincy, Ill., one of the candidates for the nomination for Governor, is at the Sherman House. In conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE last evening he said:

"Nothing has occurred to make any change in my attitude since I first announced that I would be a candidate for the nomination for Governor. My friends are earnestly at work, and give me assurances of individual support from all parts of the State. My friends at home are asserting that if I am nominated it will save the Fifteenth Congressional District, and that it is good politics to get votes from the Democratic strongholds.

"It is a fact that the district has not had a State officer since ex-Gov. Wood was elected, and while the Republicans there have had none of the stimulus of local patronage they have maintained and increased the party vote.

"I go into the campaign to stay, and, as I believe, without any of the soreness which comes from misdirected patronage or other causes."

"On what will you make your campaign?"

"The points already stated and the support of those who honestly believe in civil service reform and sound money. My first speech in a State convention in 1874 was on the latter question, and I have never varied from the faith, even when the greenback craze was at its height in our section of the State. The issues of the campaign of 1896 are yet to be made up, and before the nominating convention in the State there will be a good deal of earnest thinking by the people."

Dr. Robbins has been a conspicuous figure in Republican politics in Illinois for a quarter of a century. He has never held elective office, but was for years a member of the Board of Pension Examiners. He was a candidate for member of the constitutional convention in 1869, and led a forlorn hope for Congress in the old Twelfth Congressional District in 1876. He has been honored by appointments on commissions by Executives of the State, and was a delegate at large to the national conventions of 1876 and 1892. He has an extensive acquaintance among the leaders of the party throughout the State.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Merchants' Board of Fire Underwriters of Minneapolis, which is one party to the present wrangle in that city over the salvage corps, has issued a circular to companies doing business in that city. These reports have been sent to the home offices of the insurance companies and officials in Chicago have received them. The circular takes the stand the Merchants' Salvage corps is the official one of Minneapolis, and that it has the right to collect the tax of 2 per cent required for maintenance of the corps as provided by the act of Legislature last spring. The Legislature at that time passed a law providing for a salvage corps. Certain companies were required to pay a tax of 2 per cent for the support of the corps. In accordance with this act the Minneapolis underwriters organized the Minneapolis Board of Underwriters' Salvage Corps. The project was not pushed. At this time Minneapolis merchants formed the Merchants' Board of Fire Underwriters, having in charge the Minneapolis Salvage Corps. The promoters of this latter organization secured the passage of an order by the City Council giving their corps the right of way. They then applied to the State Insurance Department for authority to collect the 2 per cent tax, which was questioned by the other salvage corps. The circular sent out read as follows:

"You will please take notice that the Merchants' Board of Fire Underwriters of this city has been duly and legally incorporated under and pursuant to the requirements of the statute of the State of Minnesota; that the business of said corporation is that of equipping, maintaining, and operating salvage corps and fire patrols in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., as authorized and empowered by the statutes of the State of Minnesota; that Section 3138 of the compiled statutes of the State of Minnesota for the year 1894, known as the retaliatory section of our insurance laws as read in connection with the statutes of your State relating to salvage corps and fire insurance patrols, requires of you the payment of a tax on the premiums received by you in Minneapolis for the six months prior to July 1st of this year, which tax you have not been called upon to pay. A statement of the amount due for said period will be sent to you by the said Merchants' Board of Fire Underwriters in the near future and payment required.

"Another payment of this tax, for a period covering six months from the month of July of this year, will be due on Jan. 1, 1896, and you are hereby notified to make no advance payment of any nature or amount to any other person or persons, copartnership, associations, or corporations.

"You will also please take notice that the City Council of the City of Minneapolis has given to the said Merchants' Board of Fire Underwriters, by an ordinance passed on Oct. 4, 1895, the right of way on the streets of said city for the use of their apparatus in operating said salvage corps and fire patrols; said Merchants' Board of Underwriters is the only board or corporation having said right in said city, all other persons being prohibited from driving on said streets of said city faster than six miles an hour, and all persons except said board are prohibited from driving over street crossings faster than a walk.

"In conclusion, permit us to say that the money collected from the tax herein referred to will be expended exactly as directed by statute, and will be used to equip and maintain salvage corps and fire patrols, which salvage corps and fire patrols will seek to save and protect all property in Minneapolis, irrespective of whether that property is insured or not insured, whether the property sought to be saved and taken care of is insured in domestic or foreign insurance companies or in board or nonboard companies."

* * *

The fire of the Crescent Linseed Oil company Tuesday will cost the companies interested a considerable amount. There was a total of $92,500 insurance. Of this amount $20,000 was on the building, $10,500 on the machinery, $275 on the furniture and fixtures, and $62,000 on the stock. The loss will probably equal the amount of insurance. It is understood a line of some $7,000 was placed on the company's risk on Tuesday morning a few hours before the fire took place. The cause of the fire is unknown. The insurance on the building was as follows:

Girard	$ 2,500	Ins. Co. of N. A.	$ 2,916
British American	2,500	Lancashire	1,600
Transatlantic	2,500	Hartford	1,200
North German	1,250	Pennsylvania	2,083
L. & L. & G.	1,250		
American, Pa.	2,200	Total	$20,000

The following insurance was held on the machinery:

Transatlantic	$ 2,500	Hartford	$ 300
North German	1,250	Pennsylvania	416
L. & L. & G.	1,250	Western, Pa.	1,500
American, Pa.	300	Farmers', Pa.	1,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	583		
Lancashire	400	Total	$10,500

On the furniture and fixtures the insurance was:

American, Pa. .... $ 275

The insurance on the stock was as follows:

Provid'nce, Wash	$ 1,500	Hartford	1,500
Ham.-Bremen	2,500	Queen	1,500
L. & L. & G.	2,500	Greenwich	1,500
Union, Eng.	3,500	Sun Mutual	3,000
Rockford	2,500	Imperial	5,000
Scottish Union	2,500	American, N. Y.	1,500
Hanover	2,500	Lancashire	2,000
Phoenix, N. Y.	2,500	Connecticut	2,500
Traders'	3,000	National, Conn.	2,500
North British	3,500	Mechanics'	1,250
Western Canada	2,500	Armenia	1,250
Security	1,500	Mfrs. and Merch.	1,250
Commonwealth	2,500	German, Pa.	1,250
St. Paul	1,500		
R. I. Und.	$ 1,500	Total	$62,000

* * *

Louis A. Lent, special agent in Missouri for the Pennsylvania, has been transferred to the district comprising Iowa and Nebraska as special agent and adjuster. He takes the place of John D. Turner, resigned. W. C. Brown, daily report examiner of the Pennsylvania, will succeed Mr. Lent as special agent in Missouri.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Between 200 and 300 men, representing the great life insurance companies of the country, with their many millions of money, assembled in the drawing-room of the New Century club today as delegates to the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters. A prominent figure among the first arrivals was Maj. Benjamin S. Calef of Boston, who is almost certain to be the next President of the association. Other prominent men numbered among the delegates were: C. H. Ferguson of Chicago; John B. Day of Dallas, Tex.; Henry C. Ayres of Pittsburg; Tilden Bladgett and H. L. Munson of Buffalo.

President E. H. Plummer called the convention to order. The Rev. Philip L. Jones led in prayer. President Plummer in a few brief but happy remarks introduced Mayor Charles F. Warwick.

"I was invited by your committee," said Mr. Warwick, "to come here and welcome the strangers within our walls. I do so with great pleasure. We open not only our gates to you, but also our hearts, and I want to impress upon you that the Mayor, as far as lies in his power, is at your disposal.

"The pillow of many a dying man is smoothed by the agent whom he sought to avoid at first, and many a father on his death bed cries 'God bless that agent, but for whose importunities my little ones would be homeless.' As I rode here, cooped up in a cab with an insurance agent, I learned much of an interesting character. He told me that the liabilities of all the life insurance companies of the country aggregated $5,000,000,000. The indemnity bond demanded of France in the Franco-Prussian war was $1,000,000,000."

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address President Plummer proposed three cheers for Mr. Warwick and they were given with enthusiasm. The roll of delegates was then called, after which President E. H. Plummer read his annual address.

The subject of rebating, perhaps the most important matter with which the convention will have to deal, was introduced by Mr. Plummer by a reference to the fact that while at a time not remote, the evils of the practice were admitted, there existed no general sentiment of condemnation and opposition to it.

President Plummer introduced Samuel R. Shipley, President of the Provident Life and Trust, who read a paper on "What Is the Ideal Life Insurance Company?" At the outset of his paper Mr. Shipley declared the ideal company to be the one "which performs most perfectly the functions involved in the collection, the proper use and the right distribution of moneys paid into it by its policy-holders."

In the afternoon the delegates went driving in Fairmount Park.

* * *

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Magdeburg has run across some snags in endeavoring to enter this State. The laws require a deposit of $200,000 with the Insurance Department and $300,000 with three citizens of this country before the company has any liability. As the Magdeburg has carried American business for years through its reinsurance deal with the Royal, it is believed the department will require it to deposit an additional sum as a reserve fund for the protection of its present New York business. Mr. Mietke, the Magdeburg manager, had a conference with the Superintendent today on the subject. It is understood the New York life companies are urging the department to declare that the Magdeburg deposit a sum in excess of the $500,000. They are doing this in retaliation for the way American companies have been treated in Germany. The difficulties the Magdeburg is encountering delay the appointment of a United States manager, and it was learned today that Mr. Mietke has no intention of making an appointment for some time.

Adolph Loeb, manager of the North German and the Transatlantic at Chicago, has been in this city during the last week and expects to stay a week longer. Mr. Loeb is here on important business, which, when completed, may be of interest to insurance circles.

Commissioner Hahn of Ohio has completed his work of examining the Mutual Fire of this city and left for the West today.

* * *

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Commissioner of Insurance Frick of Wisconsin has written to President Rothier of the Eureka Insurance company of this city asking why the Eureka has not entered Wisconsin and whether it is because of the unfavorable laws there. President Rothier thinks this is the beginning of a movement by the Insurance Commissioner to obtain ground for a petition to the Wisconsin Legislature to modify the stringent insurance laws of that State.

* * *

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—William A. Haines, Secretary of the Protective Fire Association, was held for trial today charged with violating the insurance laws of the State by insuring the lumber business of Callwell, McGregor & Co. of Harrisville, Mich., in the New York and Chicago Lloyds, a firm unauthorized to do business in this State. Haines furnished bail for his appearance.

Insurance Notes.

C. H. Case has returned from his Eastern trip.

E. F. Bedall, New York manager of the Royal, is in the city.

S. T. Collins, assistant manager, has returned from his business trip to Minnesota.

George E. Kline, assistant manager of the Continental, has returned from his Southern trip.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

For the Canal Improvement Bill.

A "Local Improvement League" has been organized at Syracuse, N. Y., for the purpose of securing every available vote for the $9,000,000 canal improvement bill. The following officers were elected: James L. Breed, Chairman; Col. John M. Strong, First Vice-Chairman; Mark Potter, Second Vice-Chairman; Howard A. Saxe, Secretary; Charles M. Warner, Treasurer; F. H. Nye, Assistant Secretary. The movement has the support of most of the leading business-men and citizens of Syracuse and they have subscribed their names to a call for friends of the canal generally who favor the proposition of State canal enlargement to attend a convention and mass-meeting to be held Oct. 31 at the Syracuse City Hall.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Business was extremely limited in the grain trade, both as to the demand and supply of boats. Charters—To Buffalo—Lansing, barley at 2¾ cents. To Port Huron—Mary Collins, oats at 2 cents. The Sibley and Twin Sisters were placed for barley, Milwaukee to Buffalo, at 2½ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore freights were active today and considerable tonnage was taken by Escanaba and Marquette shippers. From the last-named port $1.25 was paid and Escanaba charters were made at $1.05, but late in the day $1.10 was offered for all ports. No ore charters from the head of Lake Superior were reported, but there was some business done in wheat. Charters—Wheat—Olympia, Tower, Spokane, Duluth to Buffalo, 5 cents. Ore—Siberia, Escanaba to Erie, $1.10; Gettysburg, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.05; Hurlbut, Clint, Escanaba to Buffalo, $1.10; Stafford, Francomb, Ed McWilliams, Palmer, Republic, Bradley, Brightie, Woolson, Galatea, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.25. Coal—Henry Johnson, Helvetia, Ohio ports to Duluth, 35 cents; Drake, Erie to Escanaba, 55 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—Murphy, Neosho, Milwaukee, 85 cents; Berlin, Progress, Chicago, 90 cents; Northern King, G. W. Adams, Duluth, 30 cents.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Doud was placed for wheat to Cape Vincent at 5 cents.

DULUTH, Minn.—The Buffalo wheat rate was steady at 5 cents.

Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—The steamer Fryer arrived this evening in tow of the wrecker Favorite. It will be docked in the morning for repairs.

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich., Oct. 23.—Owing to the low water the steamer Peerless ran hard aground while making the dock this morning, and the steamer Friant was unable to release it.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The steamer White & Friant, which was out in the gale on Lake Michigan in which its consort, the Lizzie Law, was wrecked, had 1,680 bushels of wet corn. It was sold at 18 cents. The steamer was adjudged not to be at fault for the loss.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 23.—Several of the crew of the schooner Thomas L. Parker, which was dismasted on Lake Superior, deserted the vessel here and demanded their pay. On this being refused they had the schooner tied up on a libel for wages this afternoon.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 23.—After dragging Lake Huron for a few days with the hopes of finding the tug Mills, which was sunk off here over twenty years ago, Russell & Co. of Chicago today gave up the search, and the tugs which were engaged in the work were discharged.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—The steamer George Williams and consort grounded at Grosse Point last night, but were released today. The steamer lost a bucket of its wheel and a diver is removing the opposite one. The Escanaba, bound down, is aground at Grosse Point. The steamer Vega made temporary repairs and left for Duluth this afternoon by permission of the underwriters.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Chili.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Simpson, Stevenson.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Darley. Sailed—Fletcher and consorts, Dacotah, Toledo.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Scotia, Reynolds. Departed—Inter-Laken, Escanaba.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Spokane. Departed—Arabian, Shickluna, Kingston; Gladstone, Buffalo.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Preston, Mills, Manitowoc, Hattie, Sunshine. Cleared—Weston, Eleanor, Jennette.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Nicholas, Delaware, Mather, Cambria, Wissahickon, Specular. Cleared—Oliver Mitchell, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Marvin, Fryer, Grecian, Ed Smith, Southwest, Christie, Sonsmith, Leighton, Maryland Lake Erie ports.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Cleveland, Tyson, Favorite, White Star, Robinson, Carpenter, Stewart, Wave, Blood, Quinby, Home, Forrester, Chappell, Hattie Wells.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Kitchen. Cleared—Helvetia, Duluth. Light—John McWilliams, Hundred and Eighteen, Hundred and Sixteen, Robert Wallace, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Drake, Veronica, Amboy. Cleared—Coal—Wallula, Sitka, Duluth; Missoula, Fort William; Colgate, Two Harbors. Light—Griffin, Marquette.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived — Narragansett, Flower, Havana, Pewabik, Hiwabik, M. Duncan, Annie Laura. Cleared—Schlesinger, Norseman, Tampa, Chicago; W. K. Moore, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Perrett and consorts, 11 last night; Hinton, 10 a. m.; Magill, 11. Up—Grand Rapids, York State, 10 last night; Hickox, Mills, 3 p. m.; Martin, Neff, 7.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—George Gould. Cleared—Flour—Dyer, Buffalo. Ore—Massachusetts, Chicago. Lumber—Ida Keith, Flint, Tonawanda; Burnham, Chicago; City of Concord.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived — Whitaker, Watson, Arizona, Plymouth, Nahant. Departed—Plankinton, Chicago; Argo, Bloom, O'Neill, Escanaba; Curtis, Reid, Fassett, Holland, Menominee.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Miles, Duluth; Niagara, Toledo; Bannockburn, Selkirk, Winnipeg, Port William; Tecumseh, Ashtabula; Ishpeming, coal, Toledo. Down—Price. The windbound fleet got away this morning.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Palmer. Cleared—Cherokee, Chippewa, Volunteer, Ashtabula; Forest City, McGregor, Devereux, Wade, La Salle, Columbia, Cleveland; Ogemaw, Mowatt, Homer, Ogdensburg; Hadley, Ashland; Normandie, Portage Lake; Westcott, Ontonagon.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Russia, midnight; Moore, 6 a. m.; Mariska, 8:20; Lycoming, 9:10; Tioga, 10; Berlin, 10:20; Selkirk, 10:50; Arnold and consort, 12:40 p. m.; W. P. Ketcham and consort, 1:40; Harvey Brown, 2:30; McVittie, 3:40; Argonaut, 6. Up—Clarion, midnight; Seneca, 1 a. m.; Ionia, 6; Inter-Ocean and consort, 7; Victory, 2:30 p. m.; Samoa and consort, 4; Raleigh and consort, 5:15; St. Paul, 5:30.

Down—Dyer, 9. Up—Ionia, 7:20. Wind northwest, fresh.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—John Eddy, Adriatic, Stone, Fisk, Norris, Seguin, Pontiac, Avon, City of Genoa, Pabst, Wolf, Fitzgerald. Cleared—Coal—Farwell, Rome, St. Lawrence, Pabst, Chicago; Vail, Egan, Waverly, Yale, Milwaukee; Iroquois, Duluth; Germanic, Foster, Hutchinson, Superior; Alice Richards, Tempest, Soo; Pillsbury, Washburn, Gladstone; Houghton, Detroit. Light—Marina, Alva, Superior; White & Friant, Soo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Schoolcraft, Fourke, Nestor, Keweenaw, 8 a. m.; Manitoba, 9; Colorado, America, 10; I. H. Owen, Boston, Chamberlain, Abram Smith, 11; Rappahannock, Alaska, 12:30 p. m.; Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, 1; Kirby, Osceola, 2; Selwyn Eddy, 3:30; Cadillac, 4; Mariska, Marcia, 5. Down—Athabasca, 1 a. m.; Roman, 3; Kearsarge, 3:30; Fayette Brown, whaleback, 6; Mariposa, 7; Harper, 7:40; Tower, 8:15; Elphicke, Neosho, 9; J. C. Lockwood, 11:30; Globe, 1:30 p. m.; Corona, S. Mitchell, 2:30; Sibley, S. O. Co. 75, City of Marquette, 4:30; Alberta, 6.

Up—Monarch, 7:30; John Mitchell, whaleback, 9. Down—Wade, Volunteer, 7; Zenith City, 8:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Susquehanna, 10:20 last night; London, 11:20; Alaska, 11:40; Cranage, 12:30 a. m.; Westford and barge, 1; Republic, 5; Frost, 9; Elfinmere, Celtic, 10:15; Alva, 1 p. m.; Topeka, 1:15; Ranney, 1:30; Centurion, 2; Pillsbury, 2:30; Weed, Santa Maria and consorts, 2:40; Hodge, 4. Down—Doty, Jeanette, 3:30 a. m.; John Mills, 9:40; Tuscarora, 10; Commodore, 10; Nimick, Stimson, Drake, noon; Arabia, 12:20 p. m.; Hopkins, Kelly, 12:40; Progress, Servia, Moravia, Martini, 1:40; Moran, Pickands, Marengo, 3; Briton, 3:20; Wilhelm, Nirvana, Hallaran, 3:40.

Up—Northern Wave, 7:10; Montana, 8; C. B. Lockwood, 8:20; Syracuse, Mohegan, Mingoe, 8:50. Down—Horace Tuttle, 5:20; Kalkaska, 5:40; Joliet, 8:40; Lumberman and barges, 9:10.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Grand Traverse, 9:15 last night; Nyanza, 9:20; Sheriffs and consort, 10; Clyde, 11:10; Buttironi and consort, 11:15; Gilbert, 1 a. m.; Richards and consort, 3; Conemaugh, 4; Caledonia, 4:15; Presley and consort, 5; Grover and consort, 5:15; Wilson and consort, 5:20; R. Mills, 5:30; Cleveland and consort, 5:40; White Star and consort, 5:50; London, 6; Gratwick [wood], Carpenter and consort, 6:10; Egyptian, 7; Wetmore and consort, 7:10; Cranage, 8:15; Republic, John Wesley, 11:15; Hill, noon; John Oades and consort, 2:30 p. m.; Susquehanna, 3. Down—Kilderhouse, 1 p. m.; Favorite, Fryer, 1:30; Joliet, 2:30; Canton, 5.

Down—Iron Chief and consort, 5:10; Sweepstakes and barges, DeWolf, 6:30; Florida, 7:30. Up—Alva, 7:20; Centurion, 7:30; Vega, 8:20; Pillsbury, Weed, 8:40; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 9. Arrived—M. T. Green and consort. Wind northwest, light.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—R. Howlett, Ottawa, I. Lawson, H. A. Richmond, W. Wing, G. W. Naghtin, J. B. Merrill, E. R. Blake, Manistee; Pine Lake, G. M. Filer, Pine Lake; S. J. Luff, J. B. Wilbur, D. L. Filer, A. Bradley, Ford River; G. Dunbar, East Jordan; Sachem, Norseman, Alpena; Roanoke, Annie Laura, Mars, Ludington; A. R. Kellogg, Georgian Bay; R. Mott, Garden Bay; John Spry, J. T. Johnson, Cheboygan; A. Soper, Butcher Boy, Marinette; O. R. Johnson, Muskegon; Radical, Manistique; H. B. Pereue, Empire; J. C. Bauer, Frankfort; H. C. Winslow, Sturgeon Bay; Pewaukee, Menominee. Iron ore—Minnesota, Escanaba. Coal—Simon Langell, Arenac, Joseph Paige, F. Mercur, Buffalo; John Rugee, Oswego. Sundries—Owego, Chemung, Conestoga, Buffalo. Light—Tampa, Schlesinger, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Rochester, Louisiana, K. M. Forbes, M. E. McLachlan, Oceanica, Buffalo; H. R. James, Ogdensburg. Sundries—Conestoga Erie. Light—Annie Laura, Mars, Ludington; R. Campbell, R. Simmons, Muskegon; J. T. Johnson, Port Huron; G. W. Naghtin, W. Wing, H. A. Richmond, Ottawa, Manistee; John Spry, Bay City; Libbie Nau, Gladstone; R. Mott, Garden Bay; Pine Lake, Traverse City.

Bank Officers in Trouble.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—In a civil suit brought by Dahl & Peterson against Assignee Davidson of the State Bank to recover money deposited Saturday just before the concern closed, Judge Morris decided the bank officers had received deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent at the time. In their complaint Dahl & Peterson alleged the bank officials represented the concern as solvent. This afternoon the City Treasurer made a demand formally on the assignee for the city's money, but did not get it. Davidson claimed hasty action would plunge many local merchants into bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895:

Shurtleff-av., 73 s of 116th-st., e f, 75x124, Oct. 22 [R. Fleischmann to R. Kapplinger]	$ 1,200
Sherwin-av., 210 e of Grand, n f, 50x150, Oct. 1 [F. H. Doland to J. C. Hills]	2,000
Ridgeway-av., 141 s of Armitage, w f, 33x125½, Oct. 22 [F. Kams to G. F. Lanaghen]	2,000
Homan-av., n w cor Center-st., e f, 48x125, Oct. 18 [A. H. Hill to F. Richter Jr.]	1,000
N. 47th-ct., 150 n of Sunnyside-av., e f, 50x125, April 27 [M. Watson to F. C. Wilson]	5,000
Baltimore-av., n e cor 87th-st., w f, 24½x120, m or l, Oct. 14 [W. Stanley to M. Kelly]	5,000
Same ppty, Oct. 16 [M. Kelly to M. Stanley]	5,200
Kimbark-av., 221 s of 74th-st., e f, 25x125¾, June 10 [D. E. Hamilton to B. M. Thomas]	1,200
Evans-av., 91¼ s of 64th-st., w f, 24x122, Sept. 30 [L. L. Sutherland to G. A. Letter]	1,000
Halsted-st., 193 n of 71st-st., w f, 25x117, May 1 [Pacific L. & H. Assn. to D. C. Butts]	2,800
Laflin-st., 291 s of 63d, w f, 25x124, Sept. 2 [Marquette B. & L. Assn. to D. L. Dillon]	1,000
Indiana-av., 225 s of 47th-st., e f, 25x160, Oct. 15 [J. C. Griffin to J. F. Waters]	3,000
Indiana-av., 70 s of 47th-st., w f, 30x161, Oct. 19 [D. S. Bryant to H. W. Bryant]	4,500
Indiana-av., 150 s of 47th-st., w f, 100x161, Oct. 19 [Same to same]	15,000
Union-av., 73 n of 29th-st., e f, 25x121, Oct. 2 [V. Spika to F. J. Doubek]	1,750
W. 13th-st., 24 e of Wood-st., s f, 24x125, Oct. 22 [H. Breitenfeld to S. Kemprick]	8,000
Spaulding-av., 75 s of W. 21st-st., e f, 25x125, and other ppty, Aug. 14 [E. B. Pratt to P. A. Lord]	6,300
S. 50th-av., s w cor Washington-st., e f, 50x180, Oct. 15 [M. A. Melvin to W. C. Westfall]	1,500
Ridgeway-av., s e cor Augusta-st., w f, 50x125, Oct. 21 [F. O. Andrews to E. G. Uihlein]	1,200
Belden-av., 120 e of Bissell-st., n f, 24x125, Sept. 7 [E. S. Phelps to H. M. Samuelson]	3,600
Clybourn-av., 175 s e of Lewis-st., n e f, 25 to alley, Oct. 4 [S. S. Fowler to L. C. Olson]	6,000
North-av., 25 e of Artesian, s f, 24x120, Oct. 4 [L. C. Olson to S. S. Fowler]	16,500
Courtland-st., n e cor Ballou, s f, 50x137½, Oct. 22 [M. Marquardt to G. Matthews]	4,000
Tripp-av., 191 n of Armitage, w f, 50x125⅓, Sept. 12, 1894 [S. Kenrich to J. P. Turley]	3,000
Wolfram-st., 177 w of Herndon, s f, 25x124½, Oct. 1 [A. J. Liebman to P. Kaspers]	4,000
N. Clark-st., 100 n w of Eddy, n e f, 25x125, and ½ inst, Sept. 30 [M. J. McCormick to M. L. McCormick]	1,125
Grace-st., 56 e of Seminary-av., n f, 25x134, Oct. 10 [C. Buckingham to G. B. Miller]	1,200
N. Hamilton-av., 225 n of School-st., w f, 25x123.9, Oct. 10 [L. Klotzbach to N. Mathomy]	1,600
Paulina-st., 141 s of Addison, w f, 25x125, Oct. 1 [N. Buck to J. B. Durand]	1,500
Marshfield-av., 175 n of Cornelia, e f, 25x125, Oct. 1 [J. B. Durand to N. Buck]	1,500
Bryn Mawr-av., n e cor Southport, s f, 58x125, Oct. 21 [J. Gentzen to J. P. Bradley]	1,500
Halsted-st., 323 s of 68th, w f, 25x125¼, Oct. 16 [C. M. Leitch to W. W. Long]	12,000
Laflin-st., s e cor 64th, w f, 48.3x124, Oct. 19 [D. Goodwin to J. McKeown]	1,750
Sangamon-st., 247 s of 56th, w f, 7x124, Oct. 22 [F. Traver to G. Mills]	2,700
Sangamon-st., 260 n of 60th, e f, 25x124.8, Oct. 21 [M. Powell to J. Jonas]	3,500
50th-st., 282 e of Grand-blvd., n f, 25x125, Sept. 20 [E. G. Hinckley to G. J. Kuebler]	3,000
Union-av., 98 n of 29th-st., e f, 25x121, Sept. 4 [J. Mozis to J. Vancura]	2,000
W. 18th-st., 24 e of Lincoln, s f, 24x125, Oct. 21 [M. in C. to B. L. Maciejewski]	1,463
Aberdeen-st., 100 s of Jackson, e f, 25x143, Oct. 21 [M. Hogan to M. J. Tarpey]	1,500
S. 41st-ct., 141 s of Colorado-av., e f, 60⅓x125, Aug. 18, 1892 [A. V. Brown to R. R. Rice]	3,500
Perry-st., 58 s of Berteau-av., w f, 25x161 and other property, Oct. 1 [N. Buck to W. G. Bietsch]	7,500
Southport-av., s w cor. Bryn Mawr, e f, 96x155, Oct. 19 [A. Klein to E. M. Kelly]	3,000
L. 22 and L. 24, B. 13, Johnston's Sub., E ½, S E ¼, 36-19-14, wrong descr., Oct. 21 [J. Lagerberg to C. Halvorsen]	4,500
48th-st., s w cor. Evans-av., n f, 125x48½, Oct. 1 [H. S. Brown to S. L. Burnham]	60,000
W. 13th-pl., 52 e of Loomis-st., s f, 25x124, Oct. 23 [M. Cushing to M. Reddin]	2,500
61st-st., 100 e of Loomis-st., n f, 25x119, Oct. 16 [G. Ostberg to G. H. Bartlett]	4,000
Douglas-blvd., n w cor. W. 12th-st., e f, 98¼x123, July 27 [G. Steel to T. J. O'Gara]	15,000
Kimbark-av., 187 n of 65th-st., e f, 50x165, Sept. 27 [S. L. Burnham to H. S. Brown]	30,000
Vincennes-av., 95 n of 50th-st., w f, 84x150, Oct. 16 [H. V. Snyder et al. to C. U. Merchant]	14,000
Union-st., 120 s of Austin-av., e f, 100x198, Oct. 18, 1893 [S. M. Peterson to M. Gunderson]	12,000
Albany-av., 125 s of Huron-st., e f, 25x126, Sept. 14 [I. Van Horn to E. Maloney]	6,300
Townsend-st., 52 s of Elm, w f, 26x100, Oct. 9 [S. Nelson to G. H. Bartlett]	17,000
Buena Park terrace, 165 e of Evanston-av., n w f, 80x100, Oct. 16 [G. W. Hubbard to J. P. Birren]	5,200
Fisk-st., 25 s of 19th-pl., e f, 25x100, Oct. 21 [B. Skudera to E. Skudera]	3,800
Bond-av., between 80th and 81st-sts., e f, 25x124, Oct. 9 [L. M. Higgins to L. Bratt]	1,000
96th-st., 113¼ e of Exchange-av., n f, 25x135, Oct. 23 [N. Fester to G. A. Larson]	2,000
W. 50th-pl., 216 e of Halsted-st., n f, 25x125 (correction), Feb. 18 [C. H. Kehoe to A. Sawkins]	2,500

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State for the following new companies:

Evening Pleasure club, at Ottawa; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, George Schaeffer, Joseph Futterer, Albert Schaefer, Charles Pepler, Fred Scherer, August Gording, and others.

McGill Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to manufacture railway ticket punches and bicycle parts; incorporators, David B. McGill, George F. McGill, and Fred Becker.

Silver Market and Grocery company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to deal in groceries; incorporators, Henry M. Seligman, Charles P. Walker, and M. Arthur Byron.

J. S. Patterson Construction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for general construction; incorporators, Robert F. Kolb, James Cowan, and George J. Canteway.

Bradley & Vrooman company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture paints and varnishes; incorporators, Arthur F. Leslie, Albert C. Lower, and W. Irving Osborne.

The Decatur Packing company, at Decatur; capital stock, $25,000; for general packing; incorporators, Jacob Blenz, Zachariah Cuddington, and Moses Levi.

The Pope Mining company, at Duquoin; capital stock, $500; to mine coal; incorporators, E. F. Pope Jr., P. D. Mifflin, John D. Buchan, and B. W. Pope.

Logan County Electric Light company, at Lincoln; capital stock, $10,000; to operate an electric light plant; incorporators, John W. Lutz, Charles C. Reed, John W. St. Cenny, T. A. Reynolds, Adam Denger, D. N. Hares, B. N. Gains, and John A. Lutz.

The Cold Spring Brewing company, at Chicago, certified to the increase of its directors from three to five.

Chicago Brüderliche Unterstützungs Verein, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, W. Silberman, I. Sepseiouritz, I. Bologh, and others.

The Garden City Foundry company, at Chicago; capital stock, [illegible]; general foundry; incorporators, Clark J. Tisdal, C. K. Lowe, and Harold B. Gutches.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Illinois Steel company, 1-story brick boiler-house and 1-story brick office building and 1-story brick machine shop, 89th-st. and the Strand	$12,000
J. & B. Spector, 3-story and basement brick factory, 366 and 368 W. Jackson-st.	6,000
Joachim Groth, 2-story and basement brick flats, 42 Burling-st.	3,500
Benson & Carlson, 2-story frame dwelling, 4101 Southport-av.	4,500
Annie Hitchcock, 1-story frame barn, rear 4741 Greenwood-av.	2,200
E. O. Healey and George H. Gilbert, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 6429 and 6431 St. Lawrence-av.	9,600
J. R. Collins, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6423 Justine-st.	2,000
William Ilett & Waller, 2-story and basement brick apartment house, 42 to 50 Francisco-av.	25,000
Charles Hammett, 2-story frame flats, 57 Lydiard-st.	2,000
Charles Stein, 3-story and basement brick barn and shop, 344 North-av.	2,000
C. M. Gurn, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1352 Fulton-st.	2,800
J. Derzewski, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 110 Cornelia-st.	6,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300 .... E. T. RICHARDS.
2614 .... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st .... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d .... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th .... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th .... T. H. PATTERSON.
3915 .... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 .... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d .... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th .... A. K. LOWRY.
5040 .... Sorro & Kerntopf.
6305 .... BERT LOMBARD.
Cor. 63d .... CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—
2608 .... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th .... F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison .... HARRISON PHAR.
2200 .... L. J. WEYER.
2727 .... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st .... W. K. FORSYTH.
3100 .... H. J. HOELTHOEFER.
Cor. 39th .... HURST'S PHARMACY.
4259 .... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 .... JOHN I. BELL.
4704 .... WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st .... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th .... F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th .... F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th .... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d .... SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th .... W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 .... J. & R. SIMMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av. .... MOORE'S PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
And Forest-av. .... W. H. LLOYD.
WABASH AVENUE—
515 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th .... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th .... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th .... E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 .... C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 .... L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake .... O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd. .... C. N. GOODNOW.
405 .... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans .... C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain .... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
105 .... F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison .... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 .... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson .... JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison .... W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island .... F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av. .... B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7000 .... M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th .... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d .... R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... R. P. BRAUN.
5310 .... E. KOPLITZ.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams .... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison .... H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 .... WM. H. BIERMAN.
567 .... HENRY SCHMITT.
626 .... CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
843 .... R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey .... PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland .... F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble .... A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—
717 .... B. A. HOELZER.
887 .... L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 .... J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina .... R. T. SILL.
771 .... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 .... W. W. THUMSER.
1599 .... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan .... F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
190 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 .... BELL & CO.
384 .... PASSAIC PHAR.
572 .... F. A. TAYLOR.
785 .... J. W. CRAIN.
826 .... K. McLENNON.
1001 .... C. D. STONE.
1049 .... H. A. JOHNSON.
1249 .... H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento .... E. B. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan .... L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 .... FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 .... HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086 .... Qualles & Populorum.
1218 .... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley .... J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 .... FRANK GRAMMER.
293 .... W. A. BRABROOK.
360 .... C. F. BROWN.
476 .... F. P. KNOWLES.
687 .... FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada .... GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
Cor. Troy .... FOUCEK & VILLIEN.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis .... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 .... CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center .... A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin .... THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av. .... R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey .... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av. .... JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco .... F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson .... O. S. BETTING.
260 .... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750 .... F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley .... D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 .... R. H. HANKE.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston .... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 .... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 .... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland .... A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut .... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple .... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division .... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe .... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av. .... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center .... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster .... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted .... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... C. A. STORER.
STATE STREET—
292 .... ED. HELLEY.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend .... A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario .... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak .... R. G. DOPP [illegible] & CO.
Cor. Division .... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie .... DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison .... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland .... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 .... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton .... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood .... H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden .... F. R. LEONARD.
622 .... MAX SCHULZ.
722 .... G. M. BOALCH.
1659 .... BRUNO BRATT.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center .... HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 .... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL. .... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN .... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL. .... J. S. OAKES.
1570 Maple-av. .... JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL. .... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta. .... LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—
62d and Wentworth .... I. N. EMPIE.
63d and Stewart .... OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th & Wentworth .... H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart .... E. G. RINZ.
RAVENSWOOD .... A. F. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL. .... GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—LOST—BETWEEN DEARBORN and Monroe-sts. and Chicago Athletic Association, a gold watch marked on inner case "Ed to Hat, Aug. 25, 1895," on outside case monogram "H. A. W."; other in diamonds, fleur-de-lis; also pin in pearls in same design; no questions asked. 84 La Salle-st., Room 711, 10 to 11 Thursday morning.

LOST—IN ONE OF THE STORES OR ON STATE-st., square band pin of enamel leaves and four pearls; reward. Leave at 48 and 50 Franklin.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH; MONOGRAM D. B. Drug Store 50th and Lake-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LOUIS: RECEIVED ONE. MANY thanks. Yes, great loss, but not hopeless; only delayed. All alone. No seal. Write often. ANTON.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY—$1 A WEEK—$4 A MONTH—WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE—LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State-st., Columbus Bldg. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIELD GLASS, $10; ORIGINALLY cost $30; very powerful and nearly new; sent privilege examination. Address P. O. Box 302, Cincinnati, O.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SMALL SCREW CUTTING LATHE; state make and price. 309, 207 E. Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER OR GENeral office work; quick and accurate at figures; single; age 30; good accountant; understand safeguard system; first-class city references. Address E 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH ACCOUNTant will audit, open, or close books; trial and bank balance errors located; will also keep books for parties not requiring services of regular bookkeeper. Address C 484, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF 32; THOROughly reliable bookkeeper and cashier; 10 years' practical experience; can leave city if necessary; A1 city reference. Address D 179, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; excellent recommendations from teacher in bookkeeping and former employer; willing to start low. Address E 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE CLERK; about ten years' varied experience, good recommendations, and references. Address E 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, just finished college, as bookkeeper or general office help. Address E 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (25) AS clerk or bookkeeper; accurate, good penman, and correspondent. Address J X 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier by young man with ten years' experience. Address E 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant; small salary for start. Address E 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent and reliable bookkeeper. Best of references. Address D 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, young man, 25, and extra good penman; Chicago references. Address E 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN INSURANCE OFFICE by young gentleman of experience; salary no object. Address J X 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED OFfice clerk; salary no object. J X 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, collector, or salesman. E 114, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SALESman and all-around office-man of 25; experienced cashier; best of references; can furnish bond. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHIcago traveling salesman that can sell, to handle plug tobacco for first-class house or factory in any territory. Address E 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED wholesale salesman and manager of agents desires position on salary and commission basis. H. BLACKWELL, 108 California-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN OR FLOORwalker by young man, aged 27, with 11 years' experience in dry goods. Address D 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED traveling man; commission and expenses. Address E 129, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CARPENTER AS foreman; good reference. HENRY MURRY, 520 W. Lake-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE family by a man thoroughly experienced and reliable; wishes first-class place. Address J. MESSIKOMMER, 130 Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SUPERIOR COOK and butler; both thorough and reliable servants. COOK, 2215 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE SERVANT IN private family, morning and evening, by young Japanese. City references. Address E 102, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE GENTLEMAN, age 40 years, wants steady job at light work and short days; can drive and take care of horses perfectly; my object is more for a good home than salary. Address B 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN as coachman in private family; character "excellent"; twelve years' experience with horses. Address J X 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COACHman; 4 years in last place; first-class references; only first-class parties need answer. Address J X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN WHO UNderstands the proper care of horses and carriages, and work around a gentleman's place, with the best of city references. Address E 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a German; 31 years old; 3 years with last employer; 7 years' reference. Address COACHMAN, 3652 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRIVER AND WORK about private place; handy and sober; city references. Address C 448, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to recommend his coachman as thoroughly reliable and sober man. Address E 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general useful; wages $15 per month; good references. Address B M 440, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, CITY or country, with the best of references. Address E 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; English; sober, reliable, and willing; good city references. Address E 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; IS honest, sober, and good driver; can give best of references. Address E 128, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man as stenographer and assist on books with first-class house; salary moderate. Address D 186, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young man as stenographer and general office work; good references. Address E 131, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS—REMINGTON AND HAMmond; $8 and $10. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, EXPERIenced young attorney would like to make contracts with some wholesale houses, jobbers, or manufacturers to take charge of their collections, city or country, salary or commission; references. Address E 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED attendant in Turkish or electric baths; can give reference. Address E 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, POSItion of trust; can give references and $10,000 real estate bond. Address J X 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$15 FOR POSITION; bright, active man, not afraid work; prefer inside; best reference. Address E 121, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper, cashier, or for general office work; has had 3 years' experience and can furnish best references from an Eastern firm. Address E 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER AND office assistant, thoroughly experienced and anxious to secure some position of responsibility which her competency and faithfulness can make permanent; highly recommended. E 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies living at home; light office work or work at home preferred. Address A. D., 1301 Wilcox-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE WORK by young lady thoroughly qualified; best references; moderate salary. Address E 118, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEdish girl; cook or general housework; first-class; last place 6 years; state wages. Address 336 East Division st., first flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—10 COOKS, 20 WAITRESSes, 40 housework girls, 8 chambermaids, 5 nurses, 4 housekeepers, 4 married couples, 10 kitchen girls. Telephone 869 North. 130 N Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SECOND GIRL; Danish-Swedish cook and laundress; colored housework girl; 40 general girls; all nationalities. MRS. WILLIS, 2205 Michigan-av. Tel. So. 63.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK; WILL DO light laundry; verbal references. 'Phone 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; good sewer; best of references; in American family only. E. LUSTH, 36 Crosby-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—ELDERLY WIDOW, REfined character, in nice family. Address E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN NICE FAMILY; SEWing, second work, or cooking; city or suburbs. 429 Grand-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SWEDish cook and second girl with references. 1671 Fletcher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and help with second work; is willing and obliging. Call for 2 days at 32 Bank-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SWEDish girl for general housework. 2950 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by first-class cook and laundress; wages $4 to $5. Call at 1355 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; housework in small family. Call or address S. A. C., 5716 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; VERY competent German girl; West Side. 'Phone 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—ALL-ROUND COLored cook wants position; references. MELVINA, 284 55th-st., rear flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; NEAT young girl; plain work. 'Phone 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework in small family. 3732 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND GIRL, EXperienced waitress, seamstress, used to children. 147 N. Clark-st., 'phone 958 North. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNdress; very competent; excellent references. 'Phone 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR LADY or child; references. Call 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR BABY OR child; references. Call 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INFANT'S NURSE; wages $5. References. 2954 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SECond girl; South Side. 5338 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework; South Side. 5335 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, housework. 484 E. 45th-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NICE COLORED girl as housework or maid. 5112 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 1202 Diversey-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL OR FOR light housework. 343 55th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRY WORK OR house cleaning. 110 38th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT NURSE. 489 Grand-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; COMpetent girl, good cook and laundress; good references; any part of city. 'Phone 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOK, FIRST-CLASS, young Swedish woman; also second girl, housework girls, nurses, laundresses. Recommended help. MRS. WILLIS, 2205 Michigan-av., Tel. S. 63.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE; EXPERIenced in care of infant or older children; bright, intelligent, educated young woman. 'Phone 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron in small family or as working housekeeper; good ref. 208 Cass-st., 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; GOOD cook, laundress; wages, $3.50. 153 Dearborn-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good cook and laundress; 5 years last place. 4216 Langley-av., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and laundress in a strictly American family. Apply 347 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in small family; best of references. Call today 2205 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook. Apply at 2806 Groveland-av., Flat 4, all day Thursday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES SUPPLIED with good servant girls. STORM'S Employment Office, 3110 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in American family. Apply at 2359 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. 198 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS READY TO work. 1609 Clark-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day; good style and fit guaranteed; prices moderate. MISS FALLON, 1745 Wrightwood-av., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER EXperienced in cutting and fitting by day or at home; work done well and prices reasonable. Address E 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW FOR DRESSmaker; North Side. MISS LARSON, 217 Townsend-st., 1st floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker; $1.50 a day. 2415 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED MIDDLE-aged lady as assistant housekeeper; best references from high standing family. Address Y. L. C. A., Michigan-av. and Peck-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED, MIDdle-aged lady as assistant housekeeper; best references from high standing family. Address 288 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ATTENDANT, HOUSEkeeper, or nurse; references. MRS. N. PATTERSON, 1406 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS HOUSEkeeper or for general housework. 380 Wells-st., top flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; Remington; 6 months' experience; willing to begin with moderate salary. Address E 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WHEN IN NEED OF bookkeepers, stenographers, or office boys Tel. Main 2764 or address Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE LADY stenographer, Remington operator; knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; experienced; moderate salary. Address D 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; EXperienced and willing to work; moderate salary. Address E 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REMINGTON; COMPEtent and experienced; references; moderate salary. Address E 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; small salary. Address E 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher; educated, experienced, good long hand; Rem., S.-P., or Yost; references. E 45, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 STENOGRApher and d. e. bookkeeper; long experience. References. Address D 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers. Tel. Main 971. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL STEnographer; or piecework; refs. E 60, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS companion, governess, or any other light work, to go south; money not so much as a good home. Address D 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERKS—IN LARGE DRY GOODS house; must be good penman and good at figures; state experience, age, and salary expected. Address E 132, Tribune office.

CLERK—DRUG, WILLING TO WORK. 2300 Cottage Grove-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED—IMMEDIATELY—For out of town position; wages $50. Address S., care Fuller & Fuller Co., City.

OFFICE CLERK—EXTRA GOOD PENMAN; prefer man who has had railroad experience. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

OFFICE MAN—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; $300 required. Address E 57, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, who has had experience in handling plate and window glass; no others need apply. Address E 77, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERKS—$10 TO $15 WEEKLY ON the side. Call after 3 p. m., 269 Dearborn-st., Room 522.

YOUNG MAN—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; must write plain and rapid; state age, salary expected, and references as to character and ability. Address E 71, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN TO TAKE STATE agency for standard article; business already established; small capital required. J X 57, Tribune.

MAN—TO TRAVEL AND SELL GOODS ON TIME and cash; $50 a month and expenses; reference; $200 cash required. 91 Dearborn-st., R. 401.

SALESMAN—A GOOD RESIDENT SALESMAN for the city capable of earning a good salary to handle a most desirable specialty; only first-class men will be considered, and only those after a complete showing. Write fully E 27, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERT TO DEVELOP REsults in new line where people have been previously approached; must have best of reference and be a worker. 607 Masonic Temple. H. E. JOHNSON.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE, FOR SUBDIVISION; special local reasons are causing demand for our lots; splendid opening for the right man; references required. Address D 183, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AND carpet salesman; none other need apply; state where last employed and salary expected. Address E 123, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN ENERGETIC, ACTIVE, EXperienced corset salesman who can command trade in Chicago and Milwaukee. Address P. O. Box 576, Worcester, Mass.

SALESMAN—GROCERY—TRAVELING—FOR OLD established route in Indiana and Michigan; state experience in the grocery business and references. Address J X 29, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, WHO HAS A TRADE in mackintosh clothing in the Central Western States. Address J X 28, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, TO CARRY GOOD selling article as side line on commission; sample $2. Address J X 36, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR MERCHANT TAILORING; one who has a connection in that line, with good references. Apply 118 E. Jackson-st.

SALESMEN—3 EXPERIENCED, OF GOOD ADdress, for city; an excellent opportunity to engage with a leading house; men preferred having experience in advertising, insurance, or specialties. Address, giving experience and references, E 26, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—DIRECT TO CONSUMERS AN ARTIcle necessary for household use. Call before noon. Victor Manufacturing Co., Room 219, 85 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS. WE SEND samples; give exclusive territory; pay good salary and expenses or liberal commission to proper applicants. Address P.-O. Box 125, New York City.

SALESMEN—TO SELL STAPLE GOODS AT home or travel; liberal salary or good commission; we send samples on application; give exclusive territory. Address P.-O. Box 1103, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE A SPECIAL LINE ON commission; only those acquainted with the city grocery trade need apply. Address E 46, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CITY; TO SELL PREMIUM LINE to merchants. 1525 Masonic Temple.

SOLICITOR—A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED man for interior finish; must be well acquainted with architects and contractors and thoroughly understand plans and details and can estimate from same; designer preferred; must have first-class city reference. Address E 116, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOYS—ABOUT 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN large notion house, to work in stock; must live at home and have A1 references; state age and salary expected. Address E 134, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE, IN LARGE OFFICE; NOT UNDER 16; must live with parents; wages $4. Apply in own handwriting, E 78, Tribune office.

BOYS—FOR ERRANDS AND STORE WORK; $3 and $4. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

BOY—17 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE, IN LAW OFfice; small salary. Call 914 Unity Building.

Trades.

CANDY-MAKER—FIRST-CLASS, ALL AROUND, one having some experience as baker preferred; reference required. Address correspondence J. F. WILCOX & CO., Joliet, Ill.

DRAFTSMAN—ARCHITECTURAL, FIRST-CLASS, at once. Call between 12 and 1, Room 19, Marine Building.

ENGINEER—MUST FULLY UNDERSTAND CORliss engine, water-tube boilers, incandescent lighting; be strictly temperate, honest, and reliable; Chicago references required; state age, experience, names of last employers, and salary required. Address E 62, Tribune office.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—USED TO SHEET metal dies and general factory tool-room work. Apply at 6126 La Salle-st.

House Servants.

BUTLER—F. WEIRMAN, CALL AGAIN AT Room 28 Tribune Building.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—MUST USE HAMMOND MAchine; Ideal keyboard. Address E 110, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED SMITH-premier operator; wholesale office. 185 Dearborn, Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER—A YOUNG MAN; ONE FAmiliar with bookkeeping preferred. Address E 126, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—INDUSTRIOUS. Address E 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing positions with leading city houses, should leave applications with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BUNDLE PACKERS—IN LARGE GENERAL merchandise house; must understand the business and have A1 references; state full particulars. Address E 133, Tribune office.

DRUGGIST—RELIABLE DRUGGIST BY PHYSIcian in good neighborhood to keep office and residence; doctor speaks fluently, English, German, French, Italian, Polish, and Bohemian. Address or call DR. A. L., 815 Milwaukee-av.

INSTALLMENT COLLECTORS — TWO; MUST give bond; state age, references, and salary expected. Address E 73, Tribune office.

MAN—OF ABILITY, INTEGRITY, AND GOOD personal appearance, capable of presenting an attractive and entirely legitimate financial proposition to the best people; business and company indorsed by the leading business-men of Chicago; liberal pay and permanent position to the right man; and only those need apply who have full confidence in their ability and can show a good record. Address, with full particulars, E 25, Tribune office.

MAN — YOUNG, UNMARRIED PREFERRED, qualified by personal address, force of manner and educational advantages, to represent an established medical publishing house among physicians exclusively; one willing to work for a moderate compensation with opportunity of advancement. Address, in own handwriting, giving references and general particulars, E 104, Tribune office.

MAN—TO APPOINT AGENTS—ENTIRELY NEW idea; good salary made if you are a hustler. 1122 Marquette Bldg.

MAN AND WIFE—EXPERIENCED IN LAUNDRY; wages $40. LOOMIS, 4901 Calumet.

MAN—STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD wages. W. KELLEY, Room 518, 56 Fifth-av.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY two months to complete; situation furnished; night or day practice. Barber School, 54 Wabash-av. Catalogue free.

THERE IS A POSITION IN OUR OFFICE TO BE filled by a gentleman who can show good references and $700; long established; fair salary; money secured. Address E 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN WITH SMALL capital to manage agency for manufacturer; large profits. Address E 127, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, OF GOOD education, for position in large mercantile house. Address E 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GOOD POSITIONS FOR COMPETENT CLERICAL help. Call for interview. 509, 100 Washington-st.

SALESLADIES — THREE EXPERIENCED cloak salesladies; no other need apply; references required. E. HILLMAN, Boston Store, 118-124 State-st.

YOUNG LADY—FOR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be a plain and rapid writer; state age, salary expected, and references as to character and ability. Address E 69, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—GOOD WRITER, FOR MARKing packages; $5. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

YOUNG LADY—FOR LIGHT OFFICE WORK. Call 9 a. m., 185 Van Buren-st., 5th floor.

YOUNG LADY—TO ATTEND DOCTOR'S OFfice. 225 31st-st., cor. Indiana-av.

Domestics.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS—WILL PAY BEST WAGES and permanent position; references required. Apply 3206 Michigan-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—REFERENCE; PRIvate family. 4550 Lake-av.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; WITH GOOD REFERences. Apply 4935 Greenwood-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; THREE IN family. 3235 Forest-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL WORK; PRIVATE FAMily; good wages. 22 Madison Park.

GIRL—A SECOND GIRL. NO. 3646 MICHIGAN-av.

GIRL— 1010 East Garfield-blvd.

GIRL—SWEDISH; FAMILY OF TWO. CALL AT once, 4734 Champlain-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; THREE IN family; good wages. 2d flat, 1237 W. Adams.

HOUSEWORK—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework in small American family; no children; steam-heated flat; North Side. Address J X 45, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; no children; good wages to good girl. 367 Oakwood-blvd., 6 doors from Grand-blvd., one block south of 39th-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in a private family. 301 Schiller-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Scandinavian preferred, with references. 2825 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT COLORED GIRL for general. 4583 Greenwood-av.

LAUNDRESS—TO TAKE WORK HOME; MUST have large yard for drying the washing. 538 Dearborn-av.

SECOND GIRL—FRENCH, WITH SOME EDUcation. Call 5412 Madison-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS, INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY practical, varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily; Pitman and Munson systems taught; special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—ONE WHO WRITES A good hand and owns machine. Address, stating salary expected, E 122, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on caligraph machine. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNESS—GERMAN YOUNG LADY AS NURsery governess and to assist in sewing. Address, stating experience and references, E 54, Tribune office.

HAIR DRESSER—A1; WILLING TO GO TO MINneapolis. Address B G 348, Tribune office.

LADIES—DAY OR EVENING, TO LEARN HAIR dressing; new opportunity; constant practice; good instruction; 4 weeks required. Hairdressing School, 54 Wabash-av. Catalogue mailed.

LADY—OF NEATNESS IN APPEARANCE, GOOD address and fair education to engage with well established firm in position of trust; $10 a week to start. Address C 682, Tribune office.

LADY—TO SOLICIT HOLIDAY ADVERTISEments. Woman's World, 167 Wabash-av.

YOUNG LADY — ATTRACTIVE — WHO HAS $50 cash to travel with a sketch team; money to be used in purchase of costume. Address E 82, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE NOVELS, Travels, Essays and Poems of Robert Louis Stevenson's Works"; Thistle edition, 16 volumes, installments; choice territory and liberal terms to competent agents. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 334 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW WORK ON character reading by studying faces and forms; those interested in physiognomy preferred. Call or address 9 Lakeside Building.

MANUFACTURERS—TWO YOUNG CANADIANS would like to represent one or more reliable manufacturers in Canada; connection and references A1. Address J X 24, Tribune office.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50, sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalogue agents' goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 186 53D-ST.—POSITIONS waiting competent help; references required; German girls wanted; elegant home; good wages.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., corner Randolph. Regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all special and delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind, skin, blood, and nervous troubles. All patients treated in a strictly scientific and professional manner; consultation free; medicines furnished at office. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 2. Mail treatment by sending for treatment blank—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT
DR. F. L. SWEANY, 323 State-st., cor. Congress, SO WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS
CHICAGO'S LEADING SPECIALIST in all
NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND SPECIAL
DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. Dr. Brown treats tumor and irregularities; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian, Berlin, Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by superior process; no bad results.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

LARGE BANK SAFES; ALSO SECOND-HAND safes. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ROLL-TOP DESK AND chairs, cheap. Send description and price to [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE PARTITION WITH DOOR, counter, shelves, etc. 908 Medinah Bldg.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—WITH $75 FOR OUTING TRIP southwest; references. Address E 112, Tribune office.

COMMISSION FIRM ON SOUTH WATER-ST. wants partner with $2,500 cash to go in and take half interest. Address E 99, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

DAUGHERTY "VISIBLE" TYPEWRITER SAVES time, money, and nerve force. R. 615, 226 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TYPEWRITER IN EXCHANGE FOR new high grade bicycle. Address E 68, Tribune.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT, 319 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 200.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 937 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 336; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

C. NIGG, 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main [illegible].

ED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, etc., wishing positions with lead... should leave applications with ...ange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

...KERS—IN LARGE GENERAL ...ouse; must understand the busi... references; state full particulars, ...ribune office.

...LIABLE DRUGGIST BY PHYSI... ...ghborhood to keep office and resi... ...eaks, fluently, English, German, ...olish, and Bohemian. Address or ... Milwaukee-av.

... COLLECTORS — TWO; MUST ... age, references, and salary ex... E 73, Tribune office.

...TY, INTEGRITY, AND GOOD ...rance, capable of presenting an at... ...rely legitimate financial proposi... ...eople; business and company in... ...ding business men of Chicago; lib... ...anent position to the right man; ...ed apply who have full confidence ...nd can show a good record. Ad... ...rticulars, E 25, Tribune office.

... UNMARRIED PREFERRED, ...rsonal address, force of manner ...vantages, to represent an estab... ...blishing house among physicians ...willing to work for a moderate ...h opportunity of advancement, ...andwriting, giving references and ...s, E 104, Tribune office.

...INT AGENTS—ENTIRELY NEW ...y made if you are a hustler. 1122

...EXPERIENCED IN LAUNDRY; ...OMIS, 4901 Calumet.

... EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD ...LEY, Room 518, 56 Fifth-av.

...RN BARBER TRADE; ONLY ... complete; situation furnished; ...ctice. Barber School, 54 Wabash...

...SITION IN OUR OFFICE TO BE ...leman who can show good refer... ...ng established; fair salary; money ...s E 79, Tribune office.

...ERGETIC MAN WITH SMALL ...nage agency for manufacturer; ...ddress E 127, Tribune office.

...16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, OF GOOD ... position in large mercantile house. ...Tribune office.

ED—FEMALE HELP.

...keepers and Clerks.

...NS FOR COMPETENT CLERICAL ...interview. 509, 100 Washington-st.

... — THREE EXPERIENCED ...dies; no other need apply; refer... E. HILLMAN, Boston Store, 118-124 State-st.

...FOR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ...and rapid writer; state age, salary ...ferences as to character and ability. ...ribune office.

...—GOOD WRITER, FOR MARK... $5. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

...—FOR LIGHT OFFICE WORK. ...85 Van Buren-st., 5th floor.

...—TO ATTEND DOCTOR'S OF... ...st., cor. Indiana-av.

Domestics.

...LASS—WILL PAY BEST WAGES ... position; references required. Ap... ...n-av.

...UNDRESS—REFERENCE; PRI... 4550 Lake-av.

...LASS; WITH GOOD REFER... 4935 Greenwood-av.

...NERAL HOUSEWORK; THREE IN ...Forest-av.

...NERAL WORK; PRIVATE FAMI... 22 Madison Park.

...ND GIRL. NO. 3646 MICHIGAN-...

1010 East Garfield-blvd.

...H; FAMILY OF TWO. CALL AT ...mplain-av.

...NERAL HOUSEWORK; THREE IN ...ages. 2d flat, 1237 W. Adams.

...A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ...al housework in small American ...ren; steam-heated flat; North Side. ...Tribune office.

...GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...family; no children; good wages to ...Oakwood-blvd., 6 doors from Grand... ...south of 39th-st.

...COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENER... ...n a private family. 301 Schiller-st.

...GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...avian preferred, with references.

...—COMPETENT COLORED GIRL 4533 Greenwood-av.

...TO TAKE WORK HOME; MUST ...d for drying the washing. 558

...—FRENCH, WITH SOME EDU... 5412 Madison-av.

Stenographers.

...ERS, INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY ...d dictation and 5 hours' typewriter ...Pitman and Munson systems taught; ...re' class in shorthand day and even... ...a Salle-st.

...ER—ONE WHO WRITES A ...nd owns machine. Address, sta... ...cted, E 122, Tribune office.

...ER—EXPERIENCED OPERA... ...raph machine. 185 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

...GERMAN YOUNG LADY AS NUR... ...and to assist in sewing. Address, ...ce and references, E 54, Tribune

...—A1; WILLING TO GO TO MIN... ...ress B G 348, Tribune office.

...OR EVENING, TO LEARN HAIR ... opportunity; constant practice; ...; 4 weeks required. Hairdressing ...ash-av. Catalogue mailed.

...TNESS IN APPEARANCE, GOOD ...ir education to engage with well es... ...n position of trust; $10 a week to ...C 682, Tribune office.

...LICIT HOLIDAY ADVERTISE... ...s World, 167 Wabash-av.

...—ATTRACTIVE—WHO HAS $50 ... with a sketch team; money to be ...e of costume. Address E 82, Trib...

...ENTS WANTED.

...NTED—FOR "THE NOVELS, ...ays and Poems of Robert Louis ...Works"; Thistle edition, 16 vol... ...mes; choice territory and liberal ...tent agents. CHARLES SCRIB... ...334 Dearborn-st.

...NTS TO SELL A NEW WORK ON ...ding by studying faces and forms; ...in physiognomy preferred. Call or ...ide Building.

...ERS—TWO YOUNG CANADIANS ...represent one or more reliable man... ...anada; connection and references ...X 24, Tribune office.

...CTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50, ...gant, brilliant, scientific; catalogue ... Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

...LOYMENT BUREAUS.

...OFFICE, 186 53D-ST.—POSITIONS ...tent help; references required; Ger... ...d; elegant home; good wages.

...AL AND HOSPITALS.

...WAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., ...lph. Regular graduates; registered; ...ng and expert specialists in all spe... ...ate diseases peculiar to man and ...skin, blood, and nervous troubles. ...eated in a strictly scientific and pro... ...er; consultation free; medicines fur... ...e. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sun... ...Mail treatment by sending for treat... ...o. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. ...ases; No. 4 for catarrh.

...ERS FAIL CONSULT

...EANY, 323 State-st., cor. Congress, AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS

...LEADING SPECIALIST in all

...S, CHRONIC, AND SPECIAL

...DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

..., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. ...reats tumor and irregularities; no ...eparate rooms and board; consulta... ...e from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

...ARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT ...e complaints by improved methods ...s effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; ele... ...-st. cars to 31st-st.

...OW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. ...ns and Clark-sts. Chronic and nerv... ...oth sexes. Established 1860.

...HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSI... ...Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and ...by superior process; no bad results.

...AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

..., MODERN, ALMOST NEW, ...second-hand fireproof safe. Call or ...bash-av.

...K SAFES; ALSO SECOND-HAND ... MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

...COND-HAND ROLL-TOP DESK AND ... Send description and price to E 95,

...FICE PARTITION WITH DOOR, ...ves, etc. 908 Medinah Bldg.

...SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST ...ffered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

...RTNERS WANTED.

...TH $75 FOR OUTING TRIP ...eferences. Address E 112, Tribune

... FIRM ON SOUTH WATER-ST. ...with $2,500 cash to go in and take ...Address E 90, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

..."VISIBLE" TYPEWRITER SAVES ...and nerve force. R. 615, 225 Dear...

...PEWRITER IN EXCHANGE FOR ...bicycle. Address E 66, Tribune.

...UNDERTAKING.

..., 310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH-CLASS ...city and all suburbs. Telephone

ACCOUNTANTS.

...LEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. ...; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

...CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4148.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

38 BRYANT-AV. — EXCEPTIONALLY NICE room, breakfast and dinner, $4 per week. Near Cottage Grove and 35th-st.

57 33D-ST., BETWEEN PRAIRIE AND CALUMET-avs.—Choice rooms, good table; house well heated.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — BACHELOR BOARDING-house; excellent board; references exchanged.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with good board; rates very reasonable.

1808, 1810, AND 1812 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DEsirable rooms, with board; attractive rates.

2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms with board. MRS. GOODRICH.

2246 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with good board; reasonable.

3026 MICHIGAN-AV. — WITH OR WITHOUT board, well furnished and heated rooms.

3105 GROVELAND-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, for young couple or gentlemen.

3737 MADISON-AV.—TWO ROOMS, ONE FRONT, in select private boarding-house.

North Side.

18 MAPLE-ST.—2D FLAT, NICE LARGE STEAM-heated room, with board; reasonable.

205-207 CASS-ST.—HANDSOME STEAM-HEATed rooms; excellent table; quick service; billiard table; reasonable to appreciative guests.

209 ONTARIO-ST. — VERY COMFORTABLE single and double rooms; board if desired.

241 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms; everything first-class; superior table; references.

241 OHIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, all conveniences; walking distance; table excellent.

378 CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR room, with excellent board; reduced rates.

380 E. CHICAGO-AV.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can have good board; French and German spoken at table; walking distance.

409 SUPERIOR-ST.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUnity for refined people; elegant, homelike, reasonable.

415 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH high-class board; references required.

432 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed double room; hot and cold water; 3 doors from electric cars; good board.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms, with day board. MRS. CROWELL.

650 CLEVELAND-AV.—ROOM FOR TWO, WITH board.

West Side.

ONE OR TWO COUPLES, FIRST-CLASS, DESIRable boarders can find suitable accommodations; private family, West Side; good locality and neighborhood; large rooms, closets, elegant home; best of references required. Address E 94, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

UNUSUALLY PLEASANT OPPORTUNITY FOR gentleman and wife or two persons furnishing satisfactory references. Address E 86, Tribune office.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO,
Midway plaisance and Washington-av.
Strictly first-class; excellent cuisine; fine orchestra; I. C. trains every 5 minutes; 14 minutes downtown; elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with private baths; beautiful views, broad piazzas and corridors; reasonable prices.
E. C. DYER, proprietor.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av., one block from Lexington-av. L station and cable cars, three blocks from Woodlawn depot I. C. R. R.; handsome stone and brick building; pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, and bath, $2 a week; board, $3.50 a week. JOHN HAYES.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT THE WINDSOR E. Hotel, Tribune Block; the cheapest and most respectable second-class hotel in the city; rooms from 75 cents upward; references, First National Bank.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE room and board for the winter in a refined family who have no other boarders; best of references given and required. Address H. W. H., Great Northern Hotel.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—1 SMALL BEDROOM, STEAM HEAT, $2 per week. 2978 Vernon-av., 1st floor.

TO RENT—2300 WABASH, FLAT A, NICELY furnished front rooms; steam heated; reasonable.

TO RENT—3309 COTTAGE GROVE, 26 NICELY furnished front rooms; steam; elevator.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS. HOTEL LAfayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor; heated; reasonable. 81 24th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR DIVISION-st., 2 or 3 large front basement rooms, unfurnished, suitable for office or living rooms; steam heat; exclusive entrance. Address J D 162, Tribune.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN convenient locality, with all modern improvements. Address 135 Pearson-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room to gentleman; steam heat; board if desired. 473 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—364 E. ONTARIO—NICELY FURnished steam-heated rooms; walking distance.

TO RENT—328 LA SALLE-AV., FLAT J, FURnished front room, steam heat, $10.

TO RENT—363 ONTARIO-ST. — BEAUTIFUL south front alcove and also single rooms.

TO RENT— 279 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE FRONT rooms; well heated; terms reasonable.

West Side

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; opposite Jefferson Park. 44 Loomis.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH STEAM. 4 Warren-av., flat L.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, FURnished room, near corner Evanston and Oakdale-avs. Address E 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 40th-st., with 90x300 feet and barn and greenhouse, furnished or unfurnished, for 1, 2, or 3 years at a very moderate rent to private family; a first-class place. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK and 61st-st., 215 61st-st., new 10-room house, all improvements; gas ranges and grates; hard floors; 15-minute express trains to city; furnace heat; open Sunday.

TO RENT—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH PARK-AV., fine large stone fronts, about 15 rooms in each; fine for boarding house, hospital, or school. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3116 WABASH-AV., FINE HOUSE, or sale reasonable. D. H. TOLMAN, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, STEAM HEAT; best location; low rent to good tenant; apply at once. 4211 Lake-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE—108 24-TH ST., NEAR PRAIrie-av. Low rent.

TO RENT—361 41ST-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED 8-room house; $50 per month. Call at 359 41st-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3524 INDIANA-AV., 9-ROOM modern brick house; open 2 to 4.

West Side.

TO RENT—739 W. JACKSON-BLVD., 10-ROOM brick, all modern, newly painted, and in a desirable location; has a large barn. Rent only $40.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Washington-blvd. for six months; want small family; no boarding house. Address J X 31, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—14 AND 17 CRILLY-PL., TWO MODern steam heated houses, 8 rooms each; 2 blocks from Lincoln Park. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY DECORATED HOUSES near drive; one furnished. 590 E. Division-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 12 ROOM RESIdence between Roscoe and Fullerton, east of Halsted; give full particulars or no attention. Address J X 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER FLATS—
Cor. 45th-st. and Calumet-av., 6 to 8 rooms, $30 up.
Cor. 42d-st. and Berkeley-av., 5 to 7 rooms, $30 up.
New, steam heated, hot water, gas ranges, halltrees, sideboards, hardwood floors and finish.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office cor. 47th-st. and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., BET. MICHIGAN AND INdiana-avs., new 4 room flats steam heat, gas ranges, mantels, gas grates, janitor service, laundry tubs; every modern convenience; $25, $27.50. S. w. cor. Wabash and 18th-st., 6-room flats in A1 condition; $22.50 to $25. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3519 INDIANA-AV.—$65; ELEGANT second-story, 10-room, steam-heated flat; all modern improvements; sideboard, bookcases, mantels, etc.; finished in hardwood throughout; hot water supplied. OLIVER SOLLITT, Room 105, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE RAINIER" APARTMENT HOtel, Cottage Grove and 33d-st.; apartments from 1 to 7 rooms; every modern convenience, including hotel service, etc.; moderate prices and first-class in every respect. Call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—THE ESMOND, 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs.; handsome light 5-room apartments; perfect steam heating; hot water; all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELLIS-AV. AND 36TH-ST., FINE 5-room apartments, with bath, steam heat, gas range, janitor service, sunlight in every room; one block to I. C. 36th-st. station and cable; only $25.
JOHN R. PHILP, 3558 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23; 5 ROOMS and bath, $25; 4 rooms, without bath, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—CRESCENT FLATS, 2951 AND 2953 Vernon-av.; just completed—Elegant 8-room flats; every new improvement; finest in the city. Apply to janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—REFERENCES; 3-ROOM FLAT, $11.50; private bath, ranges, boiler. 3616 State-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—STEAM HEATED FLAT; hot water, oak floors. 205 E. 46th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; BEST LOCAtion South Side. Address J X 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE KALORAMA—7-ROOM STEAM heated flats. 570 50th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE GROVELAND."
Groveland-av. and 31st-st.,
5 to 7-room flats; $40 per month and upwards; the most elegantly appointed fireproof apartment building in Chicago; free electric lights day and night; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, passenger and freight elevators, cafe, telephone, and bell-boy service; refrigerators, including ice; hardwood floors and finish throughout; decorations to suit; almost every flat overlooks the lake; one block to Illinois Central or Cottage Grove-av. cable trains. Agent at building every day, or plans and prices at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS IN THE new building Michigan-av. and 36th-court; all sizes, 4 to 10 rooms, and are the finest in the city; elegant mahogany and oak woodwork, marble lined bath-rooms, free telephones in each apartment, steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; plans and prices at our office or agent at the building.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2340 CALUMET-AV., OUTSIDE SECond flat, 7 rooms; steam heat, etc.; $40; worth $55. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—BEST FLATS IN CITY FOR SMALL families; $17.50; heat, ice, washing free; special inducements; select. 4901 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6249 OGLESBY-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations, second floor, six-room flat, heated with water. Owner, J. W. BOYD, on premises.

TO RENT—REFERENCES; 7-ROOM FLAT, $28; 4-room, $17; 2-room, $11; ranges, steam, hot water, storerooms, laundries. 2831 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE EVANSTON."

BICYCLES—Special arrangements for storing bicycles; macadam roads all the way down-town via Lincoln Park.

Cor. Evanston-av. and York-pl., 1 block north of Diversey-blvd. and 2 blocks from the lake and Lincoln Park, new 4, 5, and 6 room apartments, with all the latest and most modern improvements; antique oak finish; steam heat and hot water the whole year; polished floors and decorated walls; experienced and sensible janitor; enameled tubs; marble basins and open nickel plumbing; wash trays in each kitchen, with large porches to dry clothes; gas ranges with canopies; plenty of closet room; everybody says they are the most complete in every respect. Come early and get your pick. Rents $25 and $30. Agent always on premises.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 7 ROOM FLATS, ALL WITHIN easy walking distance, on Pine, Illinois, Indiana, St. Clair, Cass, and Erie-sts., from $7 to $21.50; 5 rooms, steam heated, for $23; all in good condition and with modern conveniences. Inquire HOYT & CO., cor. Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS, UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS, double parlors, steam, hot water, new plumbing, very elegant, at 417 La Salle-av., corner Division, and at 482-484 North Clark, near Windsor Theater. A. F. STEVENSON, 107 Dearborn, Suite 60.

TO RENT—432 LA SALLE-AV., ELEGANT 8-ROOM apartment, 2d floor; east and south exposure; steam heat, hot water, 2 bath-rooms, 2 store-rooms. Apply Cafe Henrici, 108 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—633 AND 635 NORTH PARK av., 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, range, shades, etc.; new building; newly decorated; $30 and $33. Apply 167 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

TO RENT—ONE MORE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL flats in the Manhattan, Deming and Hampden-cts.; all modern conveniences; near Lincoln Park; cheap rent; call; janitor.

TO RENT — 6-ROOM FLATS, FINELY DECorated, with all modern improvements. Inquire at premises, 386 Racine-av.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, NEAR THE lake; walking distance to business center.
OWNER, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT," 1907-1909 DEMing-ct.; modern flats; fine finish; hardwood floors; steam heat, hot water, etc. See janitor.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4, 6, AND 8-ROOM FLATS, cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $10 to $20; janitor.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STEAM-HEATED 7-room flats s. e. cor. Marshfield-av. and Polk-st.; gas ranges, clothes dryers, hot water furnished, gas and electric combination fixtures, window screens, marble and tile vestibule, and janitor service; one block to electric cars and elevated near by; rents reasonable; key with janitor in corner basement. Also, to rent, 441 Marshfield-av., second flat; furnace heat, with good improvements; rent $27.50 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison-st., Agents.

TO RENT—CHEAP FLATS—
761 W. Ohio, 7-r. 1st floor in 2-story brick; only $12.50. Keys up-stairs.
478 W. Lake-st., cor. Sheldon, 5-r.; only $10; keys in grocery.
1161 and 1163 W. Madison-st., 2 nice flats, each $10.
163 Sebor, cor. Desplaines, 5-r. only $12.50. See janitor. And others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, janitor service, etc.; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st.; fronting Douglas Park; $16 to $20. S. R. MARTIN. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—8-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT; will rent to two small families; front $25; back $20. 349 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—810 WARREN-AV., COR. FRANCISCO, 8-room modern flat. Apply 1015 Adams-st

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESPONSIBLE ADULT wants small, clean, furnished flat; steam heat. Address A F 439, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE IN THE NEW Ballard Bldg., 53d-st. and Jefferson-av.; 1 block from I. C. R. R., Hyde Park station; steam heat, hot and cold water, etc., light; good location.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.,
Or janitor at building.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., BETWEEN MICHIGAN AND Indiana-avs., new steam-heated stores; $35 to $45. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME BRICK STORE WITH basement; Scandinavian neighborhood. 370 W. Indiana (Grand-av.), near Ada-st.; $20.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 671 WELLS-ST.; STEAM heat; very cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and 5th-av.; all modern conveniences; location well adapted for manufacturers' agents, being in the center of wholesale trade. For prices and information apply to
J. S. MEYER,
Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; telephone, etc. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; USE DESK IF DEsired; reasonable. 1505 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—CHEAP—OFFICE ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. 58 State-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—STABLE TO ACCOMMOdate 18 or 20 horses and 10 wagons, between 40th and 50th-sts. and Wentworth and Calumet-avs. Apply at office CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., retail, State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH to rent one room of suite of offices in first-class building including use of vault and telephone; answer today. Address E 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BOARD OF TRADE ticket. State terms. Address J X 46, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD CIGAR STAND. HAUSER, 517 S. Marshfield-av.

STORAGE.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Lake-av. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just s. of Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular. French, German, Spanish, Italian.

YOU MAY SECURE A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, and business affairs at your own home and prepare for a good position; instruction by mail; low rates; catalogue free; trial lesson 10 cents. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, 92 College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

PARISIAN LADY WILL GIVE FRENCH LESSONS free to any one bringing two pupils. E 48, Tribune.

FRENCH LADY WISHES TO TEACH FRENCH IN a distinguished family. Address E 49, Tribune.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—TENOR AND CONTRALTO SINGER; amateur preferred; must be good piano players. Apply Klare's Hall, 79 N. Clark-st., between 3 and 4 p. m. today.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER; $6 PER month, with grain; near city; best of care and fine barns. 407 The Rookery.

I AM WINTERING HORSES AS USUAL. H. E. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR VIOLIN instruction? Address E 72, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST. BUSINESS property; no brokers. H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
"IN KENWOOD,"
4711 WOODLAWN-AV.,
three blocks from Kenwood Station, 3-story brownstone front, 14 rooms, finished in birch, quarter-sawed oak, bird's-eye maple, etc.; hardwood floors, specially designed console, hall-tree, and sideboard by the Brunswick and Balke Billiard company; 3 bathrooms, 5 lavatories finished in tile, onyx, and exposed metal plumbing by Baggot; cellar room, trunk room, fruit, store, and wine rooms, billiard room, and every modern convenience; all hot water for the toilet supplied by the latest improved method; lot 32½x180 ft. Liberal terms. Open for inspection.
ALSO
579-581-583 Kenwood-pl., bet. 45th and 46th-sts., just east of Grand-blvd., south front, 2-story and sub-cellar, modern stone front residences, with stone steps and porches; 9 rooms each, hardwood throughout, large butler's pantry; bath in tile; open, exposed plumbing by Baggot; steam heat, electric light, consoles, sideboard, hall-trees, etc.; handsomely decorated; now complete and ready for inspection; two blocks from 47th-st. elevated; we invite comparison; price $8,000; $1,000 cash, balance monthly if desired.
BARRY & FELLOWS, Owners, 1008 Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Building, 205 La Salle, cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170.
PRAIRIE-AV., No. 1824, fine brown stone house with 67x175 feet and barn; $55,000; former owner refused $90,000 three years ago; rare bargain; lot alone is worth the money; house and barn without lot cost $50,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., elegant brown stone house near 33d-st.; very costly and beautiful interior; $65,000.
DREXEL-BLVD., fine, handsome, modern residences, $75,000, $75,000, $45,000, $50,000, $62,000.
KENWOOD, beautiful new house recently completed, $46,000; also a new house with 60 feet, $32,500; these houses have never been offered before; both are south of 47th-st.
GRAND-BLVD., the palatial house No. 4619, northeast corner Boulevard-place, with 100x150 feet and barn; a magnificent home; on the crown of the hill; $100,000; call for permit to see it.

FOR SALE—TWO HIGH-GRADE STEAM-HEATED RESIDENCES,
BY OWNER AND BUILDER.
4517 and 4519 Forrestville-av., two blocks east of Grand-blvd., the best houses in Chicago for the money; solid stone fronts, porches, steps, and rails Portage and buff Bedford; finished throughout in mahogany, quarter-sawed oak, curly birch, sycamore, and white maple; inlaid hardwood floors, hand-carved consoles, colonial mantels, specially designed, sideboard; mosaic vestibule, large French plateglass doors and windows; three lavatories; tile bath-room, open nickel plumbing, enameled rolled rim tub, medicine case, large closets; servants' room on first floor; servants' toilet; combination electric and gas lighting; deep lot; accessible to elevated, electric, and Board of Trade trains. If you want the best house for the money in A1 location don't fail to inspect these houses. Open every day and evening. W. G. CLARK, Owner and Builder, 4520 Forrestville-av.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT HIGH-GRADE residences, Forrestville-av., corner 49th-st.; semi-detached, 20½ ft. wide, blue Bedford and Ashland brownstone fronts, selected hardwood, cabinet finish throughout; special artistic designed consols, mantels, sideboards, combination light fixtures, etc.; solid oak floor; walls tinted and hand decorated; tile floor and sides in bathroom, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing; servant's room on first floor, store rooms, fruit room, laundry, servant's bathroom, etc., in basement; steam heat, electric light; everything modern and artistic. Open for inspection.
Prices and terms to suit.
BARRY & BAILEY,
Owners and Builders,
409 Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—
NOS. 3957 AND 3959 ELLIS-AV.
Two new, high-grade modern houses, buff brick front, COLONIAL style; eleven rooms, two baths, and laundry; finished in mahogany, quarter-sawed oak, and bird's-eye maple; cabinet finish; specially designed mantels and consoles; hot water heating and the best modern open plumbing. These are exceptionally well built houses. Each house 22½x75 feet; lot 183 feet deep to alley. Excellent neighborhood. Convenient to I. C. R. R. [Oakland station] and cable cars. Key at 3965 Ellis-av.
Open Sundays. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Corner of Grand-blvd. and 41st-st.,
Elegant modern steam-heated residence, stone front and side, consol, sideboard, hat tree, etc.; tile bathroom, porcelain tubs, finished in birch, quarter-sawed oak, bird's eye maple, etc.; inlaid floors on first and second stories, finely decorated, everything to make an elegant home; the finest location in the city; see me for particulars and price; call and get list for other fine houses on South Side. J. A. CONLON, 384 35th-st. Telephone South 1024.

FOR SALE—BEST 100-FT. COR. ON 43D-ST., only $250 per ft. Choice 50-ft. cor. Michigan-av. and 37th, cheap. 50 ft., Michigan-av., n. 38th, only $400, worth $600. 50 ft., Langley-av., near 48th, $85. Modern 12-room detached residence, Grand-blvd. n. 43d, bargain. Modern 8-room stone front detached house near 53d-st. station I. C., only $6,400, easy terms. Large list of bargains South Side. KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—EASY TERMS, NEW DEtached, 9-room houses, 4906-4908 Washington Park-place, one block east of Grand-blvd.; hardwood finish, steam heat, nicely decorated; lot 25 feet to alley; open for inspection. Don't fail to see them if you want a home. T. J. LEONARD, Builder, 4910 Washington Park-place.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE, 4558 ELLIS-AV., with 2-story brick stable; price $22,000. Also 4556 Ellis-av.; price $15,000. These houses are 3 years old, 3-stories and basement, Bedford stone, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; terms very easy. Apply on the premises or to ROBERT STOBO, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—IT WILL PAY YOU TO INSPECT at once the elegant new houses, Nos. 6331 and 6335 Ellis-av., stone front, steam heat, cabinet finish; the prettiest and best small house on the South Side; elegant location; 2 blocks to L station; very low price; terms to suit; open today. KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, STONE-FRONT; 10 rooms; north 49th-st., one block east Grand-blvd.; in order to sell within ten days will make sacrifice of $1,000.
Address J X 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
FIVE MODERN DETACHED HOUSES.
Hot water heat, cabinet finish, Washington-av., between 49th and 50th; prices, etc., apply owner; office hours 12 until 2. Room 401, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—
Elegant South Side corner, for ten houses; will take second mortgage for largest portion of purchase money.
J. M. SECRIST, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 VALUE IN THREE 3-STORY flat buildings, rented at $2,150 per year, for $19,-000; east Grand-blvd. and north 39th-st.; great bargain. L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 to 3951 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Drexel-blvd.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 4543 VINCENNES-AV., stone-front, 10 rooms, one block east Grand-blvd., three blocks 47th-st. elevated station; will give great bargain; open every day. Apply to owner and builder, H. T. DAVIS, 4541 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HYDE PARK HOMES; just finished; 5123 and 5125 Madison-av.; $16,000 and $17,000; very latest improvements; near Illinois Central fast service; open all day. CHAS. H. BINNEY, bank floor, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR CORNER 44TH-st., 50x137 .... $115
Cheapest lot on the street.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED. Ellis-av. lot near 63d-st. Only $58 per foot this week. THIS DEMANDS QUICK ACTION. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6427 ELLIS-AV.—A NEW 8-ROOM brick; hardwood finish; only $5,000; open; monthly payments. C. C. LANDT, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST., 8-room detached house, 25-foot lot, $5,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST., N. W. COR. WOODlawn-av., 100x200 ft. 211 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-BLVD., NEAR HARRISON-ST. METROPOLITAN "L" STATION.
Lot 26x150 .... $75
Corner 26x150 90
Only one-fifth cash. CHEAPEST LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD. WARREN F. PITNEY, 167 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK BLDG., 1 STORE, 2 flats, east front, Townsend-st., near Oak; rents $110 per month; 5 years' lease; price $12,000; ½ cash, or would take $3,000 cash and balance in Lake View vacant.
A. M. LANDEEN, 829 Rookery.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES! ACRES!
Now is the time to make a big profit. Buy in the best section in Chicago.
1 acre, 2½ acres, 4 acres, and 5-acre tracts, all near Logan-square, the Metropolitan L, the Northwestern R. R., and electric cars; less than 5 miles from the Court-House. Must call; no letters answered. R. C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HANDSOME NEW 7-room house; $2,500; $25 monthly; complete plumbing, furnace, sewer and water in street; no assessments; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, churches; 50 trains daily; 7c fare; 23 minutes ride, at Clyde. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LA GRANGE property—Lot 50x125, 10-room house, stone basement, furnace, water, sewer, bathroom, and w. c.; will sell this property on easy terms or exchange for city or Evanston unimproved. Apply to owner, C. W. DAVIS, 36 Cologne-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON EASY TERMS, only $1,950; 6 rooms and bath, finished in Georgia pine and oak; lot, 37½x125; 28 min. ride, electric and steam cars; average monthly payment $20.60, to pay principal and interest. Address J X 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,000 BUYS MODERN SEVEN-room house with large grounds in fashionable suburb; 30 minutes' ride from business center; terms to suit responsible buyer. Address J X 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
8-room modern house; lot 50x135 feet; near-by suburb; great bargain; $25 per month buys this property. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 18, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL GLEN ELLYN lots, 200x142 feet, five blocks from depot; $350 each. Highland Home Syndicate, Suite 1236 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

FOR SALE — BERWYN—CHOICE LOTS; WILL build from your own plans and sell on easy payments. ANDREWS & PIPER, 108-110 La Salle, R. 1243.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,500 ACRES EXTRA FINE FARM, Central Iowa, on Iowa River; extensive improvements; is rented for 9 per cent on price; easy terms; a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 329, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5,700 ACRES IN RED RIVER VALley, finely improved, very productive; will sell to net buyer 14 per cent.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY EQUITY IN 640 ACRES BEST Kansas farming land; black, rich soil; never been cultivated; $1,920; mortgage runs for 10 years at 8 per cent; privilege to pay in any amount at any time; taxes and interest paid to 1895; make offer. Address E 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, 450 ACRES, EASTERN Iowa; three houses and three barns; take ½ in improved Chicago property. J. H. KEELER, 329, 110 La Salle-st.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE — ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING a trip to California will find it to their interests to write or call on Judson & Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago; complete information regarding their weekly, personally conducted excursions, as well as authentic data on California, its lands, laws, climate, and people, will be furnished.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—$100,000 TO $150,-000 worth of inside vacant (corner preferred), well located acres, or good income equity, for which you will entertain trade with some cash. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE MILE OF STATE AND Madison-sts., an income property paying fairly with a future ranging in price from $100,000 to $200,000 for an immediate buyer. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—LOT 25X125, S. OF OAK AND E. OF Sedgwick; will pay spot cash for a bargain. Address D 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—WANT TO INVEST IN REAL ESTATE; not to exceed $30,000. Address E 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—S. S. RESIDENCE VACANT; PART cash; 2d mortgage balance. D 182, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$75,000 IN GOOD CHICAGO property will buy controlling interest in developed gold mine with ore enough in sight to repay investment; party who can put on machinery will make big money. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Blk.

WANT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA A GOOD house and about 40 acres of land in ex. for a good equity in a business block, West Side, located on a good corner, 50x100, with stone front 50x60; 3 stores and 6 flats. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison-st.

EXCHANGE—2 ELEGANT FLAT BUILDINGS adjoining Douglas Park; want cheap lots or acres north, south, west, northwest, or southwest for my $6,000 equities. Address A E 425, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR VACANT, FULLERTON AND Jefferson-avs., value $15,000, for good improved; will assume small amount. L. G. BEES & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—MODERN STONE FRONT HOUSE, Green-st., near 56th; $4,500, equity $2,500; clear city vacant and cash. Owner, BOYD, 6249 Oglesby-av.

I HAVE A WEST SIDE FLAT BUILDING TO EXchange for clear acres or good merchandise. Address J X 56, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN amounts from $200 up to $50,000 on improved property within 6 miles of Court-House at 5, 5½, or 6 per cent and from 1½ to 2½ per cent commission, or in amounts from $200 to $10,000 on vacant property within 4 miles of Court-House at 6 per cent and 2½ per cent commission. Prompt attention. Building loans made. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, main floor, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES—
$2,500, 7 per cent, 1 year; security $5,000.
$1,700, 7 per cent, 1 year; security $4,500.
$1,500, 6 per cent, 1 year; security $3,000.
$1,000, 7 per cent, 1 year; security $2,000.
$500, 6 per cent, 1 year.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

WANTED TO LOAN—I WANT TO BORROW $16,000 on first-class real estate security in Mexico; closest investigation invited; titles guaranteed by government; will pay 9 per cent per annum interest. Address J X 30, Tribune office.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

OWNERS OF CHOICE IMPROVED CHICAGO property desiring loans may find it to their interest to send description and conservative valuation to P.-O. Lock Box 808.

WANTED—LOAN OF A THOUSAND DOLLARS on Evanston property; no commissions. Address E 119, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

WANTED—$40,000 FOR 5 YEARS; PRIVILEGE renewal; good security; will pay 6 per cent; principals only. Address B 780, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 ON GOOD PAYING PROPerty for 5 years at 6 per cent; no brokers. Address B 778, Tribune office.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 PER cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

TO LOAN—$13,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, 6 PER CT., on improved property; money in hand; no delay. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN — SUMS TO SUIT (AND BUILDING loans) on Chicago real estate; lowest rates. KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST MORTgage; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

2D MORTGAGE MONEY TO HELP OUT BLDG. loans. CHAS. E. JONES, 314, 171 La Salle-st.

A. HEILE & SON, 79 DEARBORN-ST., R. 1114—$500 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 WASHINGTON-ST.—LOANS at current rates; building loans.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDS—
The Board of Supervisors of Marion County, Iowa, having determined to issue bonds of said county to the amount of $60,000, in denominations of $1,000 each, redeemable at any time after five years, at the pleasure of the county, and payable on or before ten years after date, and to bear date November 1st, 1895, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with the vote of the people of said county therefor; NOTICE is hereby given that sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds will be received by said board at the office of the Auditor of said county, at Knoxville, Iowa, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of November 13th, 1895, at which time the board will be in session for the purpose of opening bids. No bid will be accepted that is not accompanied with a certified check for the sum of $2,000, payable to the Treasurer of said county, and retained by him as a guarantee that the party making the proposal will enter into contract as proposed. Bids must be addressed and delivered to L. Van der Linden, Chairman of said board, at Knoxville, Iowa, on or before the time above named, and no bids will be received after the time fixed therefor as above stated. The right is hereby expressly reserved to reject any and all bids if deemed advisable by the board to do so. Dated at Knoxville, Iowa, this 12th day of October, 1895. L. VAN DER LINDEN, Chairman.
JAS. D. GAMBLE, County Attorney.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 961 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PLEASE CALL FOR MONEY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; lowest possible rates; I loan my own money quietly and quickly; call and see me first. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—A WELL DEVELOPED GOLD mine; mill in property in operation; will sell for less than is in sight; expenses of examination guaranteed by cash deposit; this is a bonafide business proposition. Address D 81, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warehouse receipts, accepted orders county and city warrants, and available securities of all kinds. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Suite 617, cor. Monroe.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT; LOANS UPON any available collaterals. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL EState. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

ALWAYS A LITTLE MONEY ON HAND FOR quick investment. 96 Hartford Building.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19,
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
183 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st. Title and Trust Building.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500 FOR FOUR months on good note indorsed by good parties; will pay 2½ per cent. Address E 61, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S
OCTOBER
BULLETIN.

During the fall months a large number of pianos change about from house to house, and our sales of new instruments send in a number which we take in trade, these facts coupled with the fact that we offer every fall many of the old styles that have never been out of the store, but simply are back numbers, and have been replaced by newer designs, give the bargain hunter an opportunity that he seldom meets to secure a good piano at a very moderate price.
Prominent among the bargains in uprights now on the floor are the following:
3 Knabe at $350, $375, and $400.
4 Steinway at $225, $325, $350, $400.
4 Fischer at $175, $190, $225, $250.
1 Raven at $175. 2 Emerson at $150 and $175.
2 Lyon & Healy at $175, $315. 1 Miller at $225.
1 Whitney at $160. 1 Schomacher at $225.
1 Billings at $75. 1 Weber at $200.
1 Schubert at $195. 1 Twichell at $110.
And others.

In new pianos we carry regularly the following:
Knabe, Fischer, Hazleton.
Knabe, Fischer, Hazleton.
Knabe, Fischer, Hazleton.
Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett.
Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett.
Ludwig.
Ludwig.
And others.

We have unequaled facilities for repairing and tuning pianos, and guarantee our work to be strictly first-class. Pianos moved, stored, and rented at lowest rates.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC."

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-grade pianos, offers for sale the following instruments. Established 1873.

One Bush & Gert's upright	$115
Two Chickering uprights, $125	165
One Adam Schaaf upright	170
One Emerson upright	145
One Fischer upright	130
One Hallet & Cumston	130
One Chase upright	125
One Benning upright	140
Two Decker uprights, $125	155
One Adam Schaaf	165
One Weser upright	125
One Bradford upright	125
One Adam Schaaf upright	185
One Smith & Barnes upright	100
Two Vose & Sons uprights, $125	155
Two Jacob Bros. uprights, $120	130
One Matthushek upright	110
One J. P. Hale upright	65

Square pianos—$15 to $60 each.
Good organs—$15, $20, $25, to $45 each.
Easy terms to suit customers.
TO RENT—200 new upright pianos at $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

RELIABLE PIANOS—
$200 TO $300.
TERMS—CASH.
or
INSTALLMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
General representatives for
STEINWAY,
A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons', Kurtzmann, Sterling, Lester, and Huntington
PIANOS.
Slightly used pianos at $100 to $200.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
(Steinway Hall.)
17, 19, and 21 Van Buren-st.

THERE IS A SLAUGHTER SALE FOR YOU—Our stock of second-hand and shop-worn pianos is entirely too large. We must get rid of them. Look at these bargains and be sure to secure one of them before it is too late:

George Woods upright	$100
Emerson upright	150
Gabler upright	150
Whitney upright	150
Smith & Barnes upright	160
Brown & Simpson upright	160
Schaeffer upright	175
Colby upright	185
Pease upright	200
Steck upright	225
Chase Bros. upright	250
Weber upright	275

And a number of Mason & Hamlin's second-hand and shop-worn from $300 and up.
Square pianos and organs at your own price. Write for particulars or call.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Are SUPERIOR in tone, MATCHLESS in beauty. They cost but little more than ordinary pianos and last a lifetime.
CHEAPER PIANOS, both new and second-hand.
Our bargain list includes the following in uprights:
1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Hazleton Bros.,
1 Decker & Son, 1 Hayden & Son,
1 Schaeffer Co., 2 Russell & Co.,
1 Lyon & Healy,
1 Hallet & Davis parlor grand.
Prices on the above from $75 upward.
Square pianos and organs at all prices. Easy terms to suit buyers.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

PIANOS—
UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN UPRIGHTS.
1 Avill & Smart upright, walnut case, $60.
1 Chickering upright, good order, $150.
2 Chase uprights, full size, $125, $200.
1 Stuyvesant, ebony case, upright, $160.
1 Henry F. Miller, fine order, upright, $175.
1 Hallet & Davis upright, large fancy case, $175.
1 Wheelock, walnut case, upright, $200.
1 Weber, large walnut, upright, $325.
Note—It will pay you to call.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

ONE PROFIT FROM MAKER TO BUYER—Manufacturers of Kimball pianos, Kimball reed organs, Kimball pipe organs; also dealers in the wonderful self-playing symphony organs; every instrument marked in plain figures and sold on the one-price plan; satisfaction guaranteed; second-hand organs and pianos from $15 to $150. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.; easy monthly payments.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.'
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

STEINWAY, DUNHAM, KNABE, AND OTHER second-hand pianos at a special bargain. The unrivaled Wissner pianos at moderate prices; terms liberal. Other new pianos at from $190; $6 monthly. WISSNER, Western branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenæum Building.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS,
slightly used, for rent or
for sale at reduced prices
at ESTEY & CAMP'S,
233 State-st.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO AT ANY PRICE? Was obliged to take a number of first-class new upright pianos (all styles) in settlement of an account. Will sacrifice for cash or good payments if sold immediately. Address J X 44, Tribune office.

$85 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, almost new; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT piano; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$140 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO in good condition; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME DECKER BROS.' UPRIGHT piano, practically NEW; $250; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$85 BUYS A WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO IN good condition; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A LARGE CABINET GRAND UPright piano; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

A BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, FRENCH walnut case, practically new, only $165. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO, SPLENDID tone and fully warranted, $125. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER pianos. New styles now in. Inspection invited. The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT A LOT OF SAMPLE ranges, heaters, and furnaces; lowest prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—$12; OFFICE OR PARLOR STOVE; (self-heater, Argand. Call R. 3, 142 La Salle-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A 13-ROOM house; North Side; room for 16 boarders; walking distance. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSA, SPIRITUALIST MEDIUM—TRANCE test, and business readings daily; hours, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; independent slate writing; seances for mediumistic development and psychic phenomena by appointment. 518 North Clark-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINE COCKER SPANIEL; HOUSE broke; good watch dog. A. DICKSON, 196 Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 CASH, BALANCE OUT OF PROFITS, will secure half interest in a business which will clear over $100,000 in the next twelve months. I am more in need of an energetic partner than of the money, hence will give the right man a good show. I will give security for the money and let a reliable man come in on 60 days' trial; if not satisfied he can withdraw. I will give particulars only to parties who will first satisfy me that they have the money. Address E 120, Tribune office.

AN EASTERN FIRM WANTS A PARTY WITH moderate capital to take the Chicago agency for a steam plant specialty of great merit; a safe and profitable business opening. Call on or address M. G. COOK, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL SELECTED STOCK OF hardware will exchange for city real estate or choice farm and cash.
B. A. CANTERBURY, Room 817, 153 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS OPENING OR PARTNERSHIP wanted—Must bear thorough investigation; small capital; established experience; undoubted references. Address E 91, Tribune office.

SECURED NOTE OR REAL ESTATE TO EXchange for dental office and fixtures. Address E 53, Tribune office.

WILL PUT $15,000 OR LESS WITH PERSONAL services into good business proposition. Address E 88, Tribune office.

WILL PURCHASE PART OR WHOLE OF ESTABlished business; not over $25,000. Address E 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEWLY INVENTED NOVELTY OR specialty to put upon the market. Address E 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD GROCERY and market, West Side, for improved real estate. Address D E 310, Tribune office.

GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY BY INvesting $1,500. Write or call at Room No. 708 Palmer House.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE FIXTURES, SHOWcases, scales, counters, globes, etc. 225 31st-st., corner Indiana-av.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $5,000 TO $15,000 can secure working interest in established manufacturing business. J X 32, Tribune.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

$50 REALIZES $200 DURING NOVEMBER; LEgitimate business transaction. E 100, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500; NEW ARTICLE; sell like wildfire. Address B X 417, Tribune office.

SALOON, SALE OR EXCHANGE; AVERAGES 5 barrels day. Call 1505 Masonic Temple.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bg.

GENUINE MEXICAN OPALS, 50C. IDEAL NOVelty Co., Potomac Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

DIAMOND AND PEARL MEDALLION—COST $125, sell for $75 cash. Address E 68, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington, Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING. ALL KINDS ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — WATCHMAKER'S SIGN, WATCH, must be cheap for cash. C. H. WALTHEN, 361 W. Division-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
St. Paul ....Oct. 30 | New York ....Nov. 13
St. Louis ....Nov. 6 | St. Paul ....Nov. 20th
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Indiana ....Oct. 26 | Rhynland ....Nov. 2d
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.
Westernland ....Oct. 30 | Kensington ....Nov. 13
Noordland ....Nov. 6 | Friesland ....Nov. 20th
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Saale ....Nov. 2 | *Columbia ....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria ....Nov. 9 | †Ems ....Nov. 30
†Fulda ....Nov. 16 | *Kaiser W. II ....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COOK'S TOURS
TO
EGYPT AND PALESTINE—Season 1895-6.
All traveling expenses included.
Fall tour leaves New York Nov. 6, rate $730. Following dates, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, and 29, rates $675 and upwards. Tickets for independent travelers by all routes. Send for copy of the "Excursionist."
Cook's Nile steamers, which are the only first-class passenger steamers on the Nile River, leave Cairo weekly during the season. For further information address THOS. COOK & SON, 234 Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 am | Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 am
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 am | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 am | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 am
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. Bismr'k, Nov. 21, 11am | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9am
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Direct Route to PARIS without channel crossing.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6¼ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Teutonic, 30th Oct., 3pm | Majestic, 13th Nov., 2pm
Britannic, 6 Nv., 8:30am | Germanic, 20 Nv., 8:30am
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Agt., 29 B'way, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
241 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC ....Nov. 2, 3 p. m.
PERU ....Nov. 12, 3 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ....Nov. 21, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

AN IDEAL PILGRIMAGE TO EGYPT, PALEStine, and the Orient—S. S. "Normannia," Feb. 19, 1896; all expenses; 138 days, $1,125; 108 days, $950; 94 days, $850. Finest trip of the kind ever organized. Illustrated program with maps, free for stamp.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), 220 S. Clark-st.

UP THE NILE—NEW STEAMER "MEMPHIS" and "Khedivie-Kahirah," sailing weekly from Cairo; rates reduced; programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:35 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:35 pm	* 6:20 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

†On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	3:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:52 pm	† 1:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:35 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:30 am	12:05 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:30 pm	5:50 am
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	b 8:15 am	b 8:00 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:15 pm	e 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am	e 7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockport and Freeport—Lv., †7:20 a. m., a8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:50 p. m., e9:05 p. m., e10:05 a. m.
Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., e9:10 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8 a. m., †11:15 a. m., †9:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. †Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, D. Moines & Peo.	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Ill., Ia, and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 1:55 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Min'apolis, St. P. & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, K. City, Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	†10:10 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.
Fast Flyer daily for Omaha at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	o 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	*10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	†10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	†10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	†10:35 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. †Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:45 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:35 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	†11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. †Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams Street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	* 1:15 pm
K. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:35 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	† 9:00 am	† 7:30 pm
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	* 10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	† 5:00 pm	* 10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 6:00 am	* 9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily. *Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:02 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd.	‡ 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	‡ 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:35 am
Kas. City & California Ltd.	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:42 am
Kansas City Express	‡ 3:00 am	†10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. Main 2380.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	* 7:10 am	†11:00 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 4:05 pm	†10:25 am
	† 9:40 am	† 7:00 am
St. Charles, Sycamore and DeKalb	† 2:45 pm	† 8:00 am
	† 5:35 pm	†10:30 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 5:05 pm
		†11:00 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL — CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. †Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	† 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	†11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	† 9:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:20 am	* 5:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. June 16, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. †Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry., leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:25 a. m., *12:05 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerstown Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	*11:25 pm	* 2:10 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 8:40 pm
Limited Fast Mail	† 9:00 am	* 1:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:35 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	6:35 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:05 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommoda.	† 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York & Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:50 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st., and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:08 am	* 5:20 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	† 3:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 9:40 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:22 am	* 5:57 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:30 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	†10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:30 pm	10:35 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	† 8:05 am	7:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:30 pm	7:35 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

COMING FLOOD OF GOLD.

MINT DIRECTOR PRESTON SAYS IT WILL BRING PROSPERITY.

It Will Cause an Increase in Investments, Improve Business, and Help to Solve the Country's Financial Problem—A Flood of American Gold Coming Also—The Aggregate Production of the World for This Year He Estimates Will Be $200,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—[New York Sun.]—In the forthcoming report of the Director of the Mint, R. E. Preston, much space will be devoted to the subject the "flood of gold" which seems to be sweeping over the gold-producing countries of the world. Accompanying the report will be a carefully prepared tabular statement showing:

First—The present production and coinage of the United States and the world. Second—The coinage of the mints of the United States from their organization, by calendar year. Third—The coinage of fractional and subsidiary silver coins, by acts and denominations from 1792 to 1894. Fourth—Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the six months ending June 30, 1895. Fifth—The coinage of nations for 1892, 1893, and 1894. Sixth—The product of gold and silver mines in the United States from 1873 to 1894. Seventh—The approximate distribution by producing States and Territories of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year of 1894, as estimated by the Director of the Mint. Eighth—The production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America. Ninth—The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1844, and annually since. Tenth—The imports and exports of gold and silver during the year ending Dec. 3, 1894. Eleventh—The highest, lowest, and average price of bar silver in London per ounce, British standard (.925), since 1833, and the equivalent in the United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine taken at the average price. Twelfth—The commercial ratio of silver to gold each year since 1687. This statement will have particular value at this time, as it is apparent from the financial records of the gold-producing countries that the production of gold is everywhere increasing beyond that of previous years.

Effect on Business Interests.

When Mr. Preston was asked today what effect the large increase in the output of gold throughout the world will have on the business interests of the world, he replied:

"When you have an increase in the production of gold you will surely have an increase in the money of the world. Gold is the same as money the world over, for you may take a gold dollar and put it into the furnace and melt it down and still it will retain its value, unaided by any other security. The more gold produced, the more money we will have in circulation. Gold is the only money in the world that can stand the fire test, and because of its stability it is the only recognized standard money the world over."

"Will the increase in the production of gold stimulate business in this country?"

"Most assuredly. When there is an abundance of money in circulation prosperity prevails. The more money we have the more we spend. That is the common practice as it applies to the average person throughout the world. If the United States has an increase in the production of gold the result will be that there will be an increase in the volume of investments. The more gold we have the more valuable become our securities and foreign investors will not be slow in seeking investments for their capital. The same conditions apply to the world at large, so that I sincerely believe that we are about to experience a 'flood of gold' that will improve business and help to solve the financial problem."

Here Mr. Preston took from his desk an extract from his forthcoming report, which shows the gold production of the world for the last year. In round numbers the total was $180,000,000. Of that amount the United States produced $39,500,000, while the provinces of Great Britain, including Australasia, South Africa, India, British Guiana, and the Dominion of Canada, produced $89,368,000.

"There," continued Mr. Preston, "is the strongest argument why England insists upon the gold standard, and why there is no disposition on her part to consider any proposition looking to a departure from her sound money policy. Last year Australasia led the world in the production of gold, South Africa was second, and the United States third. This year there will be a change in the positions of the three leading countries. South Africa, in consequence of the recent gold discoveries there, will stand first, the United States second, and Australasia third. Russia retains her position as fourth."

Cause of the Big Output.

"To what do you attribute the increase in the gold output in Europe?"

"To the improved appliances and facilities for mining. In South Africa they have the same improved machinery and implements that are used in this country, and you frequently hear of American engineers conducting some of the greatest mining operations in that far-away country. Thus, you see, with the increase in the production of gold comes increased prosperity, and following prosperity is universal happiness. I may be an optimist on this subject, but any reasonable man who will study this question must be convinced that I have very strong grounds for believing that a flood of gold will wash away the troublesome financial problems now confronting the business world.

"I am not astonished at the excitement now prevailing in London in consequence of the speculation in South Africa in gold mining stock," said Mr. Preston, as he carefully inspected several samples of gold ore he obtained from the mines at Cripple Creek, Colo. "I read the London cable of Sunday relative to the decline in gold mining stock in South Africa, but I am not surprised, for I understand that there has been an unhealthy and purely speculative boom going on in Europe over that stock, and sooner or later a decline had to come. In this country the growth in the production of gold has been almost phenomenal within the last year or two and unless I am very much mistaken I look for a genuine flood of American gold from the mines of the West during the next eight or ten years."

Mr. Preston then related some of the incidents of his recent visit to the gold mining regions of the West to show the basis of his prediction that the gold product of the United States is undergoing a marked and steady increase.

"While I was out in Colorado recently," he said, "I went into the mining regions at Cripple Creek and Leadville, and there I received a practical demonstration that the gold producing capacity of the United States is destined to astonish the world. Here are a few samples from one of the Cripple Creek mines, which run $300 to the ton," said he, taking from a drawer in his desk three or four fine specimens of ore. "You cannot find any traces of gold in that piece with the aid of a microscope, yet it will assay $300 to the ton."

"How do you account for the revival of interest in the gold producing regions of the United States? Is it another gold craze or is it of legitimate growth?"

Improvement Is Substantial.

"There is nothing fictitious about the activity in the gold producing sections of the country I visited. On the contrary, the improvement is substantial and influenced by the wonderful improvements made in the facilities for mining. It is much more profitable to mine gold now than it is to mine silver, and, with the improved appliances, ore that was heretofore regarded as too poor to work is now being mined at a fair profit. Another important discovery made is that nearly all of the mines in Colorado are being worked with American capital. Some time ago there were numerous foreign investors, but they became frightened, sold out their stock, and left the Americans in full control of the mines. Localities considered heretofore too rough and unprofitable to be mined are now swarming with miners and there is work for all that want it.

"I may be too enthusiastic on this subject," continued Mr. Preston, "but I made every effort to get at the true condition of affairs there, and I am convinced that there will be such a flood of American gold produced within the next eight or ten years that the price of the metal will depreciate instead of appreciating. Why, the aggregate production of American gold for the present year is $46,000,000, against $39,000,000 last year. The aggregate production of the world for this year I estimate will be $200,000,000, as against $180,000,000 last year."

"How will this increase in the production of gold benefit or stimulate the financial and commercial situation?"

"It must necessarily work an improvement in business circles, for as soon as it is known that American gold mines are 'panning' out well the foreign investors will come back to this country with their surplus capital. Gold has a fixed value all the world over, and the miners know and investors know what they can get for it whenever they present it at the mints. This improved condition in the gold product will, in my judgment, materially assist in the settlement of the financial question. Why, out in Colorado the people are quite indifferent about silver now that they are having so much success with gold. It is not profitable to mine silver as compared with gold, for the value of the former metal fluctuates, while the price of gold remains fixed, and the miners know just what they are going to receive for the precious metal contained in the ore. Then the great improvements that have been made in mining implements enable the labor to be carried on with a reasonable profit even in ores heretofore considered practically worthless. They have appliances for using the tailings from the mines at a small profit. A few years ago this would have been considered impracticable."

Healthy Business Stimulus.

"Then you believe that this healthy increase in the product of the American gold mines will stimulate business generally?"

"It will certainly assist materially in the prosperity that is returning to us, and if we can find a basis for our financial transactions and let the country know just what our policy is to be we will be all right. We will see the United States standing second, instead of third or fourth, in the list of gold-producing countries. We have greater resources in this country and better facilities for mining. The outlook for all of our gold-producing States is therefore brighter than it has been in the past."

"Do you look for any improvement in the mining regions of the South?"

"While there is some gold in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Alabama, and Tennessee, it is not as free from other minerals and is not as profitable to work as the ores found in Colorado, California, Arizona, Montana, and Idaho. There are considerable sulphur and other mineral substances in the Southern ores that have heretofore militated against them in the market. With the improvements that have recently been made in mining processes I do not see why the Southern ores should not be mined more profitably now than in the past. It is in the West, however, that I look for the greatest production of gold within the next ten years."

Mr. Preston says he has seen nothing in his recent investigations to change his opinion on the subject of the gold standard. He contends that it is impracticable to establish a complete and satisfactory parity between gold and silver. Gold is the recognized money of the world, and it is futile to try to place silver on a par with gold so long as the financial world refuses to accept it as such. The sooner that fact is recognized in this country the better it will be, he thinks, for all concerned in the prosperity of the United States. He says the free silver agitation is rapidly disappearing in Colorado and in other Western States heretofore supposed to be the stronghold of the free silver advocates. This, in his opinion, is accounted for by the increasing prosperity in that part of the country. He says that Colorado is particularly blessed with the richest minerals in great abundance and that the people are industrious and happy.

PROFITS OF THE STEEL RAIL COMBINE.

A Boston Democratic View of the Cost—Effect on Exports.

Boston Herald (Dem.): The success of a manufacturing "combine" in placing a purely artificial price on its product is well illustrated by the present status of the market for steel rails. In ordinary circumstances—that is, under conditions of free competition—the price of steel would bear some intelligible relation to the price of pig-iron. In England the price of steel rails has not in two years varied more than 60 cents per ton, so that it cannot be said that the market is governed by conditions more elastic than our own. But there is a very much wider and much more arbitrary interval here than there between the price of pig-iron and the price of steel rails. The average price of Scotch pig-iron was for the two years ending with August last about $10.50 per ton. By the 1st of September last it had advanced to $11.50, taking $4.88 as the value of the pound sterling. But the prevailing price of steel rails for all this time has been $17.70 per ton, with an occasional month in which the quotation was changed to $18.30 per ton. With us, on the other hand, when Bessemer pig was selling as low as $10 per ton, as it was during the first three months of the present year, the price of steel rails did not go below $22.75 per ton, or more than 28 per cent above the English price. That is to say, while the maker of steel rails had his raw material 13 per cent cheaper than his English competitor he was getting 28 per cent more for his finished product. The fact that the making of the steel may be a continuous process from the fusing of the ore onward does not at all affect the force of the comparison between the intermediate and the finished article of this department of industry.

Since pig iron has advanced the price of steel rails has been marked up by the American manufacturers' "combine" in like proportion, so that, while the September quotation of steel rails in England was still $17.70 it had gone up here to $28 per ton. The fact has already been commented on in these columns that it would have been fixed at $29 but for the fear of foreign competition. At the existing price the cost of freight and duty would about cover the difference between the English and American price, so that the importing point can hardly be said to have been reached. But there is no pretence of any other consideration entering into the making of the price than that of shaving as closely as possible the cost of laying down foreign rails at an Atlantic port. It is not disputed that pig iron can be made here as cheaply as in Great Britain. It will not be denied that in all the processes of its subsequent conversion the labor cost is becoming less and less an element of importance, and that is the only element which can be claimed to be more costly here than abroad. Were there no $7 per ton of protective duty it is safe to say that the price of steel rails would be today where it was up to last June, at $22.75 per ton, and it is equally certain that there is today, as there was then, a very handsome margin of profit on that rate. But it is not a large enough margin to enable a new furnace to pay for itself in a year, as Mr. Carnegie lately said that he expected one of his to do. It is large enough, however, to stop the possibility of any export demand for the product of our rolling mills and to be a very considerable tax on every mile of steam or electric railroad laid throughout the country. Its potency in checking demand is already being commented on by the organs of the trade, which, however, omit to notice that it is made possible by a totally superfluous, because absolutely unproductive, import duty.

What Tammany Success Would Mean.

New York World (Dem.): The election of the Tammany local ticket would have consequences which all Democrats not members of that organization are bound to consider. It would mean, as we have already pointed out, the ratification by the voters of this city of the proscriptive and preposterous decree of the State convention that Tammany Hall shall be recognized and treated in all future conventions as the regular and only organization of Democrats in New York County. This is bad enough, both in its boss arrogance and for its effect upon the Democratic party of the State and Nation. But this is not the worst. The triumph of Tammany in the election would mean that Boss Croker, who flaunts his fortune in the face of his followers but won't tell "where he got it," can leave his racing friends in England, come over here and dictate to the State convention and to Tammany Hall, punish his enemies and reward his friends, and then go back to his tuft-hunting and turf-following as a "sporting gent abroad." It would mean that the disgrace and the indignation attending the Lexow-Goff disclosures are so far forgotten that Martin and Sheehan, two of the Police Commissioners under whose rule the blackmailing and corruption flourished, can run a successful campaign in this city, with such candidates boldly put forward for legislative seats as the World has described to its readers. The setback to municipal reform, to decent politics, and good government which would result from a reactionary verdict this year should lead every voter to remember, as Mr. Hornblower says, that "the private ballot is a public trust." Neither pride of opinion, resentment over Roosevelt's folly, nor party ties will excuse a vote this year to put the Tiger on top again in this city.

Monon Route (Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Ry).

Depot Dearborn station. Ticket offices No. 232 Clark street and Auditorium Hotel:

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cin....	10:15 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Indianapolis and Cin....	8:32 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Louisville and Atlanta..	10:15 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Lafayette and Louisville	6:15 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Lafayette accommod'n..	3:30 p. m.	10:45 a. m.

STAMPEDE TO GARFIELD.

TRUE STORY OF THE CONVENTION BY A WISCONSIN DELEGATE.

Spontaneous Movement and Not a Deal—Many Members of the Wisconsin Delegation Three Days Before the Break Came Were Convinced None of the Leaders Could Be Nominated and Had Decided to Vote for Garfield When the Proper Time Came.

Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 22: It was Wisconsin which made the break to Garfield in the national convention of 1880, and for this reason Wisconsin politicians are more than usually interested in the statements of that event contained in Gen. Sherman's book. The testimony of Wisconsin Republicans who were present at the convention is entirely against the supposition or inference that Gen. Garfield was guilty of any bad faith toward Sherman at that time.

Wisconsin at that convention had twenty delegates. The delegates at large were J. B. Cassoday, now Chief Justice; Edward Sanderson, Thomas B. Scott, and G. van Steenwick. The district delegates, sixteen in number, two from each of the eight districts, were J. V. Quarles, Palmetier, A. J. Turner, George E. Bryant, W. E. Carter, N. L. James, F. C. Winkler, E. M. Rogers, W. H. Hempschemeyer, J. E. Wodge, Levi Howland, Philetus Sawyer, Gen. J. M. Rusk, F. L. Gilson, Isaac Stephenson, S. W. Hunt. They were divided as follows: Washburne, 9; Blaine, 7; Sherman, 3; Grant, 1.

Regarding the action of Wisconsin in breaking to Garfield and the reasons therefor an old-timer who was a delegate and in the thick of the fight told the following interesting story yesterday: "You must remember," he said, "that our delegation was badly divided, which was due to the overweening confidence of the Blaine men in the State, who would not concede anything and ended in the minority. But that is not a part of the story. When the delegation reached Chicago it did not take the members long to make up their minds that neither of the four leading candidates before the convention would be able to secure the nomination. One evening the delegates were all up in their headquarters, at the Grand Pacific, with the exception of Cassoday, who was in his room. There was a prolonged discussion over the situation. It was agreed that neither one of the four men then prominently before the convention could break the deadlock.

Garfield First Suggested.

"Suddenly some one, I think it was Gen. Rusk; it was either he or Jack Turner, spoke up and said: 'Why not go to Garfield? He is the only man in the Union who can break this deadlock.' Then, as no one spoke, he added: 'We are about the last State on the roll and if we should break to him first and he should be nominated, it would give Wisconsin great prestige.'

"Every one in the room appreciated this and the upshot of the matter was that all agreed that when the time came to break Wisconsin should go to Garfield. Now, mind you, this was three days before Garfield was nominated and before he had at all been considered as a candidate. As I said, Cassoday was not aware of the agreement, nor did he learn of it; why, I do not know, until the time came for a break.

"The balloting went on and everything was at fever heat. The drift, however, seemed to be setting Grant's way. This was the feeling of the Wisconsin delegates and it was understood if it came to a question of Blaine or Grant, the majority would go to Grant. It was felt that something ought to be done. Sawyer even went so far as to have one of the delegates who had been voting for Blaine go into the Blaine caucus and tell them how matters stood in the Wisconsin delegation, which is only an example of the situation elsewhere, and try to induce them to take up some other man. The delegate made three attempts to get a chance to speak to the caucus, but could not secure recognition, so wild was the caucus, and he gave it up.

"Then came the day of the nomination. I ought to say in explanation of what follows that Wisconsin was very badly seated. The delegation were under the platform and so hidden by the rows of heads that they could not see the Chairman, nor was he aware of their presence except when Cassoday, who was Chairman of the delegation, was raised on the backs of the seats to announce the vote of the delegation. As it was understood that he was to continue announcing the vote as in the start until notified by some delegate that he desired to change his vote, nearly all of the delegates would leave their places and roam about in the space back of the seats.

The Break to Garfield.

"This morning everybody was under an intense strain. They felt something unusual in the air. Turner, who was a Washburne man, induced Carter and James, who had been voting for Blaine, to change their votes to Washburne on the understanding that the other delegations would give him a boom. The boom did not follow and they went back to Blaine. This putting out of experimental lines was too dangerous, however, and finally Carter said: 'Cassoday, you announce my vote for Garfield the next time.' James chimed in: 'Well, if Carter goes to Garfield, I go, too! the Third District shall be solid.' Cassoday remonstrated, but the others insisted. James, a moment later, said he would demand a poll of the delegation to show that he and Carter were the original Garfield men. Carter remonstrated with him, but finding he would not give way, hurried out and sent every Wisconsin delegate he could find to his seats. By the time he returned Rusk had come up and had told Cassoday to change his vote to Garfield. Said Rusk: 'The time has come for a break, Cassoday; if we don't go now it will be Grant. Here comes Stephenson now to tell you to change his vote to Grant.' Right on the heels of his words the tall form of Stephenson showed through the crowd, and on reaching Cassoday he told him to announce his vote for Grant the next time. That settled it, and sixteen of the twenty Wisconsin men voted for Garfield on that ballot. Of the remainder, two, Stephenson and Bryant, were for Grant, one was for Washburne, and one for Blaine. James did not insist on having the delegation polled, as there were so many going to Garfield. The next ballot every one but Bryant voted for Garfield, and on the last and final ballot Bryant, too, came over and made the delegation unanimous.

"And that is an exact and true story of how the Wisconsin delegation came to go to Garfield. It was an act of their own volition, influenced by nothing outside of their own delegation. If there were any deals elsewhere, and to the best of my knowledge and belief there were none, they knew nothing at all about them."

Nursery Rhymes for Goo-Goos.

In order to help along the New York campaign of pictures and song Charles A. Dana has composed the following spirited parodies on some well-known nursery rhymes:

Teeter, tanter,
Whisky—water.
Miller made a little speech
A month before he'd oughter.

God made the country,
Man made the town.
Take the city by the throat
And pour water down.

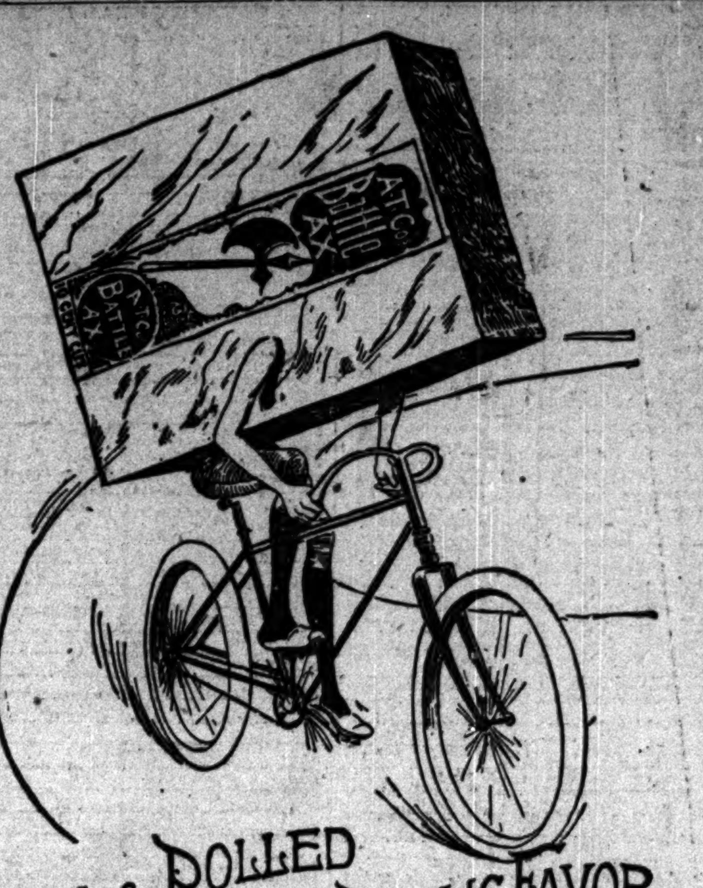
Platform full of water,
Ticket full of rye,
Fifty little citizens
Baking Platt a pie.
When the pie was ready
Didn't Parkhurst sing?
And all the Goo-Goos hollered out
"The wicked, wicked thing!"

There was a mixed ticket patched up for the blanket,
Voters will hoist it as high as the moon.
Platt doesn't care for it; see Parkhurst spank it.
"Sup with the devil you need a long spoon,
Platt is a devil and Tammany's twin,
Dickering, dealing, and trading are sin,
Still—we must stick to it, now we are in;
But scratch, my dear brothers, wherever you kin."

Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, citizen man,
So I do, master, as fast as I can:
Put it up, nominate, mark it with P,
And see us elect it, just Tommy and me.

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous good;
He quarreled with the fusion slate
And scratched it all he could,
Scratched Register and County Clerk
And Judges a full three;
And Tammany got in again,
Scratched in again by he.

Grace's little pigs found a market,
Steckler's were all left a home,
Fifty's pigs got roast beef,
Jimmy O'Brian's got none.
Dear little pigs cried "Goo! Goo! Goo!" all the way home.



IT HAS ROLLED INTO PUBLIC FAVOR BECAUSE BATTLE AX PLUG IS THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO SOLD FOR 10 CENTS

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Early Swedish Settlers in Illinois.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the article in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE on the early Swedish settlers in Illinois your historian omits the names of several who came to this State long before those mentioned by him.

One of the first Swedes to arrive here was Anders Larssop, who, with his wife, went to Bishop Hill, near Galva, already in the thirties. After several years spent in the community of the Jansseniter he came to Chicago, where he resided to the time of his death in 1884. His widow is today the oldest Swedish settler resident in this part of the State.

Pastor Unaniris also was one of the early Swedish settlers, coming to this country in 1841. He went to Pine Lake, Wis., and bought a farm. Having tried his hand at it for a few years he concluded that he was better fitted for something else and began to prepare himself for the ministry. He studied under Bishop Kemper at Nashotah Mission and was regularly ordained in 1848. The year following he founded the St. Ansgarius Church in this city and continued as its pastor until 1858, when he returned to Sweden. In a book entitled "Seventeen Years in North America," written a few years after his return there, he vividly describes the hardships and sufferings of the first Swedish settlers in the Northwest. He quite recently celebrated his eighty-fifth anniversary and at last accounts was still hale and hearty.

P. von Schneider was an early settler as well as the first Swedish-Norwegian Consul appointed west of the Alleghanies. He also went to Pine Lake and tried his hand at farming. Not making a success of it he came to Chicago toward the close of the forties. He was appointed Consul by King Oscar I. of Sweden, whose Adjutant he had been, and not by Charles XIV., who died abroad in 1844. The story goes that the blue blood of royalty courses through his veins.

My father, who came to this country in 1850, can be said to have been one of the early Swedish settlers. He went to California first by way of the Horn, where he tempted Dame Fortune by digging for gold. Later on he went to Australia, also to seek the precious metal, and for some time engaged in sheep ranching. He was at Ballerat soon after the phenomenal find of gold there.

After having satiated his desire for the hardships and experiences of the early "Argonauts" he returned home to Stockholm. He remained there but a short time when he again sailed for this country, arriving in Chicago in 1852. He immediately engaged in business here, and soon became identified with the growth and progress of the city. He watched and protected the interests of his countrymen at all times and had their welfare at heart.

He was the founder of "Saca Society" in 1857 and was its President for years. From 1858 to 1861 he was the Swedish and Norwegian Consul in this city. He resigned his position in 1861 to accept an appointment as United States Consul to Stettin, Prussia, tendered him by President Lincoln. His successor to the Swedish Consulate was Gerhard Larson, who at that time was a clerk in Gelpke & Hoffman's Bank. He did not hold the position any length of time, as in 1862 he relinquished it to P. L. Hawkinson.

In the early spring of 1867 my father accompanied the first diplomatic envoy from the United States to the King of Roumania and was instrumental in opening up friendly relations with that country. He returned to Chicago in the fall of that year and from that time on until a few years before his death in 1892 was actively engaged in business here.

Your history is wrong about Pastor Erland Carlsson being alive, as he died several years ago. His wife and sons live on their farm in Kansas. CHARLES F. SUNDELL.

How Is His Heart?

New York Sun (Dem.): The Hon. Grover Cleveland has returned to Washington after a long season at Buzzard's Bay. Smiles crackle on the gentle face of Thurber, and each of the 365 pairs of spatts built by Muckelpanzer of Cincinnati for the numerous feet of the Hon. Judson Harmon, the Pelham of the Cabinet, glistens like the forehead of the morning. The Hon. Grover Cleveland is reported to be in good health and sufficient flesh. But how is his heart? How is his blood? Does he feel any quickening of the veins as his Attorney-General jumps with all his feet upon shrieking Cuba? As he thinks of Venezuela does he want to put himself out of the way to oblige our dear friend and well-wisher, Great Britain? And the royal widow of Hawaii, her face ever duskier with continuous woe, does he recall with sorrow how he left her in the lurch? How is his heart after the vacation? Has he learned a little Americanism or is he still content to be the representative of "a violent people"?

THE DOCTOR'S COLUMN.

D. P. K. Chicago.—Kindly have published a remedy for pimples.

Take two teaspoonfuls of Natrolithic Salts in a tumbler of hot water twice a week half hour before breakfast. Apply Eczemicure as directed.

Ohio.—What is a good remedy for dry catarrh in the head?

Take Catarrhine. The directions must be followed carefully.

C. A. M., St. Paul.—Have dull pains in the muscles of my arm and down my back. Kindly advise.

Take one Febricide Pill three times a day. Regulate the bowels with Natrolithic Salts.

W. H. D., St. Louis.—Alternate Cerebrine, extract of the brain, with Testine, in five-drop doses, on the tongue, three times daily for a week. Report in two months.

Helen G., New York.—Send name and address; will advise by mail.

C. FAILING BROWN, A. M., M. D.,
Med. Dept., Col. Chem. Co., Washington, D. C.
All letters of inquiry answered free.

THE ANIMAL EXTRACTS.

CEREBRINE, from the Brain. MEDULLINE, from the Spinal Cord. CARDINE, from the Heart. OVARINE, THYRODINE. NATROLITHIC SALTS, for Constipation. GASTRINE, for Dyspepsia. CATARRHINE, ECZEMICURE, and other specialties of the COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.

Now at all Druggists. Send for Literature.

Sold by Dale & Sempill, 135 Clark-st.; Valentine & Burger, 3900 Cottage Grove-av.; Auditorium Pharmacy, 320 Wabash-av.; Trienen's Pharmacy, 161 State-st.; Otto J. Hartwig, 1570 Milwaukee-av.; and Stolz & Grady, 104 N. Clark-st.

TONE { Quality, Character, Delicacy, Power.

These find their greatest and truest exponent in the MODERN CHICKERING PIANOS

The GABLER PIANO { is one of the very best of the recognized standard makes.

The FOSTER { in tone quality is surprisingly musical and attractive, and the most desirable of medium priced pianos.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Sole Representatives, 220 WABASH AVENUE.

Tuning and repairing a specialty. For important reasons we should like the name and address of every one possessing a Chickering Piano.

THE J. H. FENTON CO., Importers, manufacturers and dealers in FINE HARNESS of latest designs. Exquisite patterns in Imported and Domestic Lap Robes, Driving Whips, Driving Gloves, Coachman's Outfits, Fine Street and Stable Blankets, Etc. Also Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE RIDING SADDLES, Bridles, Saddle Cloths, Riding Crops, Whips and Spurs, etc. 152-153 MICHIGAN AVE.

MOTHERS give powdered sulphur mixed in molasses to their children to purify their blood. Doctors prescribe powdered sulphur for all kinds of skin diseases and rheumatism. Chemists know to obtain the full medicinal effect of sulphur it would have to be dissolved, but none could dissolve it.

SULPHUME

(Pure Liquid Sulphur) is the only dissolved sulphur. There is no remedy as harmless, yet possessing such wonderful curative power as SULPHUME. It is a positive specific for sore throat, diphtheria, blood disorders and diseases of the... SKIN

For sale by Gale & Blocki, Buck & Rayner, Dale & Sempill, Rogers & Diamond, James Thompson, and all wholesale druggists.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $25 forfeit is offered in any case his "Redemptive Truss" fails to retain. Established over 20 years. Send for treatise. COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 58 State St., CHICAGO.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRIES, WM., 36, 145 La Salle, Major Block.
JONES, L. A., 817 Cham. of Com. Tel. M 2579.
JUDD, F. F., 702, 84 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn. Tel.
TRADE CIRCULAR ADDRESSING CO., 125 South Clark-st. Tel. 1341 Main.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assays of ores.
DEE & CO., 67 Washington. Old gold bought.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
LYONS, J. L., pneumatic feet. 96 Fifth-av.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ART LEADED STAINED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG, 452 Wabash.

AWNINGS.
CARPENTER, GEO. B., & CO., S. Water-st. and 5th-av. Tel. M. 1561. Tents, flags, and awnings.

BANKS.
THE GLOBE NATIONAL BANK. Capital stock $1,000,000. Chicago. Melville E. Stone, President; E. H. Pearson, Vice-Pres.; D. A. Moulton, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. C. Swinborne, Asst. Cashier.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 263-265 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 2179. Also bank, store, and office fixtures. Hardwood finish.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
GEO. KUEHL, 184 E. Randolph-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O., CO., 212-214 Monroe.
THAYER & JACKSON Stat'n'ry Co., 245-47 State.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, C. H., & CO., 196-200 Market-st. Manufacturers "Ball Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

BOTTLE DEALERS.
SANGER, L. I., 1233 State St. Bought and sold.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
STEBBINS, S. J., CO., 41 and 43 E. Van Buren-st.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
THE SAVINGS BANK, 175 Dearborn-st.

CARPET CLEANERS.
HOERLEIN, H. A., 3146 Cottage Grove. S. 647.

CHINA AND DECORATING MATERIAL.
WESTERN DECORATING WORKS, 11 Madison.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
ECONOMY DYE HOUSE, 43 N. CLARK-ST. Est. 1873. Express orders promptly attended to.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores—158 Ill., 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Madison.

CLOAKS AND FUR GARMENTS.
JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., Manufacturers at wholesale, n. e. cor. Market and Jackson-sts.

CLOTHIERS—WHOLESALE.
ROSENWALD & WEIL, Jackson and Market.

COINS AND STAMPS.
STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn. Coin catalogue 10c.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearborn. M. 4209

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M 3919.

COAL.
BOYD, STICKNEY & CO. [anth'cite], 175 Dearb'n.
NEWELL COAL CO., headquarters, 355 Dearborn.
TURNEY & JONES, Wholesale, 355 Dearborn-st.

DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.
LONG & GARDNER, 47 and 49 Dearborn. Safes.
U. S. DESK & OFFICE FTG. CO., 216 Wabash.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
THE MOONEY & BOLAND, Security Building.

DIAMONDS.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg. Diamonds on easy terms. Send for catalogue.

DIE AND COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O., CO., 212-214 Monroe.

ELECTRICIANS.
ALLEN-HUSSEY CO., 211 Randolph. M. 1061.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.
METROP'N ELECTRIC CO., 188 5th-av. M. 3682.

ELEVATORS.
EATON & PRINCE, 70 Michigan-st.
J. W. REEDY Elevator Mfg. Co., 83 Illinois-st.

ENGRAVERS.
FRANKLIN ENG. & ELECT. CO., 341 Dearborn.
MANZ & CO., J. Tel. Main 217. 183-7 Monroe-st.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders), 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 Adams-st. Br.: 902 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo. Mfrs. fine gas and electric fixtures.
W. C. VOSBURGH MFG. CO., Lmt., 114 Wabash.
GRAHAM BROS., 63 West Washington-st.
T. W. WILMARTH CO., 225 and 227 State-st.

GAS RANGES AND GRATES.
MILWAUKEE GAS STOVE CO., Madison & Market. "Perfection" Gas Ranges, Grates, Radiators. Heaters, Glass & China Kilns. M. 317.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IMPORTERS' TEA CO., 60 Wab. Delicatessen.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st.
REGENSBURG & SON, 449 State, whls. prices.

HATS.
BARNES, J. S., Fashionable Hats, 86 Madison-st.

HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS.
J. T. RAWLEIGH & CO., Green & Monroe. M. 4372.
TOBEY HAY & GRAIN CO., 309 26th. Tel. S. 880.

HORSE COMMISSION HOUSES.
JACOB KOEHLER, U. S. Yards. Corres. sol'ctd.

HORSES WINTERED.
FOX LAKE STOCK FARM, 1405, 126 State.

HOTELS.
GORE'S FIREPROOF HOTEL, European plan. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward. First-class restaurant in connection.

JEWELERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
LOEB JEWELRY CO., 89 and 91 Madison-st.
MARSHALL, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

JAPAN AND ORIENTAL ART.
DEAKIN, H., Art Rooms, 1427-9 Michigan-av.
TETSUKA & TAKEDA, 185 State-st.

LAUNDRIES.
EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY CO., 144 22d. Phones S. 168, N. 794. Largest and best in town.

LOCKSMITH SUPPLIES.
BUERK HARDWARE CO., 178 Lake-st.

LITHOGRAPHERS.
THE KNAPP CO., 56 Park-pl., New York. Lithographers and Publishers Fine Art Picutres.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION DEALERS.
BACON, DAWSON & CO., 60 Union Stock Yards.

MARBLE AND MOSAIC WORK.
SHERMAN & FLAVIN, 2519 State-st. Interior decoration in marble and mosaic.

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS.
H. P. SMITH & CO., 113 W. Van Buren. M. 2685. A most complete line. Wholesale and retail.

MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.
COLGROVE & CO., E. H., 52 Randolph-st.
KEENER, THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.

MINERAL WATER.
GENEVA LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.

MIXED PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS.
THE ALSTON MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.

MONUMENTS.
AMERICAN GRANITE CO., 410 Masonic Temple. Monuments & mausoleums, designers, sculptors.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANF'RS.
JOSEPH BOHMANN, 178 Wabash. Challenge Mfr.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BUYERS.
REFINERY, 253 W. Madison; highest prices.

OIL CANS AND TANKS.
WILSON, F. C. & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

OPTICIANS.
BOERLIN, LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, Spectacles and Artificial Eyes. Retail, 65 State and 56 Randolph-st., Central Music Hall. Factory, 73 Randolph-st.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
OSTRANDER & BUEHL, 165 Dearborn-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.

PARQUET FLOORS.
J. DUNFEE & CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT DRAWINGS.
JACKER, R. J., 810 Chicago Opera-House.

PATENT EXPERTS.
H. F. NOYES, 523 Monadnock. Har. 286.
REDFIELD, 269 Dearborn, Designer machinery.

PATENT LAWYERS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har. 259

PAWNBROKERS.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean Bldg.
STEINBERG, LOUIS, 253 South Clark-st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
JOHNSON, 113 E. Adams. Best Cabinets, $1.
THOMAS, 134 Madison. Best cabinets, $3.
WILSON'S Famous Cabinets, $1.50 doz. 389 State.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
BRISBOIS, 125 State-st. Printing and finishing.
C. IZARD BRAGG, 211 Wabash. Printing.
KOMBI CAMERA CO., 132 Lake-st. Printing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
CHICAGO PHOTO STOCK CO., 38 E. Randolph.
DOUGLASS & SHUEY CO., 111 State-st., Kodaks.

PICTURE FRAMES.
ABBOTT, W. W., 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
A. BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & rtl.
MAGES & CO., 169 Randolph. Made to order.
MUELLER BROS., Mfrs., 140 Wabash-av.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.
M. J. CORBOY, 78 Dearborn-st. Phone M. 2002.
P. NACEY CO., 339 Wabash. Harrison 387.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison-st., near 5th-av. Water Closets, Kelly shower bath ring, and all goods of our own manufacture at wholesale prices to the Chicago public.

POSTAGE STAMPS.
WOLSIEFFER, 201 S. Clark, R. 12. Stamps bght.

PRINTING.
FERGUS PRINTING CO., Ill.-st., cor. Dearborn.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.
HENION & HUBBELL, 61-69 N. Jefferson-st. M. 4746.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEIS, ALBERT J., 201 S. Clark. M. 1915.
GEO. M. McKENZIE, Broker, 188 Clark-st.
P. WECHSLER, 186a S. Clark., Ft. Dearborn Bdg

RUBBER AND FIRE DEPT. GOODS.
GUTTA PERCHA and Rubber Mfg. Co., 170 Lake.

SAFETY VAULTS.
CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conducted by Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Rookery Bldg. Capital and surplus, $4,000,000.

SAFES.
NEW AND OLD, FOR HOUSES, OFFICES, AND DENTAL PARLORS, 81 Fifth-av.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL.
SWARTS IRON AND METAL CO., 557 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
NEW HOME S. M. CO., 335 Wabash-av. Needles and repairs for all machines.

SHOWCASES AND STORE FIXTURES.
RICE & CO., 93 Lake. Comb. Cig. Case & Most.
UNION SHOW-CASE CO., 167 Randolph. M 2213.
U. S. SHOWCASE CO., 49 Franklin-st.

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
PAIRPOINT MNFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

STAINED GLASS.
ANDROVETTE, GEO. E., & CO., 27-29 S. Clinton

STENOGRAPHERS.
GRIFFEN BROS., 164 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 1975.

STOVES, FURNACES, STEAM HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON, furnaces, the best in use.

TAILORS.
HENRY WERNO, 100 Dearborn, cor. Washington. Trousers to order, $6; suits, $25 and up.

TABLE WATERS.
CHIPPEWA, a pure water. Tel. 312 Canal.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES.
FARR TEL. & CON. SUPPLY CO., 342 Dearborn.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
GEUDTNER, E. H., 175 Wabash-av.
LYNCH, 135 Randolph, makes the wall trunk.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture specialist, expert truss fitter; best trusses from $2 up to $15; elastic stockings, shoulder braces, etc.

UMBRELLA REPAIRING.
ALEXANDER, 178 Randolph, 673 W. Madison.

UNIFORMS, REGALIA, AND FLAGS.
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 172 Madison. Catalog.

VIOLIN AND MUSIC SCHOOL.
CARL TROLL, 3142 Forest-av.

WALL PAPER.
CHICAGO WALL PAPER CO., 135 Wabash-av.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
FREUND BROS. MFG. CO., 2911 Wentworth-av.

WIGS AND HAIR GOODS.
EDW. E. ROEHL, 74 State-st. Hair dressing, etc.

WINDOW SHADES.
D. W. WISE, 165 Washington. Best, cheapest.

WOOD MANTELS.
HAMLIN SPIEGEL MANTEL CO., 337 Wabash.

DON'T WORRY

Worry affects your kidneys and kidney troubles are dangerous. If your kidneys are sick, cure them with

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure. At all druggists or mailed for 50c. a box. Book free.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago. San Francisco.

PUT — Your advertisement in The Daily Tribune also and you will be pleased with the result